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# LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS

SUBMITTED TO THE

## TWENTY - FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

## STATE OF IOWA.

WHICH CONVENED AT DES MOINES, JANUARY 11, 1892.

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HORACE BOIES,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Governor
S. L. BESTOW,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate
W. M. McFARLAND,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Secretary of State
JAMES A. LYONS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Auditor of State
BYRON A. BEESON,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Treasurer of State
J. B. KNOEPFLER,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Superintendent of Public Instruction
JOHN Y. STONE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Attorney-General
W. O. MITCHELL,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Speaker of the House of Representatives

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VOLUME NO. III.

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DES MOINES:

G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.

1892.





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Inaugural Address of the Governor.  
Biennial Report of the State Auditor.  
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FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Bureau of Labor Statistics

FOR THE

STATE OF IOWA.

1890—91.

J. R. SOVEREIGN, COMMISSIONER.

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PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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DES MOINES:

G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.

1891:



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# INTRODUCTORY.

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STATE OF IOWA,  
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS, }  
DES MOINES, June 1, 1891.

HON. HORACE BOIES, *Governor of Iowa*:

SIR—In conformity with law I have the honor to present to you the Fourth Biennial Report of this Bureau. Whether this Report merits just criticism or not, it truly represents the will and the knowledge of those who voluntarily aided in furnishing the material of its composition, and I cannot omit expressing warm feelings of gratitude for the generous aid given me by the ever patient and willing people of this Commonwealth. The number of reports received far exceed that of any former publication of this Bureau, and the six thousand copies authorized by the last General Assembly to be published will be greatly inadequate to supply the demand as indicated by the vast number of applications already received. These and other marked expressions of public interest in the work of this Bureau clearly reflects its popularity and the necessity of increasing its powers and resources to a higher point of efficiency.

Not alone is this Bureau retarded in its work and unable to fully satisfy public demands made upon it because of insufficient contingent funds, but other needed improvements should command the attention of the next General Assembly. The value of statistics depend largely upon their prompt delivery to the public and therefore the report should be published annually.

The law now provides that the report shall be published biennially and shall not exceed six hundred pages, but far better service could be given if the report was issued annually and limited to one-half the size now allowed by law. In this way the statistics could always be given to the public before they became obsolete and inapplicable through radical change of conditions and other causes.



Township assessors should be required by law to collect and return a limited amount of statistical matter upon blanks furnished by this Bureau. Answers to five or ten questions propounded to the parties assessed by the township assessors would result in complete and reliable statistics on subjects of great importance to the industrial classes.

Other States have adopted similar methods with beneficial results, and there seems to be no good reason why the standard of industrial statistics in Iowa should be inferior to that of any other State in the Union. A closer relationship between the teachers of our public schools and this Bureau would result in giving statistics of more than ordinary interest to the whole people.

This Bureau should also be authorized by law to maintain a free employment agency in connection with its statistical work. Nearly all kinds of labor is in a transitional state caused by the rapid evolution in the mechanical methods of production and the practice of many manufacturers to control the output by closing factories and otherwise limiting the supply, which is usually done without notice to the employes and without considering their welfare. Hundreds of our working people are compelled by these and other causes to seek employment among strangers without any knowledge of whether it is obtainable or not. They are forced by circumstances over which they have no control, to throw their labor on a strange market without any knowledge of the demand or the supply, and many are unsuccessful.

To tramp from place to place is disgraceful in the estimation of society, and under certain conditions is criminal in the eyes of the law. The longer a working man tramps in search of employment the more likely he is to lose his manhood, and the less likely he is to find employment. No employer has confidence in a tramp.

A few months ago, while in the office of a large Iowa factory, a workman entered with blood dripping from the fingers of his right hand; he had accidentally caught his hand in the machinery and two of his fingers were nearly severed from his body. Inquiry revealed the fact that he had traveled from northwestern Iowa to that city in search of labor, and being severely injured he called for the few dollars he had earned in the few days he had labored. They were given him, and as he passed out the manager knotted his face and clinched his fists to give emphasis to his words, and said: "Our foreman has been instructed time and again never to hire a tramp." Mention is made of this incident to illustrate the apathy and distrust of employers toward men who travel from place to place in

search of employment. They are despised by society and condemned by the law. Yet the State has provided no place where deserving citizens seeking employment can make application for positions, or where those wishing to employ can make application for help.

Among the students in the higher educational institutions of our State may be found a large number of young ladies who are studying stenography, type-writing, commercial law, book-keeping, and other branches preparatory to supplying clerical needs, and other positions in commercial and professional pursuits. The modesty of their sex prevent them from making extensive travels in search of employment; they are thus wholly confined to the limits of their personal acquaintance or to private employment bureaus which are often exorbitant in their charges and discriminating in their service.

The first duty of a government is to make it easy for its citizens to do right and accord them the broadest opportunity to earn a livelihood by industrial avocations. Therefore the need of free public employment agencies where both labor and capital may make their wants known and receive information beneficial to both.

Such an addition to this Bureau would not only prove beneficial to wage workers and employers, but in many ways would indicate the relationship between capital and labor and would result in giving the public reliable information concerning the supply of laborers and the demand for their services. The rapid increase of child labor, the displacement of labor by new and improved machinery, the degrading influence of contract convict labor, the great influx by immigration, the constant decline of wages, the closing of factories to influence prices, the rapid aggregation of population toward our cities and other disturbing causes make it necessary that the State should inaugurate new safeguards for the protection of labor, and show greater vigilance in the welfare of its industrious citizens.

No State should express less devotion to labor than does labor in its defense of the State and the flag of our common country.

Iowa is unsurpassed in the healthfulness of her climate, and the fertility of her soil, and her people are industrious, frugal and inspired with patriotism as pure as the light of her stars, yet agriculture is depressed and many of her laborers and mechanics are in want through lack of opportunities and rewards of industry. The exigency of the times call for the wisest statesmanship, the purest philanthropy and the warmest brotherhood.

Trusting that the Twenty-fourth General Assembly will realize the necessity of giving greater utility to this Bureau by increasing the latitude and resources of my successor,

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. SOVEREIGN,

*Commissioner.*

## STATISTICS.

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The contents of this volume may not be as complete in all its details as the public would wish, but it is the best your Commissioner could do with the limited funds allowed by law for contingent expenses. This publication contains more than three thousand reports from reliable farmers, representing every county in the State and the classified rates of wages, times of payment, hours worked, time lost and average yearly earnings of more than twenty-five thousand mechanics and laborers.

The statistics relating to the general condition of agriculture and cost of producing corn were almost wholly collected by correspondence, but in addition to voluntary reports from individual mechanics and laborers, your Commissioner visited many mills, shops, factories and mines, and through the kindness of their proprietors and managers was enabled to copy the pay rolls of about twenty thousand working men and women.

A request to examine manufacturers' books was a new departure in this State and many looked upon it with distrust and fear lest some important business secrets were to be given to the public. But to the credit of Iowa manufacturers, only one out of the number visited by your Commissioner, refused to allow his books to be seen or his pay roll copied for statistical purposes.

About the first of last January a very spirited press discussion was begun, centering largely on the credibility of certain data then on the books of this Bureau. Especially was a strong effort made to impeach the statistics relating to the cost of producing corn. Acting upon the inspiration of the discussion and actuated by a desire to publish only truthful statistics a transcript of each individual report was sent to the original maker with the following notice:

"The figures in red ink on the opposite side of this sheet is a true copy of your individual report to this Bureau. Carefully reconsider it, and if in your best judgment, a change should be made, please make it as early as

convenient. Do not erase the figures in red, but make all corrections on the line below them under the proper head and write your name and address on the next line and return to this office. By the question, cutting stalks, is meant the work of clearing the ground of the stalks of a preceding crop. A good corn crib will last ten years, at least, and therefore, only one-tenth of the investment is chargeable to a single crop. In answering all questions to this Bureau, bear in mind the fact that not alone should your individual experience be considered, but that of your entire neighborhood as well. I feel under lasting obligations for your kind assistance, and beg for further aid. Please answer promptly, as my books will soon be closed and my report put to press. If you desire to make no change in your former answers, return this blank without alteration and it will be so considered."

As the discussion was somewhat of a partisan nature and your Commissioner was accused of collecting statistics for partisan purposes, and desiring to disprove such charge and give equal privileges to all, letters were sent to a large number of Republican editors, asking each to send the names and addresses of twenty reliable farmers who were members of the Republican party. A like invitation was extended to Democratic editors and resulted in furnishing the Bureau with more than two thousand additional names, being more than seemed prudent to supply with blanks at that time and many of them were already on the books of the Bureau, and had reported. However, blanks were sent to 445 farmers recommended by Republican editors and 453 recommended by Democratic editors, which resulted in swelling the individual reports on the cost of producing corn to nearly 1,200. In this connection it is gratifying to state that with only four exceptions none of the reports received from the farmers whose names were furnished by editors of Democratic and Republican newspapers, bore any indication of partisanship.

The spirit of conservatism pervaded both sides and all partisan identity was lost in the harmony and uniformity of their reports. Furthermore they gave substantial verification to the 504 reports on the same subject received prior to January 1, 1891, from farmers whose political affiliations were unknown to your Commissioner. Mention is made of these facts that the reader may know that the individual reporters to this Bureau were not actuated by partisan motives, but an earnest desire to give truthful and impartial information.

#### AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION.

It is not within the province of this Bureau to treat the causes of, or suggest remedies for any of the ills of society, but to impart

knowledge appertaining to the social and financial conditions of the people. Through the earnest solicitation of many farmers this biennial report is devoted largely to the conditions of agriculture in this State.

While prosperous farmers may be found in every county within its borders, they largely represent the classes who began with ample capital, have received aid from other sources, or were in comfortable circumstances before low prices for farm products became general. Others who are especially gifted in business sagacity and have keen perception, especially favored by nature, or have sufficient help to properly do the necessary labor without hiring, have been rewarded in a greater or less degree. But reliable statistics are not wanting to prove that general agricultural depression is everywhere prevalent.

The general range of prices at local markets in this State have ruled at, or below, cost of production during the decade just passed, except when other States in the Northern Central Division of the Union suffered partial or general failure of crops and Iowa blessed with abundant harvest. Every year within the past decade in which there was an average yield of grain throughout the Northern Central Division of States has been followed by universally low prices and general loss to producers. Agricultural depression is not confined to Iowa, it is co-extensive with the great grain producing region of the northwest. In fact, Iowa ranks among the most favored, owing to the fact that it has suffered no general failure of crops and was thus enabled to take advantage of increased prices caused by failure in other States.

Universal depression, resulting from low prices of agricultural products following the Rebellion, began about 1872. In the report of the Secretary of Agriculture of Illinois, volume 22, page 272, may be found statistics showing the profit and loss to the producers of the corn crop of that State each year from 1860 to 1884, inclusive, and as shown therein the farmers of Illinois received a net profit on the total production of corn in that State from 1860 to 1871, inclusive, aggregating \$155,027,166. The average yield per acre from 1860 to 1871, was thirty-one bushels, and the average cost of production per acre was \$10.50. From 1872 to 1884, inclusive, the total corn production of Illinois sold at a loss to the producers, aggregating \$85,448,637. The average yield per acre was twenty-nine bushels, and the average cost of production per acre was \$10.50. From 1860 to 1871, inclusive,

corn sold in Illinois at prices profitable to producers of that State except three, viz.: 1861-'62-'65, but from 1872 to 1884, inclusive, only four years (1875-'79-'80-'81) are given as years of profit to Illinois corn producers.

The near proximity of Illinois to central market indicates that the corn producing States west of the Mississippi river sustained lower prices and correspondingly greater depression during the period covered by the Illinois report of 1884, and there is abundant evidence to prove that there has been no preceptible advance in farm profits since 1884. In fact, recent years have been marked by periods of agricultural depression so great that at times industry and production was regarded by many as a universal calamity. The diversification of farming, and the conversion of corn into hogs and cattle were abandoned as means of ameliorating the conditions of agriculture, and the burning of corn for fuel was recommended by certain economic writers as the only mode of relief. On this subject the Iowa State Register of Saturday morning, January 18, 1890, contained the following editorial:

There has been considerable foolish discussion among the newspapers in regard to the burning of corn as fuel by Kansas and Nebraska farmers. Some of the ultra religious critics contend that it is a sin to burn any article of food, a wicked waste that cannot be too severely condemned. This is mere quibbling. A farmer can as religiously raise corn for fuel, if he can produce the corn more cheaply than he can produce or buy the fuel as he can raise timber for fuel. If all the farmers of the United States would burn up one-fourth of the total corn crop for fuel, they would at least save an equal amount in fuel, at present prices of corn, the remaining three-fourths of the corn would sell for two or three times the aggregate the surplus would bring at prevailing values. Whenever corn is cheaper than any other fuel obtainable it is the very best policy for farmers to burn it. There has been overproduction of corn for several years past. The world cannot consume all that has been raised during the seasons of plenty. A large "visible supply" is being carried over each year and this surplus greatly decreases the value of each new crop.

The Kansas farmers are all right, and if stoves can be arranged to burn corn as economically, and with as little trouble and labor as coal and wood, all town and city people can greatly aid in increasing the prosperity of the farmers and of the whole people by burning corn. It is a cleanly fuel, easily handled, and there is no question but its general adoption as a fuel will speedily extinguish the large "visible supply" carried over each year, rapidly advance values to figures that will give farmers good margins over the cost of production and greatly revive all business interests in all corn producing sections. More corn and less coal and wood for fuel is a policy, the general adoption of which will speedily bring relief to the farmers who have been depressed by the low values resulting from overproduction for



several years past. If Iowa farmers alone were to burn up one-third of last year's crop the value of the remaining corn would more than double in Iowa and all over the Union.

The Illinois State Grange offered a prize last year of \$10,000 to any person who would invent a machine which would bind grain with its own straw, hoping in this way to escape the extortions of twine combines, and it is said their object has been obtained by the invention of a machine which will meet all the requirements, and result in a saving to farmers of ten to fifteen cents per acre in binding grain. If a similar prize will secure the invention of a stove that will burn cheap corn—all corn below twenty-five cents per bushel is cheap corn—as economically and with as little labor and loss of time in keeping the stove supplied with fuel, as the usual stoves burn coal or wood, it would add at least five dollars per acre, at present low prices to every acre of corn raised in Iowa. Nothing can more speedily or more greatly add to the prosperity of the farmers of the corn raising sections than the consumption of about 100,000,000 bushels of that grain this winter as fuel.

Corn makes a very hot fire in usual stoves, but there is too much increased labor involved in keeping the stoves supplied with corn to keep up a regular heat. This is the only problem necessary for solution to give farmers speedy relief from cheap corn and the subject is worthy the attention of granges, alliances and inventors.

Space is not given the article quoted from the *Iowa State Register* for the purpose of giving publicity to causes and remedies which have universally been rejected by the people of every civilized nation, but to show that the daily newspaper claiming the largest circulation in this State, fully recognized the depressed conditions of agriculture. Nor was this acknowledgment confined to a single issue of the publication referred to, but was maintained by a long chain of editorials, as will be seen from the following notes, which are extracted therefrom:

Over-production for several years past has kept the value of corn below cost to the farmer. If 100,000,000 bushels could be burned in stoves for housekeeping, office and shop purposes, it would double the value of all the remaining corn before three months.

The farmers know that the consumption of cheap corn as fuel, if it can be made practical and economical, will relieve the great depression which has resulted from over-production.

It can be safely said that nothing has ever been advocated in the interest of the prosperity of the farmer, and of all business interests in the corn-growing regions, that could so speedily and permanently give relief to the depressed conditions of agriculture as the general burning of cheap corn for fuel.—*January 21, 1890.*

Increased consumption or the general failure of crops are the only things which can remedy the long continued era of over-production and consequent low prices. These facts prompted the *Register* to advocate the construction of stoves which will burn cheap corn as readily as the usual stoves burn coal

and wood, and in this way largely increase the consumption of corn and preserve the supplies of coal and wood for future generations after the soil has become exhausted. The burning of 100,000,000 to 150,000,000 bushels of corn as fuel this winter would make every remaining bushel of corn in Iowa worth fifty cents inside of three months, and there would be no surplus to be carried over to weaken the price of next year's crop.—*January 24, 1890.*

If it (the *Register*), had the power to burn 150,000,000 bushels of corn during the next two months, Iowa would be vastly more prosperous than ever before, and so continue until the world was again overstocked with corn.—*January 29, 1890.*

The *Register* cheerfully accepts all responsibility for originating the project for a stove which will burn cheap corn as readily as coal or wood. No other scheme of equal promise of benefit to American farmers has ever been proposed in the entire history of the nation.—*February 1, 1890.*

The *Register's* corn-burning stove is coming, and it will prove the greatest blessing that agricultural regions have ever experienced. There has been a constant effort among farmers for many years past to find some plan which would regulate grain supplies or prevent over-production. The corn-burning stove will do both, and it will save the supplies of wood and coal for future generations.—*February 4, 1890.*

The *Register's* cheap corn burning stove will bring unequalled prosperity to the farmer and to all other interests in the corn and other grain-growing regions.—*February 7, 1890.*

The cheap corn burning stove is not a hobby with the *Register*, but it is a matter of unequalled importance to the great corn growing regions of the world. Over 10,000,000 of acres of new land have been thrown open for settlement during the past ten months. This is an area more than one-fourth as large as all New England. Corn will be one of the principal products of all these new lands. With favorable seasons the over-production of grain will steadily increase for several years. Where is the surplus to go? The other nations of the world are now taking all of our surplus that they can absorb and cannot be forced to take larger quantities. A greater diversification of crops would aid a little in localities around large towns and cities, but these are only atoms in the immense grain-growing regions. The farmers must raise crops, and the number of farmers is increasing largely every year.—*February 23, 1890.*

Mr. J. Welch, of Sargeants Bluffs, in a communication to the *Iowa Capital*, January 14, 1891, furnishes some valuable information on agricultural depression in Iowa. The reader will observe that the estimated cost of producing corn as given by Mr. Welch is far below the average of others, and the average yield used in his calculation is far above that of the whole State, while the market prices given by him are taken from book records, made in the transaction of his business affairs, which precludes the possibility of exaggerating the loss to corn producers of that section. Following is the communication referred to:

I notice in the *Sioux City Journal* of January 3d, an invitation from the *Capital* to the corn growers of Iowa to send in estimates of growing an acre of corn. Although not at present engaged in corn culture I have in years past grown considerable corn, enough I think to enable me to estimate very nearly the cost of producing an acre of corn in the northwestern part of Iowa. I think that, when the actual cost of producing an acre of corn in any certain locality or county is determined the same will hold good for all counties of the State, although I am aware that the net profits accruing from the cultivation of corn vary materially in different sections of the State, for instance the cost of producing an acre of corn on the Missouri and other river bottom lands is no greater than on the high, rolling and light soil lands of this State. But the profits, if any there are, must be much greater on the deep and rich soils as a consequence of the great yield of grain, but to my mind the difference in profits in the different sections of the State makes no difference as to the actual cost of production, consequently I will estimate the cost as follows :

*First.* For corn produced by the first departure from our fore fathers' method, to-wit: Surface marking and horse planting:

Interest on value of one acre of land at 8 per cent.....	\$2.05
Taxes .....	.50
Cutting and clearing away old stalks.....	.25
Plowing.....	1.25
Harrowing three times .....	.30
Seed .....	.12
Planting .....	.37
Cultivating four times.....	1.34
Husking and cribbing .....	2.00
Interest on \$425 worth of team and tools.....	.50
Actual cost in this locality.....	\$8.68

*Second.* For corn produced by the new discovery or lister method :

Interest on value of land .....	\$2.05
Taxes .....	.50
Removing old stalk.....	.30
Seed .....	.17
Listing.....	.60
Cultivating.....	1.34
Husking .....	2.00
Interest on team and tools.....	.50
Actual cost in this locality.....	\$7.46

Accepting the above figures as the facts in the case, let us see if we can figure out any profit on the business. I will concede, partly for argument's sake, and especially for the credit of our county, that forty bushels has been our average yield per acre. That would make it necessary that the man who produces corn under the first system estimated in order to get, as the saying is, "his money back," should get 21 $\frac{7}{10}$  cents per bushel. And the man who uses the second system would have to get 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per bushel. Now the question, does corn growing in Woodbury county pay, and has it paid during the past five years? In attempting to answer this question I

shall speak from personal experience. I have fed cattle every winter for the last five years. The first two of those five years I fed corn of my own raising. The first year the cattle went into the feed yard about the 26th of November. At that time I could have taken twenty cents per bushel for my crop. I fed those cattle until the May following. At that time had I had my corn in crib instead of in the cattle, I could have taken twenty-five cents for it. The second year the cattle went into yard about the 1st of November. I could have then taken about eighteen cents for my corn. They went out of yard about the middle of April. I could then have sold my corn at 22 cents per bushel. Since then I have bought what corn I have fed and I find by referring to my scale board that the highest price I have paid during the succeeding three years was 18 cents per bushel, and the lowest price was 13½ cents per bushel, making the average 22½ cents for the first year, 20 cents for the second and 15½ cents for the next three. And the grand average for the five years ending February, 1890, was 19¼ cents per bushel, and as I have always paid the top price I am satisfied that my average is correct for the months and years specified, and as at best ¾ of the corn produced in this locality has passed out of the hands of the grower between the 1st of October and the 1st of May of each year mentioned, it is reasonably certain that the man who produces corn under the first estimate, and sold it during the months mentioned, has done so at a loss of about 2½ cents per bushel. And he who has produced corn under the second system has lost the amount of the difference between the cost and production 19¼ cents and the average market price (for the time mentioned) 19¼ cents.

The average local market price of grain for one or more years may be above cost of production, and even indicate very remunerative returns to producers, yet a majority of farmers may sustain heavy losses during the same period from sales made at prices below cost of production. Such results are quite frequent and almost universal in comparatively new States, or where farmers are heavily incumbered by debts, owing to the fact, that, as a rule, the lowest market prices of grain are paid while the greater part of any crop is passing from the hands of the farmers, and the highest market prices are not given until the larger part of any crop has passed from their possession.

Out of every ten farmers in this State only three are able to hold their grain for maximum prices, while the other seven are forced to sell at minimum rates or whatever happens to be the market price at the time the crop became marketable.

The great "visible supply," or the vast volume of grain offered on local markets, at such seasons, contribute to a further depreciation of prices, and no considerable appreciation is reached until the greater part of the surplus has been sold by the producers.

The "bears" have absolute mastery over the "bulls" in every central market whenever large volumes of produce are being mar-

keted, and they use such opportunities to force prices to the lowest possible level. Therefore, the inability of a large proportion of our farmers to store their surplus grain militates against them and thus the average market price of grain is not the measures of their income.

So general is the forced market of farm products that it not unfrequently occurs that when prices are lowest railroads are unable to meet demands for transportation to eastern markets. The following press dispatch from Topeka, Kansas, dated December 24, 1889, furnishes a striking illustration of this fact:

“A State official, who returned from a trip throughout northwest Kansas, says that thousands of bushels of corn are being burned for fuel. In some counties the market price of corn is less than fifteen cents per bushel, while coal is from twenty-five to thirty-five cents per bushel. The corn makes excellent fuel. The corn crop on hand is immense. In all the principal corn producing counties it is stacked up in large ricks without protection of any sort, it having been impossible for the last thirty days to obtain cars in which to move it, the railroads having been unable to supply the extraordinary demands of transportation. Every railroad is short from 500 to 2,000 cars.”

If western farmers were able to store their grain and market it as demand requires, and market prices were not manipulated by sordid interests, average market prices considered with cost of production and yield, for a given period of years, would perfectly indicate the profit or loss to farmers who raise grain for market. But under present conditions a universally large yield is more likely to result in loss than profit to the producers, and average market prices always indicate much larger profits than the farmers as a whole have received.

The following table shows the profit and loss to Iowa corn growers from 1880 to 1889 inclusive. The acreage, yield, and average local market prices used are compiled from the agricultural reports of this State for the period named. The cost of production is based on the average of 1,179 reports from Iowa farmers to this Bureau.

## PROFIT AND LOSS OF IOWA CORN CROPS FROM 1880 TO 1889.

The foregoing table shows a loss to producers of more than \$64,000,000 on the corn produced in this State during the period named. These figures represent the most liberal estimate given. They show that from 1880 to 1890 the farmers of Iowa received an average of \$9.73 per acre for the corn produced, or sixty cents per acre less than cost. This calculation is based on the presumption that all Iowa corn producers have received average market prices for the corn they marketed. But the basis of such presumption is untrue as demonstrated by the market manipulations of the last ten years, and the prevailing values of all farm products at the time when the larger portion of every abundant harvest was passing out of the hands of the producers.

If, out of every 100,000,000 bushels of corn marketed, 70,000,000 bushels are sold by the farmers at 18 cents per bushel and 30,000,000 bushels at 12 cents per bushel, it is misleading to assume that the 100,000,000 bushels of corn was marketed at an average price of 30 cents per bushel, because in reality the 100,000,000 bushels thus marketed brought the producers \$4,800,000 less than indicated by the average price, 30 cents per bushel. And it is reasonably certain that seven bushels of corn are sold by the farmers at minimum prices, to every three bushels sold by them at maximum prices.

In fact there is a wider difference in the proportions of corn marketed by the producers at maximum and minimum rates. So great has been the disparity of prices that the approach of abundant harvests have been regarded as ominous of universal depression, and

some writers in their haste to retaliate against what they seem to regard as the taunts of our Creator, in giving his people too much have vehemently urged the burning of corn for fuel that market prices for the unburned portions might be forced to a point above cost of production.

There is every reason to believe that the losses on corn to Iowa producers is greater than indicated by the preceding table. It will be noticed by the following table compiled from the "Album of Agricultural Graphics," issued by the National Secretary of Agriculture, June 16, 1890, that the average local market value of an acre of Iowa corn from 1880 to 1890 is given at \$8.63, or \$1.10 per acre less than given by the figures compiled from the agricultural reports of this State. Although compiled on the basis of average prices without considering the number of bushels sold at the various rates, and therefore subject to the same general criticism, the report of the National Department of Agriculture shows a loss of \$141,896,377 to the producers of Iowa corn for the period given. These figures, however, are based on the assumption that the cost of production as given by the recent reports of 1,179 farmers to this Bureau is not exaggerated.

For the correctness of these estimates the reader is respectfully referred to that subject treated elsewhere in this Report.

The *Iowa State Register*, in its article of Jan. 18, 1890, recommending the farmers of Iowa to offer a prize for the invention of a stove that will burn cheap corn says, "All corn below 25 cents per bushel is cheap corn." Thirty-three bushels of corn (the average yield per acre in Iowa) at 25 cents per bushel, equals \$8.25, therefore, all corn which sells for less than \$8.25 per acre is cheap corn. But the crop referred to by the *Register* had an average yield of forty-one bushels per acre, and therefore, to give full respect to the authority quoted it is but fair to say that all corn with a market value of less than \$10.25 per acre is cheap corn. A part of which the writer insists should be burned as fuel to save the supplies of coal and wood for future generations and increase the price of the remaining corn to figures that would give producers a margin over the cost of production and greatly revive all business interests in all corn producing sections.

Flax seed grown in Iowa has doubtless returned a reasonable profit to the producers, but flax is very deteriorating to the soil, and its production is largely confined to the northern part of the State, or where it can be sown on newly broken, wild land, and



therefore, it takes no important place among the permanent crops of our grain growing sections.

Potatoes, according to Secretary Rusk's "Album of Agricultural Graphics," have been the most profitable of all crops grown in Iowa, and in fact the entire nation. But the acreage has been very limited compared with other crops, and the estimate given by the National Secretary of Agriculture include sweet potatoes.

With these exceptions all crops grown in Iowa have been no more profitable to the producers during the period of years covered by this Report than corn.

Hogs, horses and dairy products have afforded more or less profit to producers, but during the last five years the cattle markets have undergone a discouraging depreciation and farmers everywhere recognize the fact that any general effort to restore profits on farm products to a normal condition by an extraordinary increase of live stock and dairy products would result in reducing their market value below the margin of profit and the appreciation of grain values caused by the change, would no more than counterbalance the losses caused by the depreciated values of live stock and dairy products.

One thing certain, under present sociological conditions, the producers and consumers are separated by an impassable gorge in whose bottomless caldron boils the sordid interests of speculation with accompanying combines inimical to the prosperity and happiness of the common people. The prime causes of such conditions and the remedies are not proper subjects for consideration in this report.

The accompanying table compiled from the Album of Agricultural Graphics shows the average yield per acre and average local market value per acre, by States, of the products named, from 1880 to 1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

	WHEAT.		OATS.		CORN.		RYE.		BARLEY.		POTATOS.		HAY.	
	Average yield per acre, bushels.	Average value per acre.	Average yield per acre, bushels.	Average value per acre.	Average yield per acre, bushels.	Average value per acre.	Average yield per acre, bushels.	Average value per acre.	Average yield per acre, bushels.	Average value per acre.	Average yield per acre, bushels.	Average value per acre.	Average yield per acre, tons.	Average value per acre.
Maine.....	13.618	17.42	28.318	12.42	32.27	24.25	13.08	12.26	21.5	16.02	94.518	51.48	.978	11.31
New Hampshire.....	14.4	13.24	32.3	14.65	32.7	24.32	11.0	9.98	21.8	16.34	89.3	46.64	.93	11.08
Vermont.....	16.9	19.75	31.1	13.87	32.5	23.18	14.5	11.55	24.7	18.05	97.7	47.06	1.05	11.08
Massachusetts.....	16.3	20.74	29.9	14.44	31.6	22.94	14.3	12.46	23.2	18.77	95.5	61.97	1.09	18.82
Rhode Island.....	.....	.....	27.9	13.52	30.2	22.98	12.1	10.49	23.9	19.13	91.8	62.55	.96	16.19
Connecticut.....	16.6	19.14	28.1	12.82	30.1	20.94	13.5	10.89	21.5	16.43	80.6	53.00	.99	15.91
New York.....	14.7	15.03	24.5	11.12	29.8	18.39	11.9	8.51	22.7	16.91	78.0	37.79	1.11	13.69
New Jersey.....	12.9	13.58	26.7	10.57	30.5	17.83	10.8	7.75	17.0	13.56	77.6	47.26	1.09	16.70
Pennsylvania.....	12.6	12.66	28.0	10.51	31.0	17.16	10.6	7.34	20.1	14.74	73.0	37.59	1.14	14.00
Delaware.....	11.6	11.67	21.1	7.82	19.2	9.05	8.3	5.50	.....	.....	66.3	37.77	1.04	14.60
Maryland.....	12.2	12.09	20.1	7.39	24.1	11.88	10.3	7.13	25.5	20.47	67.8	37.68	1.07	14.47
Virginia.....	8.2	8.05	11.9	4.73	16.8	8.46	6.9	4.71	16.1	12.01	60.7	34.29	1.10	13.64
North Carolina.....	6.0	6.42	9.5	4.56	12.2	7.15	5.8	4.82	11.0	9.65	60.7	38.33	1.16	13.45
South Carolina.....	5.7	6.73	10.3	6.15	9.4	6.19	4.6	5.09	14.2	14.88	55.0	46.11	1.15	15.71
Georgia.....	6.0	7.01	9.8	5.85	10.5	6.81	5.5	6.07	14.0	13.57	58.8	53.10	1.23	17.31
Florida.....	.....	.....	10.2	7.04	9.7	7.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	68.3	65.65	.96	16.37
Alabama.....	6.6	6.60	10.8	6.36	12.7	7.69	5.5	6.28	10.4	11.38	62.1	56.02	1.21	16.54
Mississippi.....	5.7	6.35	11.0	6.40	14.3	8.47	6.5	7.29	.....	.....	62.3	53.01	1.28	16.16
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	12.5	7.07	16.0	9.54	8.3	11.19	.....	.....	62.8	54.03	1.22	14.50
Texas.....	10.0	9.25	23.4	9.96	18.0	9.52	9.7	8.51	15.9	10.79	62.5	58.21	1.26	12.20
Arkansas.....	7.5	7.23	16.9	7.68	19.7	10.07	7.4	6.57	.....	.....	68.5	47.14	1.23	13.90
Tennessee.....	6.7	5.95	13.7	5.20	20.6	8.92	6.2	4.67	13.4	9.27	59.2	30.49	1.21	14.14
West Virginia.....	10.2	9.63	17.7	6.47	23.4	11.80	8.5	6.09	19.3	12.96	65.7	34.90	1.01	10.41
Kentucky.....	9.4	8.23	18.2	6.36	23.8	9.67	9.0	6.23	21.0	14.15	61.3	30.90	1.16	12.70
Ohio.....	13.6	12.42	30.9	9.73	30.9	13.16	12.0	7.61	20.6	15.00	68.7	33.54	1.21	12.71
Michigan.....	15.2	13.40	33.3	10.44	28.9	13.16	12.0	7.69	23.1	15.96	76.7	32.02	1.23	13.22
Indiana.....	13.1	11.36	27.5	7.88	28.9	10.84	11.4	6.97	21.8	14.96	66.0	31.00	1.27	11.35
Illinois.....	13.4	11.32	34.2	8.95	26.7	9.38	15.5	8.86	21.0	12.88	71.9	35.24	1.29	10.26
Wisconsin.....	12.0	10.03	30.4	8.66	27.2	11.04	13.4	7.86	22.7	12.67	81.9	35.95	1.17	9.21
Minnesota.....	12.5	9.31	33.1	8.63	29.6	10.85	14.5	7.20	23.1	10.93	92.3	35.43	1.32	6.76
Iowa.....	10.6	7.56	32.3	7.34	30.9	8.63	12.9	6.42	21.8	10.34	79.3	32.51	1.22	6.39
Missouri.....	11.7	9.23	26.0	6.96	27.4	8.94	11.8	6.66	20.3	12.04	70.3	32.37	1.20	9.38
Kansas.....	13.9	9.41	28.0	6.64	28.5	7.90	15.2	6.12	18.9	7.90	66.7	40.07	1.28	5.55
Nebraska.....	11.1	6.87	29.1	5.78	32.8	7.58	13.8	5.51	19.6	7.59	74.1	30.68	1.31	4.82
California.....	12.5	10.35	26.2	13.74	27.9	18.99	10.5	8.34	20.4	12.77	86.8	56.61	1.39	16.02

	WHEAT.		OATS.		CORN.		RYE.		BARLEY.		POTATOES.		HAY.	
	Average yield per acre, bushels.	Average value per acre.	Average yield per acre, bushels.	Average value per acre.	Average yield per acre, bushels.	Average value per acre.	Average yield per acre, bushels.	Average value per acre.	Average yield per acre, bushels.	Average value per acre.	Average yield per acre, bushels.	Average value per acre.	Average yield per acre, tons.	Average value per acre.
STATES AND TERRITORIES.														
Oregon.....	16.3	12.02	27.9	11.48	23.8	16.85	15.9	11.88	28.0	14.25	100.0	47.75	1.39	14.45
Nevada.....	17.6	15.98	29.8	18.15	24.6	17.60	..	..	22.2	18.29	91.1	76.25	1.24	12.95
Colorado.....	19.5	16.22	31.2	14.97	26.7	17.77	17.1	12.78	24.5	17.43	80.3	53.12	1.25	15.76
Arizona.....	13.8	12.73	..	..	20.9	16.73	..	..	19.2	14.03	63.8	50.05	1.07	13.71
Dakota.....	11.9	7.52	27.7	7.20	25.4	8.67	14.9	7.21	21.3	9.02	85.0	35.17	1.30	5.10
Idaho.....	17.1	14.17	30.9	15.00	23.2	18.28	13.0	8.11	27.2	18.06	101.3	58.62	1.19	11.26
Montana.....	17.6	14.48	32.6	15.24	26.2	20.12	..	..	27.2	18.03	107.4	73.03	1.15	12.58
New Mexico.....	13.6	12.93	22.7	10.78	19.9	15.04	..	..	19.6	14.98	78.3	61.27	1.08	13.52
Utah.....	17.2	12.71	26.3	11.20	19.7	13.54	10.8	6.85	22.6	12.60	90.5	37.89	1.28	8.35
Washington.....	17.0	12.16	36.0	15.08	24.3	17.50	15.1	11.17	29.1	16.54	117.1	54.91	1.31	13.10
Wyoming.....	18.0	14.87	29.7	13.78	..	..	..	..	..	..	95.5	58.91	1.17	11.41
Total average.....	12.0	9.95	26.6	8.16	24.1	9.47	11.9	8.27	21.7	12.76	76.2	38.34	1.19	11.08

Following are the individual reports by counties of one thousand and fifteen farmers. The local market price of shelled corn to net eight per cent profit on investment is computed from the average yield, average value of land and average cost of production from 1885 to 1889 inclusive. No data relating to farming for 1890 was taken by this Bureau, for the reason that most reports from farmers were received before the crop of 1890 was harvested:

ADAIR COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers' children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1	28	80	.....	50	18.00	10.00	12	50	100
2	28	80	.....	.....	18.00	9.00	14	50	80
3	28	75	16	25	16.00	8.00	11	50	80
4	28	70	20	50	18.00	8.00	15	25	30
5	28	80	20	30	18.00	9.00	13	30	100
6	28	90	15	80	16.00	8.00	15	40	50
7	28	90	9	60	17.00	8.00	14	50	60
8	28	90	8	50	17.00	8.00	15	75	70
9	24	65	4	40	18.00	9.00	13	33	46
Total average..	.30	81	10	43	17.33	8.56	14	45	66

ADAMS COUNTY.

1	20	20	5	25	18.00	8.00	12	25	60
2	20	50	10	50	20.00	10.00	12	33	80
3	25	50	00	10	18.00	10.00	10	20	.....
4	28	75	1	20	18.00	10.00	12	25	50
5	25	70	10	50	18.00	8.00	14	50	80
6	25	70	.....	.....	16.00	7.00	14	50	70
7	26	45	4	33	19.00	10.00	13	33	46
8	28	90	5	40	18.00	9.00	14	40	60
Total average..	.27	50	4	29	18.13	9.00	13	34	56

ALLAMAKEE COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers' children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1	.50	10	10	55	17.00	5.0			
2	.46	80	10	25	18.00	8.0			
3	.35	90	10	50	16.00	8.0			
4	.30	90	1	10	20.00	8.0			
5	.40	80		68	21.00	9.0			
6	.40	90	10	50	20.00	8.0			
7	.50	80	10	50	18.00	8.0			
8	.26	90	8	20	18.00	7.0			
9	.35	95	15	75	18.00				
10	.25	10	1	00	19.00	8.0			
11	.33	66	2	30	17.00	6.0			
12	.40	90	10	50	20.00	8.0			
13	.45	30	15	70	19.00	6.0			
14	.50	80	10	50	17.00	7.0			
15	.35	00	10	25	18.00	6.0			
Total average..	\$ .38	66	8	42	\$ 18.40	\$ 6.90	15	37	40

APPANOOSE COUNTY.

1	.30	65	1	50	15.00	6.00	14	25	65
2	.45	60	15	50	12.00	6.00	15	24	80
3	.30	50	20	20	15.00	8.00	14	20	30
4	.30	50	2	20	20.00	8.00	12	75	35
5	.35	90	5	60	15.00	8.00	13	50	35
6	.23	90	00	75	15.00	8.00	12	75	60
7	.30	90	5	90	13.00	4.00	13	15	50
8	.45	90	10	75	16.00	6.00	12	50	40
9	.30	90	1	30	17.00	7.00	11	25	55
10	.30	90	2	75	16.00	8.00	11	90	60
Total average	\$ .31	70	6	52	\$ 15.40	\$ 6.90	13	45	51

AUDUBON COUNTY.

1	.18	90	10	50	20.00	10.00	14	10	16
2	.24	00	3	25	20.00	10.00	11	50	100
3	.30	40	5	5	15.00	8.00	14	75	80
4	.27	95	15	40	19.00	7.00	13	50	63
5	.33	90	15		18.00	10.00	14	42	
6	.25	90			16.00	8.00	16	80	70
7	.21	95	8	50	16.00	6.00	16	40	48
8	.28	60	4	40	19.00	8.00	14	33	46
9	.24	75	5	33	20.00	10.00	15	40	60
10	.25	40	1		18.00	8.00	11		
Total average..	\$ .26	70	7	24	\$ 18.10	\$ 8.50	14	42	48

BENTON COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1	25	30	5	50	20.00	8.00	10	37	45
2	31	30	.....	60	15.00	8.00	12	33	108
3	32	30	6	60	17.00	8.00	12	30	108
4	33	30	10	75	18.00	10.00	12	50	80
5	33	30	4	00	20.00	8.00	13	75	60
6	34	20	00	40	20.00	8.00	12	50	40
7	34	35	5	45	19.00	8.00	14	55	65
8	35	40	5	25	20.00	7.00	13	50	30
9	35	30	2	10	17.00	7.00	13	50	30
Total average..	20	30	5	41	18.56	8.00	12	51	70

BLACK HAWK COUNTY.

1	28	80	10	00	20.00	12.00	15	50	68
2	40	50	5	75	20.00	10.00	12	.....	.....
3	35	70	2	.....	19.00	7.00	12	10	60
4	21	60	2	25	19.00	8.00	15	40	90
5	28	50	4	10	20.00	10.00	14	40	20
6	27	65	3	48	18.00	9.00	14	45	55
7	29	70	2	50	19.00	9.00	15	35	50
8	30	75	3	40	18.00	10.00	13	30	40
Total average..	20	65	4	35	19.12	9.38	14	38	55

BOONE COUNTY.

1	50	90	12	50	17.00	8.00	16	75	90
2	30	80	.....	10	18.00	10.00	15	10	27
3	35	90	2	10	16.00	7.00	14	80	60
4	28	90	4	.....	18.00	8.00	16	75	60
5	33	60	00	20	17.00	8.00	16	50	60
6	33	90	3	25	17.00	9.00	14	60	60
7	30	50	00	50	18.00	8.00	14	50	45
8	28	40	1	40	18.00	8.00	15	50	90
9	33	50	1	50	20.00	8.00	12	50	30
10	30	70	.....	.....	18.00	8.00	14	30	60
11	31	70	5	50	15.00	8.00	11	30	50
12	30	60	3	60	17.00	8.00	12	30	50
Total average..	32	70	3	37	17.42	8.17	14	49	57

BREMER COUNTY.

1	25	90	20	80	15.00	8.00	15	90	40
2	25	00	00	75	18.00	8.00	14	00	00
3	30	00	00	00	17.00	8.00	14	60	60
4	32	60	3	47	18.00	9.00	13	45	60
5	28	47	2	28	17.00	9.00	14	50	65
6	30	28	7	40	18.00	8.00	13	38	50
7	25	90	10	80	15.00	8.00	15	90	40
8	30	50	10	30	16.00	10.00	14	40	45
9	28	75	4	40	19.00	10.00	13	30	50
Total average..	28	49	6	49	17.00	8.75	14	49	46

## BUENA VISTA COUNTY.

1	.22	80	20	20	\$ 19.00	\$ 11.00	15	20	25
2	.22	90	10	50	18.00	7.00	14	20	25
3	.24	95	12	50	20.00	10.00	15	60	64
4	.28	80	.....	3	20.00	10.00	14	.....	.....
5	.28	90	5	60	20.00	10.00	15	20	40
6	.25	05	10	20	20.00	10.00	13	20	50
7	.25	90	10	00	20.00	12.00	15	25	35
8	.20	80	2	20	18.00	8.00	15	50	35
9	.25	90	.....	00	20.00	10.00	14	50	60
10	.28	90	5	50	20.00	8.00	18	50	60
11	.21	70	4	75	18.00	12.00	14	50	45
12	.21	50	5	25	18.00	15.00	12	50	45
13	.52	70	15	30	18.00	8.00	13	60	50
14	.30	80	.....	50	18.00	9.00	14	50	77
15	.33	70	20	50	18.00	8.00	15	50	80
16	.45	90	20	.....	18.00	8.00	14	25	80
17	.30	90	3	.....	20.00	8.00	15	16	70
Total average..	\$ .28	78	10	33	\$ 19.00	9.65	14	38	54

## BUTLER COUNTY.

1	.20	.....	00	00	\$ 19.00	\$ 8.00	12	20	25
2	.25	30	8	50	20.00	10.00	12	20	25
3	.25	50	.....	25	20.00	10.00	14	10	80
4	.25	90	.....	50	20.00	8.00	15	80	40
5	.21	20	00	50	19.00	8.00	16	50	90
6	.27	70	00	10	18.00	8.00	12	20	80
7	.24	50	00	50	20.00	.....	14	30	60
8	.28	33	10	40	18.00	10.00	16	90	100
9	.23	90	2	50	20.00	10.00	14	20	.....
10	.28	70	5	40	18.00	9.00	13	10	64
11	.26	65	00	15	18.00	8.00	12	20	80
12	.30	75	3	45	20.00	8.00	16	25	45
13	.25	70	2	20	18.00	10.00	12	25	90
14	.25	10	2	40	20.00	8.00	12	25	38
15	.40	80	12	00	18.00	8.00	14	30	46
16	.30	70	20	50	18.00	8.00	16	48	.....
17	.20	80	3	30	13.00	.....	17	40	40
18	.27	90	1	90	20.00	10.00	16	50	60
19	.31	33	3	25	20.00	8.00	13	25	35
20	.20	70	5	00	20.00	9.00	14	25	25
Total average..	\$ .25	57	4	35	\$ 18.10	8.58	14	33	55

CALHOUN COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1	27	97	16	33	16.00	6.00	13	50	80
2	24	95	5	10	17.00	10.00	15	75	.....
3	30	80	10	20	18.00	8.00	12	25	120
4	40	70	15	50	20.00	10.00	15	50	60
5	40	80	15	00	17.00	6.00	18	40	60
6	35	80	2	5	19.00	9.00	14	33	45
7	35	80	2	5	20.00	8.00	16	50	60
8	30	70	3	40	19.00	7.00	15	30	50
9	25	60	12	70	17.00	8.00	14	30	30
10	27	70	2	15	19.00	9.00	14	50	60
11	28	80	10	.....	18.00	9.00	13	30	.....
12	29	85	10	30	18.00	8.00	13	50	70
Total average..									
	29	73	9	24	18.17	7.33	14	43	53

CARROLL COUNTY.

2	30	90	4	5	16.00	8.00	16	50	60
3	25	20	10	2	20.00	8.00	13	50	70
1	29	20	9	50	18.00	7.00	12	30	65
4	28	45	3	45	19.00	9.00	13	35	60
5	33	35	4	48	18.60	9.00	14	38	50
6	27	50	2	50	19.00	7.00	15	35	20
7	28	90	14	44	18.00	9.00	16	28	30
8	30	75	8	50	19.00	10.00	13	30	40
Total average..									
	29	53	7	37	18.38	8.38	14	41	49

CASS COUNTY.

1	25	50	3	50	18.00	8.00	13	50	60
2	40	90	5	25	12.00	6.00	16	40	50
3	38	90	10	50	15.00	8.00	14	50	50
4	33	90	.....	30	17.00	8.00	15	80	45
5	33	99	5	33	19.00	12.00	14	50	90
6	30	90	5	33	17.00	9.00	14	50	60
7	30	75	5	50	18.00	8.00	12	50	70
8	27	80	5	50	18.00	3.00	11	50	75
9	25	90	10	50	19.00	10.00	13	66	40
10	35	90	5	50	15.00	10.00	11	40	60
11	23	60	5	50	18.00	9.00	14	50	60
12	27	90	3	75	18.00	9.00	14	40	60
13	27	90	5	60	18.00	8.00	13	50	60
14	30	90	5	68	18.00	8.00	14	50	70
15	23	80	3	75	17.00	6.00	13	33	80
16	23	60	5	50	18.00	8.00	13	40	60
17	27	60	5	40	17.00	8.00	13	50	60
18	40	80	2	35	18.00	8.00	13	30	70
19	35	90	10	50	18.00	9.00	14	75	.....
20	29	90	8	10	18.00	10.00	12	10	45
Total average..									
	30	81	6	47	17.30	8.50	13	48	61



## CEDAR COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1870.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1				35	\$ 22.00	\$ 11.00	13	50	30
2				10	20.00	10.00	12	75	100
3				10	18.00	10.00	14	15	30
4				35	21.00	10.00	13	50	30
5				35	19.00	8.00	13	50	10
6				35	18.00	10.00	15	10	
7				10	17.00	9.00	14	30	45
8				15	17.00	8.00	13	50	100
9				15	18.00	10.00	15	33	46
10				13	20.00	8.00	16	50	70
11				30	20.00	8.00	12	50	30
Total ave				11	19.09	9.27	13	40	57

## CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

1	\$ .35	60			\$ 19.00	\$ 8.00	13	50	60
2	.50	50	10	20	17.00	8.00	13	50	30
3	.25	90	5	50	20.00	8.00	14	30	75
4	.35	90	10	75	18.00	6.00	15	60	100
5	.30	90	20	75	18.00	6.00	15	75	100
6	.24	90	15	30	18.00	7.00	15	25	40
7	.28	75	10	40	19.00	8.00	14	30	45
8	.25	90	5	50	18.00	8.00	13	33	46
9	.30	70	3	50	20.00	8.00	11	10	75
10	.25	20	5	50	17.00	7.00	12	10	30
Total average..	\$ .29	78	9	48	\$ 18.40	\$ 7.40	14	37	64

## CHEROKEE COUNTY.

1	\$ .50	85			\$ 20.00	\$ 10.00	14	25	40
2	.35	85	2	20	18.00	8.00	13	27	45
3	.28	75	6	60	19.00	9.00	12	50	30
4	.30	75	5	50	17.00	8.00	14	45	30
5	.20	60	2	20	20.00	9.00	13	30	35
6	.32	70	3	30	19.00	8.00	15	40	30
7	.25	60	10	30	21.00	12.00	13	30	
8	.28	90	5	50	20.00	10.00	13	30	40
9	.30	70	3	40	19.00	10.00	14	50	46
10	.32	70		20	19.00	10.00	14	50	35
11	.22	90	1	50	20.00	12.00	13	50	30
Total average	\$ .31	78	4	37	\$ 19.27	\$ 9.04	13	40	56

CHICKASAW COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers children between the age of 8 and 16 years kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1	27	95	5	10	18.00	7.00	15	60	40
2	50	90	20	00	18.10	10.00	16	40	..
3	50	50	20	40	18.00	8.00	14	30	50
4	40	20	4	10	18.00	10.00	13	25	15
5	28	70	20	50	18.00	5.00	12	25	60
6	20	50	15	45	19.00	9.00	14	25	60
7	30	40	10	50	20.00	10.00	12	20	..
8	35	48	5	40	18.90	7.00	13	50	55
9	28	50	7	37	19.00	8.00	14	45	50
10	25	70	5	50	20.00	9.05	16	35	40
11	50	75	20	80	18.00	8.00	16	50	60
12	35	80	3	25	22.00	8.00	13	10	..
13	30	90	20	90	18.00	8.00	14	75	80
Total average..									
	\$ .35	64	12	41	\$ 18.77	\$ 8.23	14	40	51

CLARK COUNTY.

1	28	80	5	00	20.00	8.00	14	50	60
2	30	80	5	20	18.00	8.00	13	60	78
3	30	50	1	50	17.00	7.00	10	20	60
4	28	40	15	10	20.00	..	14	40	60
5	32	75	4	40	19.00	8.00	13	35	60
6	27	60	5	50	17.00	10.00	14	50	40
7	30	70	3	35	19.00	10.00	13	40	60
8	28	50	5	40	20.00	8.00	14	50	60
Total average..									
	\$ .29	63	5	31	\$ 16.75	\$ 8.43	13	43	60

CLAY COUNTY.

1	25	90	5	50	20.00	10.00	13	33	60
2	30	98	5	00	20.00	8.00	14	50	80
3	25	80	10	25	20.00	10.00	12	60	40
4	25	70	5	80	20.00	10.00	16	10	40
5	25	60	20	00	19.00	10.00	13	25	35
6	33	90	00	50	18.00	10.00	13	..	..
7	35	90	10	25	20.00	8.00	12	75	60
8	30	80	4	40	19.00	9.00	14	35	50
9	28	90	5	35	20.00	10.00	15	20	60
10	35	50	3	15	18.00	7.00	13	50	25
11	33	80	6	25	21.00	8.00	15	30	60
12	34	90	6	40	18.00	9.00	13	32	43
13	28	75	5	30	20.00	10.00	12	33	60
14	25	50	50	30	16.00	8.00	11	20	..
15	31	90	10	00	20.00	10.00	16	50	..
Total average..									
	\$ .29	80	6	34	\$ 19.26	\$ 9.13	13	37	51

CLAYTON COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1 .....	\$ .30	90	20	50	\$ 16.00	\$ 7.00	14	50	40
2 .....	.38	95	10	80	18.00	9.00	12	50	60
3 .....	.23	80	5	75	16.00	.....	14	25	.....
4 .....	.34	40	10	10	20.00	8.00	16	40	50
5 .....	.30	75	8	35	17.00	9.00	14	45	60
6 .....	.28	45	3	40	19.00	10.00	13	30	40
7 .....	.32	70	2	50	18.00	9.00	15	25	60
8 .....	.36	80	.....	50	20.00	8.00	14	50	50
9 .....	.38	80	10	20	19.00	7.00	14	25	.....
10 .....	.....	90	.....	.....	15.00	8.00	16	60	.....
11 .....	.36	10	1	30	18.00	8.00	12	50	50
Total average..	\$ .32	69	8	44	\$ 17.82	\$ 8.30	14	42	51

CLINTON COUNTY.

1 .....	\$ .30	70	5	50	\$ 20.00	\$ 8.00	15	50	50
2 .....	.33	70	.....	50	20.00	8.00	14	80	100
3 .....	.35	75	.....	50	20.00	8.00	14	80	100
4 .....	.25	60	5	45	16.00	12.00	15	25	.....
5 .....	.27	75	3	60	17.00	9.00	13	50	60
6 .....	.34	80	1	55	18.00	8.00	13	60	55
7 .....	.33	65	6	50	20.00	8.00	14	50	65
8 .....	.28	70	4	45	18.00	8.00	15	45	60
9 .....	.30	80	3	35	19.00	10.00	14	40	50
10 .....	.32	40	5	10	18.00	9.00	15	25	75
11 .....	.36	80	5	50	19.00	9.00	12	25	20
Total average..	.31	70	4	45	\$ 18.64	\$ 8.82	14	50	64

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

1 .....	\$ .20	80	3	35	\$ 18.00	\$ 10.00	15	15	25
2 .....	.25	90	5	10	18.00	8.00	12	10	20
3 .....	.30	90	5	50	18.00	9.00	14	25	80
4 .....	.25	50	4	20	19.00	10.00	12	35	60
5 .....	.25	90	2	58	18.00	10.00	10	40	60
6 .....	.25	90	1	50	18.00	10.00	14	40	70
7 .....	.25	90	2	50	18.00	9.00	10	20	60
8 .....	.22	80	1	20	19.00	10.00	14	50	70
9 .....	.25	90	1	25	16.00	8.00	13	20	40
10 .....	.28	90	2	75	17.00	8.00	13	50	80
11 .....	.28	95	00	30	19.00	8.00	14	25	40
12 .....	.30	95	6	37	18.00	7.00	14	40	60
Total average..	.26	86	3	38	\$ 18.00	\$ 8.92	13	31	55

## DALLAS COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.						The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										
Total average...	\$ .20	74	4	34	\$ 18.42	\$ 8.06	13	45	53	

## DAVIS COUNTY.

1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
Total average...	\$ .33	68	11	32	\$ 16.00	\$ 7.10	13	36	37	

## DECATUR COUNTY.

1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
Total average...	\$ .33	65	5	32	\$ 18.91	\$ 7.00	13	30	56	

DELAWARE COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
Total average...									

DES MOINES COUNTY.

1	\$ .35	66		\$ 18.00	\$ 6.00	13	50	60	
2	.35	75	5	18.00	10.00	14	50	70	
3	.30	60	10	17.00	7.00	14	50	80	
4	.30	50	10	16.00	8.00	13	15		
5	.30	70	00	16.00	8.00	14	10	50	
6	.40	70	8	15.00	8.00	14	36	50	
7	.28	50	10	17.00	8.00	11	50	80	
8	.25	50	5	18.00	8.00	12	10		
9	.25	70	5	18.00	10.00	12	50	75	
10	.30	20	1	16.00	12.00	13			
Total average.. \$ .32		57	4	43	\$ 17.10	\$ 8.50	11	35	66

DICKINSON COUNTY.

1	.....	\$ .25	90	.....	50	\$ 18.00	\$ 8.00	16	50	80
2	.....	.30	50	.....	.....	16.00	.....	12	60	.....
3	.....	.30	80	5	15	18.00	8.00	14	50	70
4	.....	.28	90	.....	2	20.00	12.00	12	40	60
5	.....	.30	70	00	4	16.00	8.00	13	14	70
6	.....	.24	99	.....	25	20.00	8.00	16	33	.....
7	.....	.32	00	.....	25	14.00	10.00	14	40	48
8	.....	.30	95	20	50	16.00	8.00	14	50	40
9	.....	.35	99	.....	20	19.00	7.00	17	20	80
10	.....	.31	90	5	00	18.00	9.00	14	50	75
Total average..		\$ .30	84	8	22	\$ 17.00	\$ 7.40	14	40	65

## DUBUQUE COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1	28	75	00	50	20.00	10.0			
2	25	75	1	10	19.00	10.0			
3	20	80	3	40	18.00	9.0			
4	20	80	2	35	20.00	8.0			
5	27	90	1	50	18.00	10.0			
6	27	75	4	33	19.00	8.0			
7	20	50	3	20	18.00	10.0			
8	28	80	5	35	10.00	8.0			
Total average...	22	67	2	34	18.87	9.1			

## EMMET COUNTY.

1	20	90	5	15	20.00	8.00	12	50	60
2	20	00	3	18	19.00	10.00	15	75	60
3	24	70	4	18	17.00	7.00	13	28	47
4	28	50	2	30	20.00	9.00	14	35	40
5	22	75	1	45	17.00	8.00	15	40	60
6	20	90	5	50	19.00	10.00	13	30	45
7	20	80	4	40	18.00	8.00	14	25	50
Total average...	20	60	3	33	18.57	8.57	14	40	52

## FAYETTE COUNTY

1	20	93	5	80	18.00	7.00	14	25	
2	40	90	5	50	18.00	7.00	16	50	
3	35	80	3	45	20.00	10.00	15	45	60
4	28	75	4	33	18.00	9.00	13	30	55
5	20	92	5	50	19.00	8.00	16	52	70
6	40	40	10	20	20.00	8.00	15	50	20
7	40	80	8	40	18.00	6.00	13	40	60
8	30	90	5	25	18.00	8.00	14	25	50
9	40	20	1	18	18.00	8.00	10	50	20
10	35	75	10	25	10.00	8.00	11	10	80
11	32	90			20.00	8.00	11		
Total average...	36	75	6	41	18.72	8.09	13	38	49

## FLOYD COUNTY.

1	25	80		00	19.00	8.00	13	50	65
2	27	60		33	17.00	8.00	14	25	140
3	27	80	5	50	15.00		14	50	90
4	20	90	3	25	20.00	9.00	16	40	30
5	28	75	2	40	19.00	7.00	15	25	40
6	30	90	5	50	18.00	9.00	13	90	75
7	30	40	5	20	18.00	8.00	15	80	70
8	34	90	3	10	18.00	8.00	14		80
9	30	90	5	25	18.00	8.00	14	25	50
10	40	50	10	15	20.00	8.00	12	60	60
11	25	60	4	50	20.00	8.00	14	50	28
12	24	60	2	25	18.00	8.00	12	20	60
13	25	50	2		20.00	8.00	12	50	
14	23	80	3	35	19.00	8.00	14	80	70
15	30	80	20	50	18.00	10.00	15	25	100
Total average...	29	73	5	31	18.46	8.27	14	45	66

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.		The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1880.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
						Male.	Female.			
1		\$ .27	50	1		\$ 19.00	\$ 9.00	12	40	60
2		.30	80	10		20.00	10.00	10	10	..
3		.30	40	2	60	18.00	10.00	12	30	40
4		.29	30	3	45	19.00	8.00	13	30	45
5		.28	85	2	33	20.00	10.00	15	25	60
6		.28	50	..	..	19.00	8.00	14	50	60
7		.28	70	3	50	20.00	10.00	13	25	40
8		.28	80	5	50	21.00	10.00	14	50	40
9		.28	80	5	30	20.00	8.00	14	30	40
10		.28	60	1	00	18.00	8.00	13	50	60
Total average..		\$ .29	66	4	38	\$ 19.40	\$ 9.10	13	33	49

FREMONT COUNTY.

1	.28	90	..	50	20.00	8.00	12	24	60
2	.40	90	13	80	20.00	12.00	14	50	80
3	.35	80	10	25	18.00	8.00	15	25	60
4	.35	40	..	6	18.00	8.00	12	40	40
5	.32	75	5	40	19.00	7.00	15	25	60
6	.30	90	4	33	20.00	10.00	13	40	50
7	.29	40	1	20	20.00	10.00	12	20	100
8	.35	80	6	40	20.00	15.00	12	40	60
9	.30	80	20	40	20.00	12.00	10	..	..
Total average..	.32	68	7	37	19.44	10.00	12	33	64

GREENE COUNTY.

1	.23	70	5	50	18.00	10.00	15	25	60
2	.23	90	..	..	17.00	7.00	13	25	..
3	.25	90	..	..	19.00	8.00	16	75	..
4	.25	90	5	25	17.00	..	13	50	..
5	.28	50	..	50	18.00	11.00	14	10	30
6	.28	80	2	40	19.00	8.00	15	33	40
7	.28	95	4	33	18.00	9.00	13	40	55
8	.33	80	5	30	18.00	10.00	16	40	60
9	.40	80	1	00	20.00	10.00	15	50	60
10	.29	75	2	40	19.00	8.00	14	33	46
11	.35	90	5	50	18.00	8.00	12	50	60
12	.28	90	5	50	20.00	10.00	14	30	70
13	.40	70	14	35	20.00	10.00	12	48	54
14	.35	90	4	50	17.00	6.00	15	75	60
15	.28	90	10	35	19.00	10.00	12	40	75
Total average..	.31	82	5	38	18.47	8.93	14	42	59

GRUNDY COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers' children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1	.23	80	2	60	\$ 20.00	\$ 10.00	14	20	100
2	.25	50	5	25	20.00	10.00	14	25	80
3	.31	80	5	25	18.00	.....	15	15	60
4	.28	85	3	40	19.00	10.00	13	33	55
5	.26	70	1	35	20.00	10.00	16	40	46
6	.25	85	2	50	18.00	9.00	13	20	60
7	.23	90	2	26	18.00	8.00	12	10	40
8	.28	80	5	10	20.00	10.00	12	50	75
9	.31	80	5	20	20.00	12.00	15	30	40
10	.28	40	00	20	22.00	.....	12	25	30
11	.27	70	5	35	21.00	11.00	12	25	40
Total average...	\$ .20	76	3	32	\$ 10.64	\$ 10.00	13	27	57

GUTHRIE COUNTY.

1	.25	80	5	10	\$ 18.00	\$ 6.00	14	50	35
2	.40	90	.....	.....	17.00	6.00	13	35	75
3	.25	90	1	.....	17.00	8.00	15	75	70
4	.46	90	1	30	19.00	8.00	11	80	70
5	.46	90	2	30	19.00	8.00	11	50	70
6	.45	95	20	.....	18.00	.....	16	40	50
7	.40	85	4	50	19.00	9.00	13	33	65
8	.40	90	10	40	18.00	9.00	15	50	20
9	.28	90	00	40	17.00	10.00	14	75	60
10	.30	10	.....	25	19.00	8.00	14	75	80
11	.25	10	10	20	18.00	8.00	15	30	60
Total average...	\$ .36	75	6	31	\$ 18.09	\$ 8.00	14	58	60

HAMILTON COUNTY.

1	.25	70	10	60	\$ 18.00	\$ 6.00	14	50	60
2	.15	90	1	30	17.00	7.00	14	60	60
3	.20	85	3	50	19.00	9.00	13	33	55
4	.28	95	2	33	17.00	8.00	15	60	75
5	.29	75	5	40	18.00	7.00	16	25	40
6	.30	90	8	50	19.00	10.00	13	33	50
7	.28	95	8	60	18.00	9.00	14	40	60
Total average...	.25	86	5	46	\$ 18.00	\$ 8.00	14	43	57

HANCOCK COUNTY.

1	.22	90	4	50	\$ 18.00	\$ 7.00	15	30	60
2	.27	85	2	33	19.00	8.00	13	25	40
3	.30	92	1	40	17.00	7.00	14	20	46
4	.25	75	3	60	20.00	8.00	15	50	70
5	.29	95	5	25	19.00	10.00	16	33	60
6	.33	80	5	25	20.00	9.00	14	33	46
7	.28	75	4	45	19.00	10.00	13	25	50
8	.30	65	7	40	17.00	9.00	14	20	60
Total average...	\$ .20	82	4	40	\$ 18.63	\$ 8.50	14	29	54



## HARDIN COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers children between the age of 8 and 16 years kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1					10.00	10.00	14	20	60
2					20.00	8.00	11	25	40
3					18.00	8.00	13	40	25
4					18.00	10.00	12	75	75
5					20.00	8.00	14		
6					18.00	8.00	14	50	90
7					15.00	7.00	15	40	80
8					18.00	10.00	14	50	90
9					19.00	8.00	15	50	70
10					20.00	8.00	14	30	11
11					20.00	10.00	12	60	50
12					18.00	10.00	14	30	100
13					18.00	8.00	12	20	
Total average..					18.54	8.69	13	40	63

## HARRISON COUNTY.

1	.25	80	2	17.00	9.00	12	48	60
2	.20	60	1	16.00		12	25	90
3	.28	90	50	17.00		10	50	90
4	.25	80	16	16.00	8.00	14	50	60
5	.28	20	20	20.00	10.00	13	50	40
6	.25	90	10	18.00	10.00	12	60	60
7	.30	50	50	17.00		10	10	
8	.27	00	3	18.00	10.00	13	50	60
9	.30	90	00	17.00	10.00	13	75	80
10	.40	90	10	16.00	8.00	16	50	40
11	.24	90	2	16.00	9.00	12	35	56
12	.25	80	1	18.00	10.00	18	50	70
13	.25	50		18.00	6.00	12	50	50
14	.50	90	20	16.00	8.00	13	50	100
15	.25	20	10	20.00	8.00	10	30	
16	.30	72	3	16.00	8.00	13	57	61
Total average..								
	.29	74	8	18.75	8.77	12	46	68

## HENRY COUNTY.

1	.25	90	10	18.00	7.00	13	20	60
2	.30	70	5	15.00	7.00	10	20	30
3	.28	85	3	17.00	8.00	14	33	48
4	.32	95	2	18.00	9.00	15	40	50
5	.27	70	4	19.00	7.00	12	50	65
6	.30	75	7	18.00	8.00	13	46	50
7	.28	60	8	19.00	10.00	12	33	55
8	.40	90	4	18.00	10.00	15	50	60
9	.40	90		18.00	8.00	13	60	60
Total average..								
	.31	81	5	17.77	8.22	13		53

## HOWARD COUNTY.

## HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

1	.25	30	2	50	20.00	10.00	12	50	30
2	.25	50	2	00	20.00	10.00	10	50	80
3	.30	20	00	50	20.00	8.00	13	75	45
4	.27	90	5	5	18.00	8.00	12	10	30
5	.25	00	1	40	18.00	8.00	15	40	20
6	.25	40	5		19.00	9.00	15	20	50
7	.22	80	1	25	20.00	8.00	13	25	20
8	.30	75	4	20	19.00	10.00	14	33	45
9	.32	85	6	33	20.00	9.00	12	20	35
Total average... \$ .27 62 3 28 \$ 10.33 \$ 8.20 13 36 40									

## IDA COUNTY.

1	.18	20	11	50	19.00	10.00	12	10	60
2	.25	90	10	00	10.00	11.00	14	50	80
3	.26	80	20	20	20.00	10.00	14	50	60
4	.21	90		50	20.00	8.00	12	33	40
5	.27	90	00	50	20.00	9.00	14	25	
6	.20	50		50	18.00	8.00	13	10	90
7	.28	80		00	20.00	8.00	11	30	15
8	.26	90	15	40	19.00	10.00	15	66	00
9	.30	70	2	40	21.00	12.00	12	15	35
10	.29	80	15	50	19.00	10.00	15	50	60
11	.36	90		33	17.00	8.00	12	50	50
12	.25	60	2	20	19.00	10.00	12	50	55
Total average... \$ .27 73 9 34 \$ 19.17 \$ 9.50 13 37 55									

## IOWA COUNTY.

1	.30	90	15	50	18.00	8.00	14	60	60
2		50	11	25	25.00	12.00	15	25	45
3	.25	60	4	40	20.00	10.00	13	33	55
4	.28	95	5	33	19.00	8.00	12	40	65
5	.32	70	2	60	18.00	9.00	15	20	45
6	.30	65	7	46	18.00	9.00	13	25	45
Total average... \$ .29 75 7 42 \$ 19.67 \$ 9.00 14 34 56									

JACKSON COUNTY.

	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
				Male.	Female.			
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total average..				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

JASPER COUNTY.

1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total average..				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total average..				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

JOHNSON COUNTY.

1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total average..				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

JONES COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1 .....	.38	30	00	30	\$ 21.00	\$ .. ..	14	20	18
2 .....	.38	30	3	40	20.00	10.00	13	30	50
3 .....	.33	50	1	33	19.00	8.00	15	20	46
4 .....	.24	80	2	25	18.00	9.00	13	35	60
5 .....	.29	60	4	35	20.00	10.00	12	25	30
Total average..	.28	62	5	33	\$ 19.60	\$ 9.25	13	26	41

KEOKUK COUNTY.

1 .....	\$ .35	40	5	25	\$ 19.00	\$ 8.00	14	40	65
2 .....	.50	33	2	00	21.00	9.00	11	20	40
3 .....	.28	90	4	30	20.00	8.00	13	33	46
4 .....	.32	80	1	40	18.00	7.00	15	20	35
5 .....	.30	75	3	35	21.00	9.00	12	40	60
6 .....	.40	20	00	40	20.00	8.00	16	50	.....
Total average..	\$ .32	56	3	28	\$ 19.83	\$ 8.17	14	34	41

KOSSUTH COUNTY.

1 .....	\$ .25	90	.....	00	\$ 20.00	\$ .....	14	20	60
2 .....	.30	80	2	40	19.00	8.00	13	33	46
3 .....	.24	75	4	35	17.00	9.00	12	40	55
4 .....	.28	95	5	50	20.00	10.00	15	35	70
5 .....	.32	70	1	20	19.00	10.00	14	20	40
Total average .	\$ .28	82	3	29	\$ 19.00	\$ 9.22	14	30	54

LEE COUNTY.

1 .....	\$ .32	50	10	50	\$ 20.00	\$ 6.00	12	50	100
2 .....	.40	50	.....	20	17.00	6.00	13	15	20
3 .....	.40	70	4	10	18.00	10.00	13	10	60
4 .....	.40	90	5	10	18.00	9.00	14	15	30
5 .....	.35	80	2	40	17.00	8.00	12	33	46
6 .....	.30	95	3	35	20.00	10.00	15	40	50
7 .....	.45	66	10	00	18.00	8.00	12	33	60
8 .....	.40	70	5	25	18.00	8.00	12	25	15
Total average..	\$ .38	71	6	24	\$ 18.22	\$ 6.13	13	25	48

LINN COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers' children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1 .....	.30	90	00	75	19.00	12.00	15	33	60
2 .....	.25	80	00	00	20.00	10.00	13	10	50
3 .....	.30	80	3	00	18.00	8.00	13	60	70
4 .....	.21	25	10	15	18.00	8.00	12	10	10
5 .....	.33	90	.....	.....	18.00	.....	12	.....	.....
6 .....	.26	33	5	5	20.00	9.00	11	20	30
7 .....	.30	70	4	40	19.00	10.00	12	33	46
8 .....	.32	80	6	35	18.00	9.00	14	25	40
9 .....	.34	80	3	10	20.00	9.00	12	12	100
10 .....	.39	40	3	5	19.00	9.00	14	20	104
Total average..	\$ .30	59	3	21	\$ 18.90	\$ 9.33	13	25	61

LOUISA COUNTY.

1 .....	\$ .30	00	00	50	18.00	8.00	12	50	100
2 .....	.26	90	4	33	19.00	8.00	13	40	46
3 .....	.32	50	2	60	17.00	9.00	15	30	50
4 .....	.24	80	1	40	18.00	8.00	14	20	40
5 .....	.29	75	5	35	17.00	9.00	12	50	60
6 .....	.33	70	7	40	19.00	10.00	13	36	63
7 .....	.30	00	00	40	18.00	8.00	10	50	90
8 .....	.35	30	12	35	17.00	8.00	14	60	65
9 .....	.30	75	1	00	16.00	6.00	12	.....	.....
10 .....	.32	60	5	40	20.00	10.00	14	33	46
Total average..	\$ .30	58	4	37	\$ 17.90	\$ 8.40	13	41	62

LUCAS COUNTY.

1 .....	\$ .33	90	2	33	18.00	7.00	12	33	50
2 .....	.50	80	1	50	15.00	8.00	12	33	100
3 .....	.32	70	.....	33	18.00	7.00	13	33	30
4 .....	.33	80	10	50	18.00	.....	14	60	100
5 .....	.50	80	1	50	22.00	7.00	14	3	15
6 .....	.25	20	1	10	20.00	10.00	12	12	20
7 .....	.39	50	8	50	16.00	5.00	12	50	60
8 .....	.30	75	3	35	18.00	9.00	14	33	46
Total average..	\$ .38	68	4	44	\$ 18.13	\$ 7.55	13	32	53

LYON COUNTY.

1 .....	\$ .20	90	1	00	20.00	10.00	12	10	5
2 .....	.24	90	3	20	21.00	10.00	15	80	60
3 .....	.24	00	.....	25	22.00	8.00	12	15	50
4 .....	.23	80	10	50	21.00	10.00	14	50	60
5 .....	.35	60	.....	.....	20.00	8.00	11	50	60
6 .....	.65	90	2	00	20.00	10.00	12	3	.....
7 .....	.34	75	5	35	19.00	9.00	14	33	46
8 .....	.32	90	6	40	18.00	10.00	13	50	40
Total average	\$ .32	72	5	24	\$ 20.12	\$ 9.38	13	37	45

MADISON COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The percent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1	8	50	10	50	17.00	8.00	15	50	60
2	8	90	20	40	21.00	8.00	14	16	...
3	8	80	...	22	19.00	9.00	13	22	30
4	8	80	5	35	20.00	8.00	12	33	46
5	8	75	4	45	17.00	9.00	15	20	50
6	8	75	15	50	15.00	6.00	15	75	50
7	8	90	5	35	18.00	9.00	14	33	46
8	8	75	9	40	17.00	10.00	13	40	60
9	8	80	...	...	16.00	8.00	16	66	60
Total average..	8 .28	81	10	40	17.78	8.33	14	39	50

MAHASKA COUNTY.

1	8	80	...	33	19.00	...	12	...	...
2	8	80	...	10	18.00	10.00	14	25	70
3	8	80	2	30	18.00	8.00	15	50	80
4	8	90	3	40	19.00	10.00	13	33	46
5	8	75	1	35	17.00	8.00	15	40	55
6	8	90	2	50	18.00	8.00	14	50	60
7	8	85	4	33	19.00	10.00	13	33	46
8	8	85	00	...	18.00	8.00	13	35	25
9	8	75	3	40	19.00	10.00	14	33	40
Total average..	8 .34	82	2	32	18.33	9.00	14	37	53

MARION COUNTY.

1	8	70	15	50	15.00	5.00	13	45	...
2	8	20	11	10	22.00	...	11	33	60
3	8	90	2	40	20.00	10.00	12	40	50
4	8	50	4	33	10.00	9.00	14	20	70
5	8	85	3	50	19.00	8.00	13	25	45
6	8	75	6	40	18.00	10.00	14	33	46
Total average..	8 .28	65	7	37	18.33	8.40	13	33	54

MARSHALL COUNTY.

1	8	40	2	40	20.00	8.00	12	10	...
2	8	60	5	00	19.00	10.00	12	30	50
3	8	80	5	50	18.00	8.00	12	40	50
4	8	90	4	45	19.00	8.00	13	33	46
5	8	70	3	33	20.00	10.00	12	20	60
6	8	80	00	50	20.00	10.00	14	50	80
7	8	70	...	...	20.00	10.00	11	20	60
Total average..	8 .28	70	3	36	19.42	9.14	12	29	58

## MILLS COUNTY.

## MITCHELL COUNTY.

1	.25	50	00	10	19.00	9.00	12	40	60
2	.30	80	20		20.00	9.00		15	15
3	.35	90	20		21.00	10.00	14	35	80
4	.22	90	5	50	18.00	8.00	15	50	50
5	.25	50	00		20.00	8.00	10	25	30
6	.25	50	10	50	20.00	8.00	13	33	63
7	.30	75	5	40	19.00	10.00	14	20	30
Total average	.29	72	9	38	19.56	8.86	13	31	49

## MONONA COUNTY.

1	.30	80			20.00	10.00	16	25	60
2	.35	40		50	17.00		11	32	68
3	.20	00	10	40	20.00	10.00	12	35	58
4	.30	00			18.00	10.00	13	20	60
5	.25	80	00		20.00	10.00	15	10	80
6	.25	60	10	20	17.00	10.00	13	00	100
7	.30	70			18.00	8.00	13	10	60
8	.30	60	10		18.00		13	20	40
9	.30	95	15		19.00	12.00	15	95	100
10	.33	90	20	50	18.00	7.00	13	50	100
11	.35	90		25	16.00		15	60	120
12	.36	00	15	50	15.00	6.00	12	50	70
13	.30	90	1	10	20.00	8.00	14	16	60
14	.40	90	5	60	18.00	10.00	15	60	40
15	.23	10	10	33	18.00	10.00	14	20	35
16	.26	10	10	33	18.00	10.00	13	10	60
17	.29	90	10	15	18.00	10.00	15	25	40
18	.25	90	10		18.00	10.00	12	50	60
19	.24	80	20		20.00	10.00	13	25	40
20	.30	90	4	30	18.00	10.00	14	20	53
21	.28	80	20	35	19.00	8.00	12		
22	.43	90	10		18.00		12	20	
23	.20	90	1	10	20.00	8.00	14	10	77
24	.35	90	10	20	20.00	10.00	13	20	53
25	.29	90	10	25	20.00	10.00	12	25	50
Total average	.30	77	10	31	18.28	9.88	13	34	65

MONROE COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers children between the age of 8 and 16 years kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1	80	60	15	15	18.00	7.00	15	15	25
2	85	80	2	00	20.00	10.00	12	30	...
3	40	20	10	80	14.00	6.00	14	90	90
4	20	60	5	60	17.00	8.00	13	30	30
5	30	70	6	45	19.00	9.00	14	40	46
6	24	35	4	50	20.00	8.00	12	25	30
Total average..	80	78	7	42	18.00	8.00	13	38	44

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

1	25	66	10	20	18.00	.....	13	25	60
2	25	90	5	40	18.00	10.00	14	25	47
3	30	80	3	45	19.00	8.00	12	33	46
4	24	50	2	33	20.00	10.00	15	20	50
5	20	70	4	50	17.00	9.00	13	40	60
6	27	90	15	20	19.00	10.00	14	50	120
7	31	70	10	60	18.00	6.00	14	40	.....
8	24	50	.....	20	19.00	10.00	12	33	120
9	25	90	.....	.....	20.00	12.00	14	75	.....
10	27	80	.....	10	19.00	10.00	12	25	60
11	25	50	.....	.....	18.00	8.00	12	75	70
12	23	20	.....	10	20.00	10.00	15	50	.....
13	23	70	10	.....	19.00	10.00	12	60	50
Total average..	30	68	7	31	18.77	9.42	13	42	68

MUSCATINE COUNTY.

1	30	80	.....	.....	20.00	.....	12	.....	.....
2	50	80	2	.....	20.00	.....	13	10	.....
3	25	50	5	50	19.00	.....	14	50	30
4	25	90	5	10	20.00	8.00	14	25	80
5	25	60	1	10	18.00	10.00	12	20	70
6	25	10	5	25	20.00	10.00	14	60	60
7	.....	10	.....	00	20.00	10.00	13	50	.....
Total average..	30	54	4	10	19.57	9.50	13	36	68





## PALO ALTO COUNTY.

## PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

1	.....	\$ .21	80	.....	1	50	\$ 10.00	.....	12	.....	.....
2	.....	.20	90	.....	1	50	20.00	.....	13	50	.....
3	.....	.26	70	10	33	20.00	10.00	.....	14	50	60
4	.....	.23	90	2	50	20.00	.....	.....	15	50	.....
5	.....	.25	90	.....	00	10.00	12.00	.....	15	70	.....
6	.....	.20	66	.....	.....	20.00	10.00	.....	14	.....	.....
7	.....	.25	90	.....	75	19.00	10.00	.....	15	25	36
8	.....	.35	90	.....	50	20.00	10.00	.....	12	60	68
9	.....	.25	90	3	10	20.00	8.00	.....	12	60	80
10	.....	.37	70	5	50	20.00	8.00	.....	15	50	90
Total average..		\$ .20	63	4	42	\$ 10.70	\$ 9.71	.....	14	51	71

## POCAHONTAS COUNTY.

1	.....	\$ .25	90	3	10	\$ 20.00	\$ 8.00	.....	15	80	30
2	.....	.20	80	20	50	18.00	10.00	.....	15	25	45
3	.....	.30	70	1	33	20.00	8.00	.....	16	40	65
4	.....	.25	90	1	20	20.00	11.00	.....	13	25	70
5	.....	.26	90	5	75	20.00	10.00	.....	14	70	80
6	.....	.30	80	10	.....	20.00	8.00	.....	14	75	100
7	.....	.18	80	3	10	20.00	8.00	.....	14	10	100
Total average..		\$ .26	82	6	33	\$ 10.71	\$ 9.00	.....	14	48	70

## POLK COUNTY.

1	.....	\$ .37	80	5	20	\$ 10.00	\$ 9.00	.....	1	10	28
2	.....	.20	90	3	50	18.00	10.00	.....	1	50	125
3	.....	.37	60	10	50	17.00	10.00	.....	15	50	.....
4	.....	.33	60	.....	25	18.00	10.00	.....	14	75	80
5	.....	.40	50	10	50	20.00	8.00	.....	12	25	60
6	.....	.50	80	2	30	20.00	9.00	.....	13	33	45
7	.....	.34	20	.....	25	18.00	9.00	.....	14	75	100
Total average..		\$ .30	61	6	36	\$ 16.56	\$ 9.28	.....	14	47	68

POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers children between the age of 8 and 16 years. kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1	30	40	5	20	15.00	6.00	12	80	80
2	22	50	2	10	20.00	10.00	14	60	80
3	30	90	10	50	18.00	8.00	14	70	90
4	50	90	7	60	19.00	6.00	16	60	90
5	33	90	.....	.....	18.00	8.00	.....	75	90
6	30	90	10	50	19.00	9.00	13	80	90
7	28	80	.....	50	20.00	12.00	12	40	60
8	25	80	2	40	20.00	10.00	12	80	70
9	25	80	10	00	18.00	8.00	14	35	85
10	20	85	12	.....	18.00	9.00	13	74	70
11	30	50	8	00	17.00	10.00	14	50	30
12	33	90	15	.....	18.00	12.00	14	75	98
13	27	90	20	25	19.00	12.00	12	62	100
14	40	25	10	30	20.00	10.00	15	50	.....
15	28	50	3	35	18.00	10.00	14	50	15
16	24	90	10	7	20.00	8.00	12	30	.....
17	30	75	2	40	19.00	7.00	13	33	40
18	28	80	4	35	20.00	10.00	14	20	50
19	35	90	3	20	19.00	8.00	14	50	46
20	28	50	00	30	18.00	12.00	14	25	33
Total average..	30	67	7	20	18.65	9.25	13	53	68

POWESHIEK COUNTY.

1	18	50	4	40	18.00	8.00	12	50	80
2	28	80	5	25	20.00	11.00	14	50	70
3	25	75	1	50	19.00	8.00	14	10	.....
4	24	90	2	40	20.00	10.00	13	20	50
5	30	85	4	35	18.00	9.00	15	33	46
6	.....	90	.....	70	20.00	8.00	15	20	.....
7	45	70	5	40	20.00	8.00	14	20	45
8	33	90	2	15	18.00	8.00	13	40	35
9	30	60	.....	.....	20.00	8.00	14	75	56
Total average..	20	77	3	39	19.22	8.67	14	35	55

RINGGOLD COUNTY.

1	28	80	10	30	14.00	8.00	13	22	25
2	25	50	10	00	16.00	8.00	12	25	60
3	30	90	5	40	17.00	8.00	13	30	46
4	29	85	4	35	18.00	7.00	14	40	60
5	32	75	3	25	17.00	9.00	12	25	50
6	31	95	.....	50	18.00	8.00	12	90	60
7	29	10	5	50	17.00	8.00	15	25	20
8	.....	90	15	75	15.00	6.00	12	50	10
9	.....	60	12	25	17.00	10.00	14	80	60
10	32	90	5	.....	18.00	10.00	14	80	.....
11	35	70	2	.....	18.00	6.00	13	10	60
Total average..	30	72	7	37	16.82	8.00	13	43	45

SAC COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1870.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1	.18	10	1	10	19.00	8.00	13	10	20
2	.25	90	1	00	18.00	9.00	13	30	50
3	.25	90	10	25	20.00	8.00	12	75	60
4	.30	80	5	20	18.00	8.00	14	33	46
5	.20	35	6	50	19.00	7.00	13	30	50
6	.30	60	1	45	20.00	9.00	14	25	40
7	.30	30	1	75	18.00	10.00	14	80	70
8	.20	30	2	7	20.00	10.00	12	30	40
9	.38	90	2	2	19.00	10.00	13	20	36
10	.37	80	5	50	18.00	10.00	14	33	70
11	.36	30			19.00	10.00	14	30	
12	.34	80		75	18.00	10.00	15	20	
13	.25	30	4	12	21.00	10.00	14	10	80
14	.45	80	3		20.00	10.00	14	75	70
Total average..	.32	75	4	31	19.21	9.21	13	36	53

SCOTT COUNTY.

1	.30	90	00	10	22.00	10.00	16	75	60
2	.25	50	5	50	19.00	8.00	14	50	60
3	.28	90	5	40	20.00	8.00	14	25	80
4	.30	70	4	25	20.00	10.00	14	60	60
5	.24	50	2	35	19.00	8.00	13	33	46
6	.34	60	00	25	20.00	9.00	14	25	45
7	.48	60	10	7	20.00	10.00	15	50	95
8	.32	80	6	9	19.00	8.00	13	20	40
9	.28	60	2	25	19.00	9.00	14	75	60
10	.45	50		33	18.00	7.00	14	20	30
Total average..	.32	63	4	26	19.60	8.70	14	43	58

SHELBY COUNTY.

1	.23	90	5	20	18.00	6.00	14	12	15
2	.25	50	5	25	18.00	6.00	14	25	
3	.30	90	15	50	17.00	8.00	14	75	100
4	.25	90		40	18.00	8.00	14	33	75
5	.20	80	3	35	19.00	7.00	13	20	40
6	.13	75	1	25	17.00	8.00	12	50	65
7	.35	90	5	10	15.00	10.00	14	15	60
8	.30	70	2	40	19.00	8.00	13	33	46
9	.38	90	2	50	18.00	8.00	14	55	60
10				20	18.00	8.00	14	20	35
Total average..	.29	81	5	32	17.70	7.70	13	34	55

## SIOUX COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING,	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1	24	90	12	50	10.00	10.00	12	28	56
2	24	90	4	40	20.00	10.00	13	28	48
3	31	10	5	40	20.00	10.00	14	28	48
4	28	20	2	30	20.00	10.00	11	35	30
5	30	70	1	25	18.00	8.00	16	28	44
6	28	90	5	35	18.00	8.00	12	20	30
7	28	90	10	30	18.00	8.00	15	10	30
8	28	90	8	33	20.00	9.00	13	23	46
9	28	75	7	35	20.00	10.00	14	25	56
Total average...	28	66	6	40	19.22	9.22	13	28	49

## STORY COUNTY.

## TAMA COUNTY.

1	25	30	2	00	25.00	10	7	5
2	25	90	5	25	19.00	8	5	5
3	23	80	20	25	17.00	6	50	70
4	30	70	11	00	20.00	10	50	60
5	40	70	15	40	18.00	8	33	60
6	24	10	5	50	20.00	8	10	.....
7	25	75	10	50	20.00	12	60	.....
8	40	70	10	40	20.00	10	50	45
9	30	80	8	50	20.00	10	30	40
10	45	90	15	8	17.00	10	75	50
Total average .	32	65	10	20	19.60	9	36	44

TAYLOR COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1	.32	80	5	50	19.00	8.00	12	50	80
2	.33	5	8	50	16.00	8.00	14	50	50
3	.33	90	5	25	17.00	8.00	12	50	30
4	.35	90	3	40	16.00	6.00	15	75	90
5	.27	70	4	35	18.00	9.00	13	35	46
6	.30	60	10	.....	19.00	8.00	13	40	30
7	.28	70	10	33	15.00	5.00	14	25	60
8	.50	20	.....	33	16.00	8.00	13	75	.....
9	.25	70	00	33	18.00	8.00	12	10	60
10	.35	65	5	20	17.00	6.00	13	20	35
11	.25	40	12	5	18.00	8.00	14	60	70
12	.41	90	10	30	20.00	10.00	14	45	50
13	.26	.....	.....	10	20.00	10.00	11	33	60
Total average..	.32	62	7	30	17.62	7.85	13	44	60

UNION COUNTY.

1	.30	90	10	60	16.00	6.00	13	30	20
2	.25	90	10	00	20.00	8.00	14	25	60
3	.29	40	5	15	16.00	7.00	14	23	25
4	.35	90	5	10	20.00	10.00	15	20	15
5	.32	70	6	50	18.00	8.00	14	40	60
6	.30	80	8	40	20.00	7.00	13	33	46
7	.35	90	5	33	19.00	8.00	14	25	60
8	.32	90	8	50	18.00	.....	12	75	100
9	.25	90	00	33	18.00	8.00	13	50	60
10	.20	20	1	10	20.00	10.00	11	15	60
11	.30	95	5	70	17.00	8.00	16	80	60
12	.34	90	.....	00	18.00	10.00	12	50	60
Total average..	.30	78	6	31	18.33	8.18	13	30	44

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

1	.40	75	.....	60	14.00	5.00	14	80	72
2	.40	70	4	50	18.00	12.00	13	20	60
3	.38	90	5	20	18.00	9.00	14	35	45
4	.30	80	3	40	19.00	10.00	15	40	50
5	.25	95	4	35	20.00	8.00	13	25	35
6	.32	35	6	25	18.00	11.00	14	33	46
7	.45	80	2	.....	17.00	7.00	15	50	45
Total average..	.36	82	4	38	17.71	7.76	14	40	50

WAPELLO COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1 .....	\$.22	80	2	5	\$ 18.00	\$ 8.00	12	8	35
2 .....	.25	90	10	50	18.00	8.00	10	10	25
3 .....	.25	90	2	50	18.00	8.00	14	30	60
4 .....	.30	30	5	25	16.00	8.00	12	40	55
5 .....	.20	70	3	40	19.00	7.00	13	25	48
6 .....	.50	90	20	60	17.00	8.00	14	50	60
7 .....	.....	80	10	10	15.00	8.00	13	30	45
8 .....	.35	75	4	33	18.00	9.00	14	33	46
Total average..	\$.34	88	8	34	\$ 17.38	\$ 8.00	13	28	46

WARREN COUNTY.

1 .....	\$.29	90	.....	33	\$ 18.00	\$ 8.00	14	.....	.....
2 .....	.32	99	10	4	18.00	9.00	15	50	70
3 .....	.30	75	.....	50	18.00	8.00	12	.....	60
4 .....	.25	70	10	10	18.00	6.00	13	25	.....
5 .....	.25	80	20	.....	16.00	8.00	12	10	28
6 .....	.20	20	00	50	18.00	8.00	13	20	40
7 .....	.34	50	00	10	17.00	.....	12	15	25
8 .....	.22	30	5	10	18.00	8.00	12	75	80
Total average..	\$.28	61	8	24	\$ 17.63	\$ 7.86	13	33	50

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

1 .....	\$.35	95	5	5	\$ 18.00	\$ 8.00	14	45	45
2 .....	.35	90	.....	.....	18.00	8.00	14	50	90
3 .....	.35	75	5	50	19.00	7.00	13	50	.....
4 .....	.25	50	.....	25	20.00	8.00	12	.....	.....
5 .....	.35	40	5	25	19.00	8.00	14	40	65
6 .....	.32	80	4	20	18.00	9.00	13	20	40
7 .....	.30	70	9	33	18.00	10.00	14	70	65
8 .....	.45	90	.....	50	18.00	9.00	14	20	80
Total average..	\$.34	74	5	30	\$ 18.50	\$ 8.38	13	42	64

WAYNE COUNTY.

1 .....	\$.30	60	10	.....	\$ 18.00	\$ 8.00	12	50	54
2 .....	.25	75	13	25	16.00	8.00	12	25	60
3 .....	.28	50	.....	75	18.00	8.00	10	80	54
4 .....	.28	60	20	75	17.00	6.00	12	80	75
5 .....	.25	95	15	35	20.00	8.00	16	70	80
6 .....	.32	90	10	50	20.00	8.00	14	50	45
7 .....	.35	80	8	33	18.00	7.00	13	33	46
8 .....	.25	60	10	40	19.00	8.00	13	40	36
Total average..	\$.29	71	12	49	\$ 18.22	\$ 7.62	13	56	56

WEBSTER COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers' children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1	8	90	10	40	18.00	8.00	14	50	90
2	35	90	10	40	17.00	6.00	14	50	...
3	35	80	15	10	17.00	6.00	13	90	35
4	10	10	00	10	20.00	8.00	14	...	...
5	35	30	8	20	18.00	7.00	14	30	30
6	35	75	7	33	17.00	8.00	13	33	48
7	35	55	4	25	19.00	8.00	14	20	35
8	19	50	5	50	20.00	8.00	15	50	80
Total average...	31	70	7	27	18.25	7.38	13	46	53

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

1	20	90	5	80	15.00	6.00	15	70	70
2	28	90	5	58	17.00	6.00	15	80	60
3	19	90	3	35	15.00	6.00	13	35	60
4	23	90	5	50	18.00	8.00	14	50	70
5	28	60	10	5	15.00	6.00	13	50	65
6	30	90	13	...	18.00	6.00	15	50	68
7	30	70	12	40	16.00	8.00	15	50	50
8	30	90	10	50	17.00	8.00	14	60	50
9	28	80	3	...	17.00	6.00	13	20	...
10	23	50	10	40	20.00	8.00	14	90	90
11	40	60	5	30	16.00	8.00	14	50	30
12	28	80	10	25	15.00	8.00	12	75	50
Total average...	27	78	8	41	16.58	7.00	14	57	60

WINNESHIEK COUNTY.

1	25	50	5	...	18.00	9.00	15	33	40
2	35	70	10	20	18.00	8.00	12	50	40
3	30	90	20	80	18.00	9.00	12	60	40
4	40	60	00	00	20.00	8.00	15	20	50
5	40	90	15	...	18.00	9.00	12	50	45
6	27	90	20	50	18.00	8.00	14	50	90
7	25	70	4	25	19.00	7.00	12	33	60
8	35	80	3	33	18.00	9.00	13	20	46
9	30	...	10	66	20.00	8.00	15	5	36
Total average...	31	75	10	30	18.56	8.33	13	36	50

WOODBURY COUNTY.

1	34	95	10	75	18.00	10.00	14	50	60
2	25	90	00	10	20.00	12.00	11	10	25
3	25	70	5	15	18.00	12.00	14	20	60
4	30	90	1	40	18.00	8.00	14	25	70
5	22	85	4	20	17.00	10.00	13	33	46
6	30	75	6	33	19.00	9.00	14	25	50
7	35	60	7	25	20.00	10.00	13	20	40
Total average...	30	81	5	31	18.57	10.14	13	26	50



WRIGHT COUNTY.

1	.	.30	90	5	60	\$ 10.00	\$ 8.00	12	50	90
2	.	.25	80	5	00	20.00	10.00	12	50	80
3	.	.25	90	5	20	20.00	8.00	12	50	60
4	.	.25	60	5	00	18.00	8.00	14	40	30
5	.	.25	90	3	50	20.00	9.00	15	25	70
6	.	.24	80	10	45	18.00	10.00	15	60	70
7	.	.23	20	1	50	20.00	8.00	14	50	30
8	.	.23	85	2	40	18.00	8.00	14	50	60
9	.	.32	75	4	20	19.00	10.00	13	20	45
10	.	.30	60	6	33	18.00	9.00	12	33	45
11	.	.33	80		25	19.00	8.00	14		
12	.	.30	90	4	10	18.00	9.00	14	60	50
13	.			3		20.00	8.00	16	40	55
Total average		\$ .28	.73	4	29	\$ 18.77	\$ 8.60	14	46	56

## RECAPITULATION.

## RECAPITULATION—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Number reporting.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by foreclosure since 1870.	The per cent of farmers using machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
						Male.	Female.			
Humboldt	9	19.23	8.89	13	40	19.23	8.89	13	40	54
Ida	12	19.17	9.50	13	56	19.17	9.50	13	56	56
Iowa	6	19.07	9.00	14	56	19.07	9.00	14	56	56
Jackson	10	19.14	8.57	13	40	19.14	8.57	13	40	56
Jasper	10	18.40	8.03	14	61	18.40	8.03	14	61	56
Jefferson	10	17.83	8.43	14	51	17.83	8.43	14	51	56
Johnson	10	18.75	8.63	13	60	18.75	8.63	13	60	56
Jones	5	19.60	9.25	13	41	19.60	9.25	13	41	56
Keokuk	6	19.83	8.17	14	41	19.83	8.17	14	41	56
Kossuth	5	19.00	7.40	14	54	19.00	7.40	14	54	56
Lee	10	18.22	8.13	13	48	18.22	8.13	13	48	56
Linn	10	18.90	9.33	13	51	18.90	9.33	13	51	56
Louisia	10	17.90	8.49	13	51	17.90	8.49	13	51	56
Lucas	7	18.13	7.55	13	53	18.13	7.55	13	53	56
Lyon	7	20.12	9.38	13	45	20.12	9.38	13	45	56
Madison	9	17.78	8.33	14	50	17.78	8.33	14	50	56
Mahaska	10	18.31	9.00	14	50	18.31	9.00	14	50	56
Marion	5	18.33	8.40	13	54	18.33	8.40	13	54	56
Marshall	7	19.42	9.14	12	58	19.42	9.14	12	58	56
Mills	10	19.00	9.70	13	51	19.00	9.70	13	51	56
Mitchell	10	19.56	8.68	13	49	19.56	8.68	13	49	56
Monona	25	18.28	9.38	13	45	18.28	9.38	13	45	56
Monroe	6	18.00	8.00	13	44	18.00	8.00	13	44	56
Montgomery	13	18.77	9.42	13	42	18.77	9.42	13	42	56
Muscatine	10	19.57	9.50	13	47	19.57	9.50	13	47	56
O'Brien	18	19.39	9.82	14	41	19.39	9.82	14	41	56
Oceola	9	19.22	10.33	13	42	19.22	10.33	13	42	56
Page	8	18.38	8.17	13	48	18.38	8.17	13	48	56
Palo Alto	10	19.14	9.14	14	51	19.14	9.14	14	51	56
Plymouth	10	19.70	9.71	14	46	19.70	9.71	14	46	56
Pocahontas	7	19.71	9.00	14	47	19.71	9.00	14	47	56
Polk	3	18.56	9.28	14	45	18.56	9.28	14	45	56
Pottawattamie	20	18.65	9.25	13	52	18.65	9.25	13	52	56
Poweshiek	9	19.22	8.67	14	55	19.22	8.67	14	55	56
Ringgold	11	16.82	8.00	13	43	16.82	8.00	13	43	56
Sac	14	19.21	9.21	13	45	19.21	9.21	13	45	56
Scott	10	19.60	8.70	14	43	19.60	8.70	14	43	56
Shelby	10	17.70	7.70	14	56	17.70	7.70	14	56	56
Sioux	9	19.22	9.22	13	42	19.22	9.22	13	42	56
Story	14	18.15	8.64	14	55	18.15	8.64	14	55	56
Tama	10	19.60	9.20	14	44	19.60	9.20	14	44	56
Taylor	13	17.62	7.25	13	44	17.62	7.25	13	44	56
Union	12	17.31	8.18	13	39	17.31	8.18	13	39	56
Van Buren	7	17.71	7.76	14	40	17.71	7.76	14	40	56
Wapello	7	17.38	8.00	13	42	17.38	8.00	13	42	56
Warren	7	17.63	7.86	13	51	17.63	7.86	13	51	56
Washington	7	18.50	8.59	13	51	18.50	8.59	13	51	56
Wayne	7	18.22	7.62	13	56	18.22	7.62	13	56	56
Webster	7	18.25	7.88	13	46	18.25	7.88	13	46	56
Winnebago	12	16.58	7.00	14	57	16.58	7.00	14	57	56
Winneshiek	9	18.36	8.43	13	50	18.36	8.43	13	50	56
Woodbury	7	17.57	10.14	13	36	17.57	10.14	13	36	56
Worth	8	17.38	8.50	14	45	17.38	8.50	14	45	56
Wright	13	17.77	8.69	14	58	17.77	8.69	14	58	56
Total average	1,015	18.32	8.52	13½	40	18.32	8.52	13½	40	54

The following table contains the number of farmers reporting the price of the general range of farm products, above cost, at cost and below cost. The number reporting profit and the number reporting loss on the labor of hired men, the number reporting investment in farming more profitable, and the number reporting investment in farming less profitable than equal sum loaned at 8 per cent interest compounded semi-annually for a period of ten years. It is significant to note that out of a total of 1,015 reports only ninety-four farmers say the general range of farm products have sold above cost during the period given, 137 report a profit on hired labor, and only nineteen say farming is more profitable than money loaning:

COUNTIES.	Whole number reporting.	LOCAL MARKET PRICE OF FARM PRODUCTS COMPARED WITH THE COST OF PRODUCTION FROM JAN. 1885 TO JAN. 1890.			PROFIT FARMERS RECEIVED ON THE LABOR OF HIRED MEN FROM JAN. 1885 TO JAN. 1890.		PROFIT OF FARMING FROM JAN. 1880 TO JAN. 1889, COMPARED WITH EQUAL INVESTMENT LOANED ON 10 YEARS TIME AT 8 PER CT. PER ANNUM COMPOUNDED SEMI-ANNUALLY.	
		Number reporting above cost.	Number reporting at cost.	Number reporting below cost.	Number reporting profit.	Number reporting no profit.	Number reporting farming more profitable.	Number reporting farming less profitable.
Adair.....	9				1		8	9
Adams.....	8	1			2		6	8
Allamakee.....	15	1			4		10	15
Appanoose.....	10	1					10	10
Audubon.....	10	1			1		9	9
Benton.....	9	1	1		1		8	9
Black Hawk.....	8	1	1				8	8
Boone.....	12	1	1		1		11	12
Bremer.....	9		1				9	9
Buchanan.....	10	1			2		8	10
Buena Vista.....	17	2	1		3		14	16
Butler.....	20	2			4		16	20
Calhoun.....	12	1			2		10	11
Carroll.....	8	1			1		7	8
Cass.....	20						20	20
Cedar.....	11	1	1		2		9	11
Cerro Gordo.....	10	1			2		8	9
Cherokee.....	11				1		10	11
Chickasaw.....	13		1				13	13
Clarke.....	8	1					8	8
Clay.....	15				2		13	15
Clayton.....	11	1					11	11
Crawford.....	11	1	1		1		10	11
Dallas.....	12		1		1		11	12
Dea.....	12						12	12
Davis.....	11	1	1		1		10	10
Deaatur.....	11	1			2		9	11

## COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Emmet.	7	1	2	4	.....	7	.....	7
Fayette	11	1	1	9	.....	8	.....	11
Floyd	15	2	.....	13	.....	14	.....	15
Franklin	10	1	1	8	.....	7	.....	10
Fremont	9	1	1	7	.....	8	.....	8
Greene	15	1	.....	14	.....	13	.....	15
Grundy	11	1	2	8	.....	11	.....	11
Guthrie	11	.....	.....	11	.....	10	.....	11
Hamilton	7	1	2	4	.....	6	.....	7
Hancock	8	.....	1	7	.....	8	.....	8
Hardin	13	2	1	10	.....	10	.....	13
Harrison	16	2	2	12	.....	13	.....	12
Henry	9	.....	1	8	.....	8	.....	9
Howard	9	1	.....	8	.....	7	.....	9
Humboldt	9	3	2	4	.....	7	.....	9
Ida	12	2	.....	10	.....	9	.....	12
Iowa	6	1	1	4	.....	4	.....	5
Jackson	7	.....	1	6	.....	0	.....	7
Jasper	10	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10
Jefferson	7	.....	1	8	.....	6	.....	7
Johnson	8	3	.....	5	.....	4	.....	7
Jones	5	1	1	3	.....	4	.....	5
Keokuk	6	1	1	4	.....	4	.....	6
Kossuth	5	.....	1	4	.....	4	.....	5
Lee	8	1	1	6	.....	4	.....	8
Linn	10	2	1	7	.....	6	.....	10
Louisa	10	3	1	6	.....	7	.....	10
Lucas	8	2	1	5	.....	7	.....	8
Lyon	8	3	2	3	.....	7	.....	8
Madison	9	.....	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9
Mahaska	9	.....	.....	9	.....	8	.....	9
Marion	6	2	1	8	.....	6	.....	6
Marshall	7	3	1	3	.....	5	.....	7
Mills	10	2	.....	8	.....	9	.....	10
Mitchell	7	.....	1	6	.....	6	.....	7
Monona	25	2	.....	23	.....	21	.....	24
Monroe	6	2	.....	4	.....	4	.....	6
Montgomery	13	1	1	11	.....	13	.....	13
Muscatine	7	.....	2	5	.....	7	.....	7
O'Brien	18	1	.....	17	.....	15	.....	18
Osceola	9	.....	1	8	.....	8	.....	9
Page	8	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8
Palo Alto	7	.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7
Plymouth	10	.....	1	9	.....	10	.....	10
Pocahontas	7	1	.....	6	.....	5	.....	6
Polk	7	.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7
Pottawattamie	20	1	2	17	.....	17	.....	19
Poweshiek	9	2	1	6	.....	6	.....	9
Ringgold	11	.....	1	10	.....	9	.....	11
Sac	14	1	2	11	.....	11	.....	14
Scott	10	1	1	8	.....	8	.....	10
Shelby	10	1	.....	9	.....	8	.....	10
Sioux	9	.....	.....	9	.....	8	.....	9
Story	13	.....	1	12	.....	12	.....	13
Tama	10	3	1	6	.....	8	.....	9
Taylor	13	1	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12

COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Whole number reporting.	LOCAL MARKET PRICE OF FARM PRODUCTS COMPARED WITH THE COST OF PRODUCTION FROM JAN. 1885 TO JAN. 1890.			PROFIT FARMERS RECEIVED ON THE LABOR OF HIRED MEN FROM JAN. 1885 TO JAN. 1890.		PROFIT OF FARMING FROM JAN. 1880 TO JAN. 1890, COMPARED WITH EQUAL INVESTMENT LOANED ON 10 YEARS TIME AT 8 PER CT. PER ANNUM COMPOUNDED SEMI-ANNUALLY.	
		Number reporting above cost	Number reporting at cost.	Number reporting below cost	Number reporting profit.	Number reporting no profit.	Number reporting farming more profitable.	Number reporting farming less profitable
Union.....	12	1		11		12		12
Van Buren.....	12			7	1	6		12
Wapello.....	8			8		8		8
Warren.....	8	1		7	3	3		8
Washington.....	8			8	1	7		8
Wayne.....	8	1		7	1	7		8
Webster.....	8	1		7	1	7		8
Winnebago.....	13	3		9	2	10	2	10
Winneshiek.....	10	4		5	2	7		9
Woodbury.....	7	1	1	5	2	5	1	6
Worth.....	8		1	7	1	7		8
Wright.....	13			13	1	11		12
Totals .....	1,015	94	61	860	137	878	19	996

The following table contains the reports of forty-two Local and County Alliances and represents the views of more than one thousand farmers on the subjects, same as contained in preceding tables:

	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The price of the general range of farm products compared with the cost of production since 1885.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The profit farmers have received on the labor of hired men since 1885.	The per cent of farmers children between the age of 8 and 16 years kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
						Male.	Female.				
.35	Below	90	10	50	\$ 18.00	\$ 9.00	14	*	75	60	
.35	Below	70	00	10	18.00	8.00	12	*	20	80	
.35	Below	30	3	50	18.00	8.00	16	*	50	30	
.25	Below	90	8	80	15.00	8.00	15	*	90	40	
.35	Below	90	3	35	17.00	9.00	14	*	60	60	
.45	Below	60	5	50	12.00	6.00	15	*	24	80	
.30	Below	90	2	75	18.00	8.00	14	*	90	60	
.40	Below	90	10	50	20.00	8.00	14	*	70	80	
.35	Below	80	...	25	19.00	8.00	15	*	50	70	
.23	Below	80	2	60	20.00	10.00	14	*	30	80	
.25	Below	90	1	...	17.00	8.00	15	*	75	70	
.46	Below	90	1	30	19.00	8.00	13	*	80	70	
.30	Below	00	3	30	19.00	10.00	15	*	75	60	
.35	Below	90	4	20	19.00	7.00	15	†	40	60	
.28	Below	70	3	50	18.00	8.00	12	*	40	58	
.40	Below	80	3	40	18.00	8.00	14	*	40	50	
.28	Below	90	5	50	20.00	10.00	13	*	30	40	
.30	Below	75	1	10	16.00	6.00	12	*	80	60	
.40	Below	90	5	50	18.00	8.00	14	*	60	70	
.30	At cost.	90	3	50	18.00	6.00	14	‡	60	80	
.25	Below	90	10	...	19.00	11.00	14	*	50	80	
.40	Below	90	4	50	18.00	10.00	15	*	50	80	
.25	Below	90	10	30	18.00	10.00	12	*	60	60	
.25	Below	90	...	18	18.00	8.00	12	*	20	60	
.25	Below	60	1	20	20.00	8.00	11	*	25	40	
.22	Below	90	5	25	18.00	9.00	13	*	20	46	
.31	Below	10	5	40	20.00	10.00	14	*	25	40	
.25	Below	90	...	40	18.00	8.00	14	*	33	75	
.30	Below	90	00	10	22.00	10.00	14	*	75	60	
.25	At cost.	90	1	...	18.00	9.00	13	*	30	50	
.35	Below	90	3	10	20.00	8.00	15	*	80	30	
.25	Below	90	10	75	20.00	8.00	14	*	50	48	
.27	Below	90	15	20	19.00	10.00	14	*	50	80	
.30	Below	90	5	20	18.00	10.00	13	*	20	60	
.30	Below	90	10	40	20.00	10.00	13	*	35	58	
.30	Below	60	10	20	18.00	8.00	13	†	20	40	
.30	Below	90	1	10	20.00	6.00	14	†	16	60	
.30	Below	90	1	40	18.00	8.00	14	*	25	70	
.34	Below	95	10	50	18.00	10.00	14	*	50	60	
.23	Below	90	5	50	18.00	8.00	14	*	50	70	
.28	Above	80	3	...	17.00	6.00	13	\$	20	40	
.25	Below	70	10	10	18.00	8.00	13	†	25	40	
Total average \$.30½		80	5	36	\$ 18.33	\$ 8.48	13½	.....	46	60	

\* No profit. † Two per cent. ‡ Five per cent. \$ Four per cent.





PROFIT AND LOSS ON FARM PRODUCTS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Number report- ing.	W'HEAT.		OATS.		CORN.		RYE.		BAR- LEY.		FLAX SEED.		TIMO- THY SEED.		CLO- VER SEED.		POTA- TOES.		HAY.		HOGS.		H'RS'S.		CAT- TLE.		SHEEP.		POUL- TRY.		EGGS.		BUT- TER.	
		Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.		
Clarke	8	...	15	...	8	...	13	...	8	...	11	...	8	...	15	...	2	...	7	...	2	...	4	...	4	...	...	15	...	5	...	...	13	...	8
Clay	15	...	11	...	13	...	10	...	11	...	2	...	9	...	10	...	3	...	6	...	8	...	10	...	13	...	...	10	...	8	...	...	7	...	13
Clayton	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	2	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	...	11	...	4	...	...	7	...	9
Clinton	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	6	...	9	...	...	11	...	1	...	...	6	...	10
Crawford	12	...	12	...	12	...	10	...	12	...	...	...	5	...	10	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	10	...	...	11	...	3	...	...	9	...	8
Dallas	12	...	12	...	12	...	10	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	...	12	...	3	...	...	9	...	10
Davis	11	...	10	...	11	...	10	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	11	
Decatur	11	...	8	...	11	...	10	...	11	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	3	...	11	...	...	...	8	...	4	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	11	
Delaware	12	...	12	...	11	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	6	...	7	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	11	
Des Moines	10	...	8	...	10	...	9	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Dickinson	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	9	
Dubuque	8	...	8	...	8	...	7	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Emmet	7	...	5	...	3	...	3	...	7	...	...	...	6	...	8	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	
Fayette	11	...	11	...	10	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Floyd	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	2	...	11	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	10	...	7	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	
Franklin	10	...	10	...	9	...	9	...	10	...	...	...	7	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	4	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Fremont	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	6	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	12	
Greene	15	...	15	...	14	...	14	...	15	...	...	...	3	...	13	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	5	...	12	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	8	
Grundy	11	...	11	...	8	...	9	...	11	...	2	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Guthrie	11	...	11	...	10	...	9	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	
Hamilton	7	...	5	...	7	...	5	...	7	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Hancock	8	...	8	...	8	...	6	...	8	...	...	...	4	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Hardin	13	...	13	...	12	...	12	...	13	...	...	...	3	...	11	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	9	
Harrison	16	...	14	...	16	...	11	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	3	...	10	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	13	
Henry	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	6	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	7	
Howard	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	5	...	8	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	8	
Humboldt	12	...	11	...	7	...	3	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	9	
Ida	6	...	6	...	6	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Iowa	7	...	5	...	5	...	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	
Jackson	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	7	
Jasper	7	...	7	...	7	...	4	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	
Jefferson	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	7	
Johnson	7	...	7	...	7	...	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	
Jones	8	...	8	...	8	...	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	7	
Keokuk	6	...	6	...	6	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Kossuth	5	...	5	...	5	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Lee	8	...	4	...	7	...	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	5	



## VOICE OF THE FARMERS.

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The accompanying notes are the words of the farmer correspondents to this Bureau. They represent all shades of opinion, and, like the statistics furnished by the farmers, your commissioner is not responsible for their character. Some commissioners of statistics have consigned to the waste basket all comments and remarks from correspondents which did not give laudable accounts of universal prosperity, or attribute all failures to the weakness of individual character instead of social wrongs. But the farmers deserve to be heard, and their opinions should be respected on every subject pertaining to the conditions of agriculture. For that reason space is given here to all, without regard to whether their remarks please your commissioner or satisfy the public. One thing certain, our farmers will never receive a just reward for their toil, until through education and association they learn to think and act for themselves. A little more than one year ago a leading journal, published in Des Moines, was pleading with the farmers to burn one-third of their corn, and one of the reasons assigned was that it would prevent the holding over of any surplus to weaken the price of the next season's crop. But that great journal, in its issue of May 31, 1891, contained the following editorial paragraph:

It is a matter of current comment that one Des Moines dealer has made \$50,000 on corn in store this spring. This is only an indication of the great gain the farmers of the State might have made if they had had an organization to provide for the storage and sale of their own surplus products.

This should convince the farmers that they must work out their own social and financial destiny; that society and this busy world will not do for them what they should do for themselves. And it is for the purpose of aiding in the dissemination of thought and interchange of opinions that so much space is given in this Report to the following notes from farmers:

Farming and stock raising, since 1885, has paid nothing on the investment after paying taxes, labor and the wear and tear of machinery. We work harder and longer than any other class and our pay is the smallest.

I have taken great pains in answering your questions, and you may rest assured that they are correct to the very best of my judgment. I gave each question due and careful consideration which accounts for the long time it has taken to reach you with my reply.

In June, 1888, corn sold at twelve cents per bushel above cost and all the balance of the time since 1885 below cost. From 1885 to 1889, inclusive, oats averaged sixteen and three-fifths cents per bushel on our local markets, which is just about the cost of production. Wheat has sold at a loss of \$2.60 per acre. I have lived and farmed in Adair county since 1870 and from my personal knowledge of four townships, and from what farmers tell me about others, seven-tenths of the farms are under mortgages.

Actual mortgage foreclosures are not common in this county. It is not usually done that way. The mortgagee demands payment of the mortgagor which he cannot make, and a sale of the property is made to the mortgagee on his own terms, and all the public know about it is that Mr. A. has sold his farm to Mr. B. The price paid is not often given. But Mr. A. either becomes a renter or goes west to commence life anew.

During the winter of 1889-90 corn sold for much less than the cost of its production.

Profit on farming depends largely on the ability of the farmer to turn his grain and hay into live stock, and even then, net profits are difficult to ascertain, as the farmer uses a large portion for the sustenance of his family without computing the value.

Farmers' children attend school about as regular as the children of other classes and know about as much. But there is not enough money in the country to do the business, and we have to pay too much for hired help, in proportion to what we receive. Hired men on the farm make more money than the farmer.

Counting wages farming has not been profitable. A certain crop may pay the current cost of its production but the expense of farming does not stop when the crop is raised.

My report is based on the market price of farm products on December 1, of each year since 1885. I think farmers get along with fifty per cent less labor than was used to do the same work twenty years ago. That amount has been displaced by labor saving machinery. But, as a matter of fact, a large part of the displaced could be given work if the farms were kept up as they should be. But so long as farms pay no profit, farmers will get along with as little hired labor as possible.

In regard to loss of farms by mortgage foreclosure, I only answer for my township, and although many are mortgaged, none that I know of have been foreclosed as yet. It would be better if they were, for these farmers are merely working for the holder of the mortgage.

My nearest neighbor is an industrious farmer. He bought his farm in 1876 and paid \$10,000 for it. He stocked it and hired one man each year at \$150, paid his taxes, which amounts to \$100 per year, and kept up repairs, and that is all he has been able to do after supporting his family.

Not by any means has \$5,000 invested in farming returned as much profit as \$5,000 loaned at 8 per cent since 1880. As a rule it has returned \$5,950 less.

The above answers were made by our alliance while in session. (Report 6, Allamakee county.)

No investment in farming to my knowledge has returned a profit since 1885.

I know of a few farmers, who, under favorable conditions hold their own. They were a little ahead, and by close economy and judicious management have kept ahead. A few others having their own help—grown-up boys who stay at home—do very well. But a majority of the farmers whom I know, are in debt, and they find it very hard to pay the interest, and if present prices continue and present systems prevail, they never can pay the principal. The farmers here are industrious, economical and sober.

This is a German community, and as a class, they are the thriftiest farmers. They accumulate property very fast. Wages are higher (\$19.00 per month) and laborers scarcer than before the days of improved machinery. There is a great scarcity of farm laborers this season. Female help is always scarce.

I think the investment in farming, including stock raising, has just about paid 8 per cent. I presented this blank to three local alliances, and the answers are the average of all.

I have worked on a farm in southern Iowa fifty-two years, have owned and managed my farm to the best of my ability; and while I have made a living, I have not made one dollar where the money loaner has made ten on the same amount invested. In this locality, as shown by my report, there have been but few foreclosures of farm mortgages. From 1870 to 1880 many of our best farmers lost their homes by mortgage foreclosure.

In estimating the price corn should sell at to net eight per cent profit, I figure that it costs twenty-three cents per bushel to produce corn, without counting taxes on land, crib room, or cost of hauling to market.

The average cost of producing oats is \$5.00 per acre, and the average selling price since 1885, has brought \$4.55 per acre.

The extremely low prices for farm products and the partial failure of crops for the past few years in this part of the State has had the effect of keeping our farmers down to bed rock. It is all we can possibly do to make expenses. Low interest and more money in circulation would be a blessing to the people.

I know a number of farmers here who begun on nothing and are now doing well. The farmers are as prosperous, on an average, as our people in the towns and cities.

This report was submitted to the Farmers' Alliance in this community and was approved by them. (Report 10, Appanoose county.)

Some of your questions are quite hard to answer. My calculations are based on my own experience, and I can truthfully say that he is not a lazy farmer but a good manager who makes both ends meet.

I put the number of those who have lost their farms by mortgage foreclosure at 3 per cent. But the reason the per cent is not greater is because farmers have renewed their mortgages. If they could not have renewed them 80 per cent would have lost their farms.

Have answered your questions as well as I could. I have farmed in Iowa only six years and have but an eighty-acre farm. I do nearly all my own work and have but three in my family, but I have not received \$150 per year for my labor.

My answers hold good for the western part of Audubon county. The state of the farming industry is such that a living out of it is the best to be expected, many do not make that.

Land has decreased in value about 20 per cent since 1880, and all farm products have decreased in price, so much so that the more a farmer raises the poorer he gets, and he has to mortgage the farm to meet expenses.

Where schools run longer than six months the time lost is proportionately greater. My answers to your school questions are based on a six months school year, or 120 days. The loss of all incomes on farm investments, have, in many cases, been made up in uncompensated labor and close economy. Capitalists who own farms have made it up as far as possible in exorbitant rents, which have beggared the tenants.

In regard to foreclosures, have been less than between 1870 and 1880. The foreclosures are made by curbstone brokers more than by foreign companies or local banks. In fact eastern companies have kept down the rate of interest and have been a help in one sense to the farmer, while her trusts and combines have been robbing us with their high tariff and other schemes. The farmers of this county are educating themselves by combining into alliances and local assemblies in a quiet way.

I filled out your blank to fit my own neighborhood. Some farms have been sold subject to the mortgage, while many are struggling along and only keep the interest paid. Some have kept even by selling part of their land. You can call that much a loss, for the mortgage has taken it.

I farm and hire all my work, and generally farming would not pay me. I would lose money, but by breeding fine stock, I can make 9 per cent on the investment. That is to say breeding fine stock for breeding purposes. The average farmer for the past five years has not cleared \$1.00 per day for his labor nor 2 per cent on his investment.

I observe that those farmers who are able to buy grain to feed besides what they raise are making some money, while those who have to sell their grain are falling behind.

There has not been any profit on any kind of grain for the last ten years and we have a good class of farmers.

There has been no profit, as a rule, on grain products since 1887, and since that time the profits of farming have fallen 4 per cent behind money loaning.

Farming does not pay as it once did and is getting less profitable every year. When fat cattle sell at from 1½cts to 3cts per pound and fat hogs below 4cts per pound, which has been the rule of late years. They do not pay cost to the farmer. If a farmer who owns eighty acres of land would spend \$150 per year for hired labor it would take the entire surplus of the farm to pay it. The farmers feel dissatisfied and have just cause for it.

Farming at times has returned a profit and at others a loss but it is safe to say that the farmers in this township have barely made expenses since 1885.

In this, Spring Creek township, Black Hawk county, there have been two foreclosures and I know of eighteen farms that are under mortgage about fifteen per cent of which have no prospect of paying them.

I believe that half the farmers in this part of the State are working their farms at a loss.

I have looked the matter up in our township, and find only nine farmers who can hold their grain and other products for the best prices. Most farms are mortgaged.

The bulk of shelled corn has been marketed at eighteen cents and oats at sixteen cents and cattle at \$3.25 per hundred pounds. Corn should sell at twenty-eight cents per bushel to return a profit.

I have had many years' experience as a farmer, and think my answers are correct. Farmers, as a rule, can make no profit on corn at less than thirty-five cents per bushel.

In the itemized statement made by one of your Ida county correspondents, giving the cost of producing corn, a copy of which you sent me, he does not figure taxes, cost of repairs, etc. No laborer can live and keep a family on \$17.00 per month; \$40.00 would scarcely furnish them a competence for a decent livelihood. You see we are forced to hire our single men and but a part of the year and overwork them by long hours while they are employed. All because of the low prices of our products. To convince you that my report is correct I got thirteen of my neighbor farmers to sign it with me.

To own and rent a farm in Boone county will pay about 5 per cent on the investment to the landlord after paying taxes, keeping up fences, etc.

Corn fed to hogs last year, if the hogs were free from disease, paid thirty-five cents per bushel. Farmers who had stock to eat up all their surplus have made some money, but those who have sold their grain have lost, except those who were able to hold it over.

A self-binder displaces 75 per cent of the laborers formerly required to harvest grain, and a self-rake reaper displaces 25 per cent over the old method of cradling grain, yet neither do the work any cheaper than it was done with the cradle.

Under the head of the per cent of farms lost by mortgage foreclosure, my impression is that seven-tenths of the farms have changed hands on account of the mortgage. In other words, the farmers were forced to sell to save themselves. The answers in this report were read and approved in open session of our organization.



In this vicinity farmers, as a rule, do not sell grain, but buy more or less of it. They sell cattle, horses, hogs and dairy products, and are in what is called good shape. Few of them are in debt and they can borrow all the money they need at a moment's notice.

We are in hopes something will be done to enlighten the people on the true condition of this country. It is much needed.

The question, what profit have farmers received on the labor of hired men since 1885 is difficult to answer. The general verdict is none, as they have not made expenses at the low wages they have been able to obtain help at. Farmers are not very prosperous when their grain is hauled from the machine by those they owe.

I have taken much pains to question farmers. Why in all goodness cannot the general government loan money direct to the people at a low rate of interest?

The government should loan money to the farmer at as low a rate of interest as it does to the banker.

Farmers who own their farms do not consider their investment. If they come out even at the end of the year they are satisfied. If farmers wanted the earth they would sell their farms and take a mortgage from the purchaser.

These answers are the best I can give for my neighborhood. I know a few good farmers who paid cash rent last year and sold their grain last fall and did not receive enough to pay the rent. They had good crops and were not lazy farmers, either.

There has not been much profit in farming for the last two years; ninety-nine out of every hundred have rather went backward than made anything. In 1886, 1887, and 1888 profits were not so bad.

I think I have given you a correct answer to your farm questions. I was raised on a farm, but learned the blacksmiths' trade, and I can say that my trade pays about fifteen per cent better than farming. If a man has money enough to pay for a farm and stock it well, he may make some money.

I tell you it is by the most rigid economy that farmers keep from running behind. There is not more than one farmer in ten but what is in debt more than he was five years ago, and his property will sell for about half as much. The greatest curse we have is our usury banking system. They will get a man's note and then make him pay from twelve to twenty-six per cent to get an extension.

In 1886 flax seed sold at a loss; in 1888 wheat and oats sold at a loss, and in 1889 cattle and barley sold at a loss; hogs have been on top.

Our bankers here seldom foreclose a mortgage; they give the victim a little more money and take the farm, which they keep until they sell it at a profit.

Grain-raising for market has been a losing business in this county, but stock-raising has returned a fair profit.



Corn can be raised at a profit when the selling price is thirty cents per bushel; but when the market price runs down as it did last winter, corn must sell at a loss.

Marketing grain means a loss to the farmer; but, as a rule, the farmers who feed their grain to stock pay off their mortgages, but, of course, this requires much more capital.

You will see that I have given a profit on butter; I mean by that that there has been a small profit on dairy products, allowing one-fifth of a cent per pound for skimmed milk with which to feed hogs and calves. The farmer has had about all he could carry, and I don't think the McKinley bill will help him any.

My report is based on the condition of things in this vicinity. As a rule, the man who works at \$20.00 per month makes more than the farmer who hires him; for when we come to pay off our hired help in the fall we have nothing left from the income. The average farmer does not make fifty cents per day clear of board, say nothing of other expenses incurred.

In filling out your blank I speak only for the northern part of this cold-water township. The majority of the farmers own their own farms, or at least claim to, and stock-raising is the principal industry.

Almost any year except 1889, corn and oats have sold at a profit, but not until the bulk of both had passed out of the hands of the farmer. During 1889 corn and oats sold below cost throughout the year, and the farmers say if they could find help during haying, harvesting and corn husking by the day they would not hire by the month for eight months because it does not pay. But the rate of wages is so low on the farm that help is hard to find.

Farming in this vicinity is largely devoted to dairying and hog raising. Farmers who raise grain to sell are renters and they make a poor living. This is considered a prosperous farming country, yet a farmer who has \$5,000 or \$7,000 invested, and has from five to seven persons in his family, all working 300 days per year, considers himself on the high road of prosperity if he saves from \$200 to \$250 above expenses, and that, as a rule, is expended in improvements necessary to the farm, which is believed by many to be a sign of wealth and prosperity.

This township is settled mostly by foreigners, who, as a rule, do not send their children to school. Thus many of them can neither read nor write.

I think if a farmer counts the labor of himself and family there has been no profit on any crop raised here since 1885.

The law of supply governs prices to some extent, but the board of trade at Chicago controls prices of farm products to a greater or less extent and should be abolished.

The average yield of corn in this vicinity for the past five years was twenty-seven bushels per acre, and the average price paid at Clarksville for the same period was twenty-three cents per bushel. There are a number of farmers here who have been paying on mortgages for the past ten or fifteen years. They have gained very little, keeping about the same from year to

year. Some have made substantial improvements and still pay their interest. There have been a great many improvements made on farms here during the past three years, such as buildings, etc., but mostly with borrowed money.

Farms here have not paid more than three per cent. Loaning money is the best investment in the West.

I have a good farm of 160 acres, free from incumbrance, well fenced, and with suitable shelter for stock, hay and grain; I hire but a very small amount of labor, and I must say that I only come out about even each year.

My report is made from close calculation and careful observation with an experience of fifty years closely devoted to farming. Take out the death loss to the hog industry, which is eight per cent, and it leaves that but little better than other lines of farming.

I presented your farm blank to our alliance and the answers given are their report. The per cent of foreclosures is small, but the number of farmers forced to sell to escape foreclosure will reach fifty per cent.

In localities like ours where land has advanced in value rapidly there would have been more profit on money invested in farm land than if loaned at eight per cent.

Have tried my best to answer all but one of your questions. I think I have received a profit of about ten per cent on the labor of hired men. Nearly all other farmers around me complain of having lost. So I leave the question unanswered. I cannot be convinced that my answer, as I figure it, would be correct.

Up with your distilleries all over Iowa and we will get better prices for our corn, rye and barley; also help cattle and hog market. Be exporters instead of importers. I am a prohibitionist when the United States is prohibition, but not for Iowa alone, we cannot afford it. See the original packages being shipped into all parts of the State, and out goes our money. People will buy.

All a man can make on a farm is pay for his labor; if he hires the labor done and pays taxes, etc., there is nothing left. This has been true for the past ten years.

It is only during the summer months that children are kept from school to work on the farm.

From close observation for the last few years I find that only through the closest economy, and the hardest toil, is the farmer able to pay expenses. I don't think the farmer is protected like the manufacturer. The high price of all the farmer has to buy, and the low price of all he has to sell, will sooner or later, with high interest, make the farm owner of to-day a renter.

The hard working economical farmers are barely holding their own, but if sickness or misfortune comes they lose their farms. Six in my vicinity lost their farms last year. The foreigners seem to do better than the native

born. If you will take cattle and hogs away there will be no money in farming. The man raising grain to sell is on a short road to the poor house.

I can not find words to do this subject justice. The situation of the farmer is getting worse and worse year by year.

There has not been as large an amount of mortgages foreclosed as there would have been from the fact that the mortgagors foreseeing the inevitable consequences, have, as a rule, sold out to other parties, and thus saved a small amount which they could not otherwise have done.

Most of the loans on farms are renewed every five years, the amount is as a rule being all the land will bear which is about one half the value of the farm. The raising of grain has paid us nothing for the past five years.

The answers to your questions were furnished by the Lyman Alliance, No. 1145, with a full attendance and I am satisfied that they are as nearly correct as can be.

I find that it costs twenty-nine cents per bushel to raise and deliver corn at the railroad station to make eight per cent on the money invested. Therefore \$5,000 loaned at eight per cent and compounded semi-annually has returned a much greater profit than the same amount invested in farming.

The German farmers here, as a rule, keep their children from seven years old and upward all at home and at work from seed time in the spring, until corn is gathered in the fall. They seldom hire help; they live well; raise their own meat and buy but little out of the stores. Their eggs and poultry are made to pay their store bills. The money realized from hogs, cattle and all other products of the farm are net profits to them. The women and men, from youth up, all labor in the field. They pay out but little for labor and are getting rich.

The wage laborer on the farm, here, being boarded and having his washing done for him, makes more money than his employer. It is the farmer who is compelled to hire who is driven to the wall here. There is no class of men who work harder and more hours than the farmers for so little pay.

Land is high here, worth \$50 or more per acre. Farmers who are not paying much interest, and are feeding to stock all they raise and all they can buy, are making some money. Renters and those badly in debt, are selling their grain, and are not holding their own but are poorer than they were five years ago.

I can truthfully say that nine out of every ten farmers, for the last five years have done well if they have kept even.

I figured corn at thirty bushels per acre and land at \$55 per acre. There have been no foreclosures of farm mortgages in this township since 1880, that I know of. This vicinity is one of the best, oldest settled and highest cultivated parts of the State, and for that reason there are no foreclosures.

I have been running a farm in Iowa for the past thirty years and can say that a few farmers who have large farms and keep much stock are making some money, but the great majority are only making a living by very hard work. The men who have made the most money here are the money loaners and speculators. They do no work except to watch for opportunities.

Agricultural depression is caused by an insufficient amount of money in circulation to do business with. It has been monopolized by law to the injury of our farmers and laborers. I withheld this report until I could submit it to the lodges of the Farmer's Mutual Benefit Association here for their approval.

Some farmers have realized three per cent profit on the labor of hired men, but generally nothing.

If the present stagnation in agriculture be due to indolent and lazy farmers, the world is full of them. If it had not been for the hog crop, tens of thousands of farmers would have been driven to the wall, and by all appearance the profit on hogs is being rapidly removed.

Farming is the least profitable of all industries. If a man stays at home and works seventeen hours out of twenty-four, and live on what will not sell, and subsist as a slave, he may keep his head above water, so to speak. Free trade on what he sells and protection on what he buys, will eventually send him to the poor house.

In making this report I have taken pains to look up from every available source, any information which would help to make it correct. And in the absence of any means by which I can make this report more correct I am obliged to submit it as it is.

Farmers have to a large extent quit keeping hired men, because the wages of labor is greater than the profits of farming will pay. The number of tenant farmers are increasing. Successful farmers raise only such grain as require the minimum labor. The value of land exclusive of improvements in country districts has not depreciated during late years.

The children of farmers are, as a rule, kept from school during the summer months to help along the work of the farm and so enable the parents to give Shylock his pound of flesh. The children of town laborers get more schooling, because in these later years it is more difficult to find employment for them.

My answer to your first question is based on the average yield of the State, which is high for our locality. I think fully three-fourths of the farmers are forced to sell their products before the average price is reached. For instance, oats sold at from fourteen cents to fifteen cents per bushel last fall, and not above eighteen cents until April, when they went to twenty-five cents, but not more than one-fourth of our farmers were benefited by the twenty-four cent market, most of them being forced to sell before the raise came.

Very few farms are lost by mortgage foreclosure. The mortgage holders prefer the interest to the property and thus grant extensions while many keep praying to be protected some more. It is mostly renters who are closed out. Scores of them are closed out every year in this county.

Money invested in farming has returned three per cent less than money loaned even when the rise in the value of land resulting from improvements and increase of population is considered.

Most of the farms that were mortgaged in 1880 have changed ownership to save foreclosure, and as a general thing the new owners are still carrying the mortgages. But actual foreclosures are very rare in this part of Iowa.

Consulted many leading farmers before answering your questions. We have a foreign population here, and they are industrious and frugal; they can do much better, as a rule, than Americans, in farming, as they are strong people and keep expenses below income, if possible. It takes a long time for the average farmer to recover financially from a special dispensation of Divine Providence, namely: Sickness and loss of teams, stock, etc., but he loses much more in tariff tax for eastern millionaires.

Give the people money so generally abundant as to not exceed an average of three per cent interest per annum, and by dictum of law pay one per cent of it to the general government, one per cent to the State, and one per cent to the county; it would give to the industrial classes in the great northwest, the west, southwest and central States such an era of prosperity as the world never before witnessed.

These estimates are made from actual conditions in this immediate locality, and I venture the assertion that there are not three sections of occupied land in this vicinity that is not incumbered by either mortgage or judgment. I am convinced that these estimates are not overdrawn, and I feel sure the same will average with most localities in the State.

The majority of farmers in Chickasaw county have had a discouraging time since 1878.

I do not think my report is overdrawn, for it is the general cry among farmers that they only make a living, and lay up nothing for a rainy day or to pay off the mortgage. I do not know what they will do if they do not have a change.

Horses, hogs and fat cattle are not directly farm products, for they can be raised cheaper off the farm than on it; in other words, hay and grain can be bought cheaper than it can be raised. About fifty per cent of the farmers of this vicinity are renters.

I have been farming for the past twenty years and find it difficult to make both ends meet. More money is lost in farming than in any other industry.

We farmers think if we had the free right to buy in the markets of the world, inasmuch as we are compelled to sell in the markets of the world, we would be much more able to compete with the money loaners for the soil on which we labor.

This report is based on the wages of adult labor. Many children are hired out for almost nothing in this neighborhood. Stock and butter only can be sold at a profit. Generally farm products are sold below cost.

Many farmers would not keep hired help if it were possible to do otherwise. Stock is the only profitable part of farming. Selling grain means bankruptcy.

Your questions were read at a meeting of our local alliance and the views of the members were given, and I give the answers accordingly.

I read your blank to our alliance and each member was assigned a question and their answers accepted by a vote of the meeting. Farms lost by mortgage foreclosure since 1880 are only five per cent. The other \*forty per cent given in the report relate to forced sales to avoid foreclosure.

The farmers of Clay county have not received three per cent on their investment since 1885.

Those who invested in wild land and improved it have made interest on the investment through the rise in the price of land. It is a hard struggle with the best farmers to make a living, pay taxes and keep out of debt.

In regard to products selling at a profit since 1885, I report flax, hay, horses and hogs at a profit, but I hesitate to put hogs in the list of profitable products of the farm. If they can be kept free from disease they are profitable, but disease has caused many farmers to lose money on such investments.

All things being considered, the hired man on the farm makes more clear profit than the farmer. There is no profit in raising grain for the market and very little profit in any farm products. But the increase of stock and the rise in the price of land have given the farmers considerable aid.

Wild land in this locality has doubled in value since 1880, but on an average farm products have sold at a loss. Only a few in this northwest can safely report a profit on money invested in farming.

In this vicinity good horses have been as profitable as any other product of the farm.

I cannot find a farmer here who claims that he is making money; all they claim to do is to pay expenses. Some are not doing that.

We cannot produce an acre of corn in this locality for less than \$10.57, which makes the cost thirty-eight cents per bushel, considering the average yield which is thirty bushels per acre here.

Many items of expenditure and labor required in the production of wealth are overlooked by farmers in their efforts to be successful. And they neglect to guard against local sharks who grow fat on their toil. The pirate looks for the rich laden ship, the local shark for the struggling farmer.

Many who own their farms clear of mortgage are renting them, and some live in the cities and do other work. They make their living expenses and have the rent of their farms clear, whereas if they had stayed on their farms they could save as much as they get in rent.

Ten per cent of the farmers of Clinton county rent their farms and are landlords on a small scale. Fifteen of our members were present when your questions were discussed, and they agreed to the answers herein made.

Very few farmers, after paying reasonable wages to the help they are obliged to hire, receive five per cent on their investment.

The condition of the farmer is now such that there is no inducement to invest in land. Farmers would be better off if they had their investments loaned at six per cent. I settled on a farm here eighteen years ago and have

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\* NOTE: The forty per cent referred to is not entered in the report.—[COMMISSIONER.



improved three hundred and sixty acres, I have a fine farm, yet find it hard to pay taxes and other expenses and keep out of debt. If anyone thinks it is caused by laziness let him try it and he will be the wiser. I regret to differ from other farmers in regard to the price corn should sell at to net eight per cent profit. I do not think the estimate you sent me from the Ida county farmer is the correct way (see remarks to report one, Ida county). The nearest way I can figure it for this locality is this: Farm land here is worth from \$20 to \$25 per acre; I can rent the land for eleven bushels of corn per acre.

One acre of land.....	\$ 25.00
Taxes .....	.50
Repairing fences, etc.....	.25
Total.....	\$ 25.75
Eleven bushels of corn at 20c.....	\$ 2.20
Eight per cent interest on \$25.75 .....	2.06
Excess profit.....	\$ .14

If the \$5,000 loan was invested in a farm and machinery to run it, the result would be a loss. But if half of it were invested in young stock the farmer would receive more than the loan company. I based my calculations on selling the grain and not on feeding it to stock.

Many school children in this vicinity do not attend school more than ten days per year. With but few exceptions all farm products have sold below cost of production since 1885.

Farmers here escape mortgage foreclosure by taking a little more than the face of the mortgage and deeding the land to the holder of the mortgage. I know one man who had just \$85 left out of one thousand acres of land, after he had deeded it to the agent of the loan company.

Now, if the report goes out that corn should sell at twenty-nine cents per bushel to net eight per cent profit, which you say the reports thus far show, when it is well known that millions of bushels were sold the past winter for less than eighteen cents per bushel, it will certainly have a bad effect on the value of our property. The condition of the farmers here the Lord knows is bad enough, and I think they should not make a report that will contribute to make their conditions worse.

A one hundred and sixty acre farm, worth \$4,000, with \$1,000 in stock, occupied by the owner and his family, well worked and well managed, has produced more than \$5,950 profit since 1880, if we count family living on the profit side. But when we allow fair pay for labor, about half that amount only can be made. If by extra skill the products have been much greater, the owner is entitled to skilled labor.

There is not a farm in this township that pays two per cent on the investment counting the labor of the occupants. Farm land has decreased in value and it is only by hard work and shrewd management that the average farmer keeps his head above water, so to speak.

Farming is profitable where farmers do all the work themselves and with their families. But they cannot indulge in luxuries. The salaries of public officers should be reduced fifty per cent.

Any man who raises grain and sells it is no farmer. He must turn his grain into more profitable products. He must find employment the whole time.

Nothing raised on the farm has returned a profit for the past five years. The mortgaged farmers toil on year after year, hoping each succeeding year will find them better able to pay the mortgage. But, alas! their hogs die of cholera or their crops are poor or prices are below the profit point. Not a dollar of profit is realized on the labor of hired men on the farm.

Since 1882 farming has been unprofitable, and, on an average, farmers have lost money. The mortgage docket is on the increase. Those who have escaped loss have, as a rule, enjoyed the most favorable conditions and domestic help. Under existing conditions a change in the ownership of the soil is inevitable.

By interviewing some of the best farmers in this county they inform me that only for the profit made on pastures their farms would not pay taxes and expenses. And that there is no profit whatever in grain at present prices. Many farmers have escaped the mortgage by selling out for a trifle more than the mortgage called for.

Country children from six to twelve years old get about six months' schooling per year. From twelve to sixteen years old four months per year. How long, O! how long, will the farmers and other laboring men stand divided and be skinned? Let us get together.

I have lived on a farm all my life and am more than fifty years old. I have lived on the farm I now own during the past forty years, and I know that nine-tenths of the farmers have lost money for the past eight years.

I know by actual facts that I am not as wealthy now as I was in 1885, and I owe no man anything, and did not in 1885. I have worked as hard as ever, and if any man will pay me three per cent, compounded semi-annually for ten years, on what I have saved since I came to Iowa in 1846, he may have the property.

Corn would have to sell at twenty-six and two-thirds cents per bushel to pay eight per cent profit on the capital invested. I base my calculations on a forty-acre field at \$600; team, \$200; feed, \$20; tools, \$100; labor, \$80; and calculating thirty bushels per acre, which is about the average yield here for the past five years.

There is a depreciation of all farm products. The very best farmers are going backwards. The cause is due to the scarcity of money. There is not money enough in circulation to do the business of the country.

My answers are given with no shading or coloring. I submitted them to Crow Alliance No. 1828, and they were endorsed as being correct. In regard to foreclosures I cannot answer, but the fact is, the foreclosure process has not yet commenced.



In this township three-fourths of the children are kept from school during the summer season, but seven-eighths of them attend school during the winter.

Having lived on and worked my farm in Decatur county for the last twenty-two years, and having compared notes with hundreds of other farmers, I can safely say that money invested in land will not return more than four per cent per annum, one year with another. Farmers are so beset on every side with combinations and trusts, both in buying and selling, that it is hard to keep out of debt.

I have kept a strict account with my 340 acre farm for the past twenty years and the land is not worth as much in the market as it was twenty years ago.

Many farmers, to escape mortgage foreclosure, have been forced to sell at a sacrifice. Boys from ten to twenty-one years of age seldom enjoy schooling during summer and fall terms. Farmers seldom receive any profit from hired help. This report was approved by our local alliance.

I have interviewed many of our most successful farmers on the subject of your questions. Out of fifteen farmers interviewed the average price corn should sell at to net eight per cent profit was fifty cents per bushel. There can be nothing made by raising corn for sale. The farmers in this county feed the most of their corn and in that way barely keep from going any deeper in debt.

About seven per cent of the farms have been sold by mortgage foreclosure since 1880, but most of them were small farms and owned by men with large families. About four per cent of the land has changed hands by mortgage foreclosure during the last ten years.

I do not think any farmer in Delaware county has made eight per cent profit on \$5,000 invested in farming during the last five years. There have been but few foreclosures. Money is plenty in the hands of the money lenders, and they would rather have the interest than the land; therefore, they renew the mortgage until the farmer becomes discouraged and sells out to get a little to enable him to move away.

Danville township, Des Moines county, Iowa, is six miles square and of as good a quality, I think, as can be found in the United States, cultivated by as industrious and frugal a class of farmers as I have ever met with. Notwithstanding these favorable conditions, five or six hundred men, boys and teams have been working through cold and heat, wet and dry, early and late. Yet according to the assessor's books for 1889, which I compared with 1872, we were in the aggregate of money and credit, real and personal property, more than \$124,000 poorer than before all this work was done.

Some of our farmers make money by speculating in stock and loaning money at interest. But that cannot be called legitimate farming. That is living by the sweat of some other fellow's brow. Yet certain politicians point with pride to that class of so-called farmers as an evidence of agricultural prosperity.

Farmers here work as hard as they are able to, and as long as they can see. There are a few large farms in this township that pay a profit, but not over three per cent on capital invested.

Fat cattle for the past five years, have so fluctuated in price that it is difficult to tell whether as a whole there has been any profit on them or not. There is probably a small profit on wool. If grain and other products could always sell for what they bring to-day, (August 25, 1890), there would be a good profit in farming.

In reality most of our farmers do not own their farms. They are mortgaged. But farmers are gritty and deny themselves many comforts to keep up the interest. Only the small children attend school during the summer term.

Corn costs \$8.00 per acre and sells for \$6.00; wheat costs \$8.00 per acre and sells at \$5.00; oats costs \$8.00 per acre and sells at \$6.50, so you can see that there is no profit in these products.

The answers herein given are based on a knowledge of the neighborhood in which I live, and as I am well acquainted for several miles around, I can say that most of the farmers for the last ten years have no more than held their own, and last year they fell behind on account of the drouth.

Corn with us averages about thirty bushels per acre, and nearly all the farms are mortgaged and the mortgage indebtedness on the increase. The strictest economy will not pay the \$150,000,000 taken annually from the farmers of the northwest as a margin to speculators. This sum is the difference between the prices fixed by them and prices regulated by supply and demand.

A large per cent of the farmers of this county are mortgaged, but the majority of them are able to keep up the interest. What the result will be no one can foretell.

Scarcely enough farm products have sold at a profit since 1885 to enable the farmer to pay taxes and expenses. I held your blank some time waiting for a meeting of our alliance of which I am president.

But few farmers in this part of the State are prevented by the pressure of their debts from holding their products for best market prices. Not more than one third are thus prevented. Very few farmer's boys go to school during the summer after they are ten years old.

Large crops mean low prices, short crops mean high prices. Therefore, conditions are not materially changed by the quantity harvested. Since 1880 the farmers have had hard work to make more than a living.

Farm products have been small on account of a partial failure of crops during the last five years and also the low prices for grain.

My local alliance aided me in answering your questions. The best managed farm in this vicinity cannot be said to have made more than three per cent profit on capital invested since 1885. The last question is not answered for want of information on that subject. My impression is that the next few years will result in more mortgage foreclosures than has yet taken place here.

Nearly all farmers in this county make butter or sell milk. April milk netted the farmer forty-two cents per hundred pounds. Fresh butter at the store sells at ten cents per pound. It takes a mighty happy disposition to get any comfort out of such prices. A farmer told me he had to get up at 3:30 A. M. in order to get his milk on the stand on time. He said he could stand it but he noticed that his little boys looked droopy about noon. These little fellows would be too sleepy to learn if they did go to school.

The farmers are not so hard pressed in this locality as they might be, but there is, nevertheless, a feeling of dissatisfaction. They feel that their rewards are less than speculative schemes. The producer of corn does not realize as much as those do who receive it after it has passed into their hands. The smallest profit received by anyone dealing in farm products is received by the producer, who works hard and long to bring them from the earth. And we farmers claim that system is unfair and unjust.

There have been times since 1885 when grain sold at a profit, but only for brief periods. As a rule, it has not paid a profit to raise and sell it. The expense of raising grain, allowing nothing for the labor of the farmer, often absorbs the crop.

Corn will return more profit when fed to hogs and cattle than when sold at the usual market prices.

I have run my farm by hired help and know how it pays to farm. Last year it paid a small profit and it is my opinion the oat crop will pay the present year.

I am satisfied our profits for the last ten years have been very small but I think (lazy farmers excepted) we have made small gains. Hired help is getting its full share of the profits and a faithful hired man should have his just share. So you see I am no crank farmer.

The farmer in this locality is obliged to do his own work for the reason that the price he receives for produce will not justify him in hiring more than he is obliged to. Either wages are too high or produce is too low. The farm hand who gets \$20 per month is making much more than the man who hires him.

It is not right to compare the business of money loaner with that of the farmer. It requires brains and foresight and business tact and labor to be a successful farmer and very little of these is necessary to lend money.

Except the increase in the value of land, farmers here have made but little above expenses.

Farmers here have not made more than expenses since 1885, except cattle feeders, and many of them have lost all they had within the past three years. Renters have given mortgages on their teams and other chattels.

It is my opinion that farmers, as a rule, do not keep posted in regard to their occupation. If they did they would raise less corn when it costs more to produce it than it brings when sold. Our best educated farmers make money.

Industrious and frugal farmers, who settled here many years ago and got a good start before there was general depression, seem to be getting along all right because they can combine a little speculation with farming. But the farmer who began with a small capital, during the past ten years, has made very little or nothing. Many of them have failed after a hard struggle.

During the past ten years the best farmers here have made some progress. Some have lost money. The majority have made no advancement. The alliance has done some good in aiding those who take no agricultural papers and have kept them posted on new methods.

Forty per cent of the farmers' children are kept from school eighty school days per year, as shown by the school records. Farmers who are good business men make some money on hired help. I do all my own labor and usually come out a little ahead at the end of the year.

It may seem strange that we hire help when it is unprofitable but we are in the boat and must hire help or sink. One man cannot successfully do many kinds of farm labor alone. It is by strict economy that we are able to pull through.

I have made a little money since I commenced farming here. I seldom sell grain, I feed it, but feeding cattle and hogs has not paid all the time and does not pay at the present time.

For the past three years drouth has had something to do with the low profits on farm products. Still I think our county has kept well up to the average of the whole State if not above.

As a rule farmers who feed their corn and oats to cattle and hogs and use a large part of their farms for pasture and hay are doing quite well; while those who depend on selling grain do not do well. It is only by strict economy and hard labor that small farmers and renters can make a living.

It costs twenty-five cents per bushel to raise corn. During 1886 and 1887 we had a fair profit on grain, but in 1888 and 1889 grain sold at a loss.

One-half of the farmers who have their lands mortgaged are forced to sell their products at any price.

All farm products since 1885 have sold below cost of production. Farmers as a rule do not consider the cost of any product. If they receive anything for the labor after paying taxes and other expenses it is considered profit by them.

The loan companies allow the mortgaged farmers to hang to the willows, as it were, because if they can get the interest it is better than the land. Farm land has depreciated here in the last ten years. Farmers are discontented and many of them do not know what is the matter and they continue to kiss the hand that smites them.

It costs \$10.25 to produce and market an acre of corn. I am positive that the indebtedness of the farmers of this county is greater at present than at any other time in its history. I make this statement from close investigation and extensive acquaintance in this county since the spring of 1871. Hundreds have sold out to save mortgage foreclosure and have gone west or be-

come renters. Fifty per cent of the people who composed the population of Grundy county in 1870 have gone away on account of a failure to make a living here. Climatic changes making wheat raising impossible has wrought a great change. The introduction of greater horse power in connection with improved machinery since 1870 has displaced one man to every quarter section under cultivation.

The burning of the surplus corn for fuel, with the purpose of increasing the price of the remaining corn, as has been recommended by certain newspapers, can never prove beneficial to farmers. The reason is obvious. As soon as farmers begin burning corn it will be looked upon by the schemers and the speculators as indicative of the near approach of higher prices, and they will hoard corn to reap the benefits caused by sacrifices on the alter of fire by the corn burning farmers. The man who recommends the burning of a part of the corn, as a means of increasing the price, assumes that by common consent the sacrifice will be equally divided among the farmers according to the number of bushels produced by each. Now everybody who knows anything about human nature knows that no such scheme will work. As soon as the corn burning process begins one farmer will hoard his corn to receive the increased price caused by the burning of corn by his less sagacious neighbor.

I do not think that there is a farm in this township that pays two per cent on the investment after the labor is paid for.

What the farmers need is a united effort and the co-operation of all labor to bring about needed changes of conditions.

I have an excellent quarter section of land, but I have run behind for the past seven years. There has been but very little building and improvements done on the farms since 1885.

Since 1885 all products have sold at a profit some of the time; likewise some have sold at a loss some of the time, except hogs, raised by skillful feeders. I have resided in Hardin county twenty years, and have an intimate acquaintance with the people in it, and think my answers are true.

It is seldom a farm mortgage is foreclosed if the interest is paid. It is a better investment than to own the land.

Here and there a farmer may be found who has saved \$1,000 since 1885, but I believe there are twenty-five who have not made half that amount where there is one who has made more.

Farming has especially been a very poor paying business during the past two years. I do not think a common farm hand has produced enough to pay himself. I employ from three to six all the time. Cattle have been raised at a loss for the past three or four years.

This report was submitted to and adopted by the Hardin County Farmers' Alliance, in regular session, assembled January 15, 1891. (Report No. 11, Hardin county.)

Farm laborers are scarcer here than in 1870. Labor saving machinery has caused the scarcity of laborers who were then so plenty in planting and harvesting. Without labor saving machinery the western farmer would have no chance in the markets of the world. It is his only protection.

I have studied this matter very much, and must say that when we pay our taxes and other expenses, the crop is usually gone.

In this township the general remark among the farmers is, "Farming don't pay."

A considerable number of farms have been sold under the sheriff's hammer, while a large proportion have avoided foreclosure by trading or selling their farms. Some farm products have sold at a profit for a brief period, but most of the time below.

There has been no profit in farming since 1885. Farmers holding their own are considered doing well.

It is difficult to compare the profits of farming with the profits of money loaning for the last ten years. But in my opinion a majority of the farmers who were worth \$5,000 ten years ago would find it difficult to realize that amount for their property at present.

In this particular locality the farmers are getting out of debt in spite of the hard times. This is the best farming spot in the world; we never know what a failure is.

I live in Jefferson Township, Greene county, and can say that only one out of every thirteen farms are free from mortgage.

Farmers depending on grain alone have not done well. Horned stock have given poor returns. Hogs somewhat better. Horses best of all.

The farmers are looked upon as a simple-minded class who are expected to accept every theory advanced by capitalists and money loaners. When we have good crops we are expected to believe that hard times is caused by over-production, and when we have short crops we are expected to believe that hard times is caused because we did not produce enough. The Lord is said to be taunting us poor farmers with too much one year and too little the next. But we farmers have learned better than to blame the good Lord for the crimes of the Chicago Board of Trade, the money kings and the dear-protected infants, who form trusts to rob us. Farming is not profitable and will not be until there is a new deal.

There is no money made on hired help on the farm and they are only hired where it is necessary, in order to carry on the work advantageously.

I believe, and know it to be a fact, that from January 1, 1890, to July 1, 1890, the farmers of Howard county borrowed one-half million dollars.

All kinds of farm products, as a rule, have been produced at a bare margin of profit and that only by close application and strict economy.

A few more years under existing conditions and ninety per cent of Iowa farmers must lose their homes. The government must loan money directly to the farmers, at a low rate of interest. Interest on money is Shylock's



winning card. My hope is that the reports of the farmers of Iowa to your bureau will bring the whole people to a full realization of the danger that confronts them.

I have farmed continuously on one farm in Howard county for more than a quarter of a century. I began the old fashioned way, with an ox team. To-day I own my farm of two hundred acres free of debt and have something besides. But while I was working hard and struggling to pay for my farm I earned enough to pay for a half dozen other farms, each as large as mine, which I never received. I paid the principal and interest of the mortgage out of the small end of the long chain of profits in farm products as they pass through various hands on the road to the consumer. The farmer has not been justly treated and I can truthfully say that if I had not made a good start before 1880 I could never have paid the mortgage. Since that time there has been very little or no profit in farm products to the man who produces them. I keep my farm seeded to clover and timothy and well supplied with cattle and horses, and that is the only way I can keep out of debt and pay taxes.

Corn has paid a profit when fed to hogs and cattle. Some wise investments in land have paid ten per cent profit caused by the natural rise in land. But they are exceptions unless the grain raised has been fed to stock.

In this part of the State only stock raising and the raise in land have added to the wealth of the farmers. Those who have raised grain to sell have made no profit.

I doubt if any of our small grain crops have paid a profit since 1885. But there has been some money made on hogs and cattle where corn and other grain has been fed. If stock of all kinds are included, then this part of the country has no doubt made a profit of seven per cent on investment.

Mortgages, to the best of my knowledge, are not being paid off, but many have been renewed and the loans increased. One banker here has five thousand acres of land, nearly all bought at sheriff's sale.

Our school records show that thirty-three per cent of the children are kept from school forty school days per year. Most farmers are doing their own work as far as possible, feeling as they do that hired help is unprofitable at the present rate of wages and prices of farm products.

No mortgage foreclosures on farms here, but many have sold their farms to escape foreclosure. The profit on hired labor is so little that it cannot be found.

Farm products in this vicinity have sold at a loss for the last four years in succession. The loan companies are getting the farms. I think it is high time our law-makers did something for the farmers.

Some farmers do not manage as others do, and therefore do not get ahead and are often compelled to sell when things sell low. I think if such would even get a fair price for their products they could get along better, but this and other causes make them very hard up.

This report was submitted to Honey Creek Alliance and adopted as the report of the alliance with an attendance of forty members. A great many of

the members thought the price of corn to net eight per cent profit on the investment should be forty cents per bushel, but it was agreed to make it thirty cents per bushel, with land at \$30 per acre and a yield of thirty bushels per acre.

A farmer often has his entire year's work in two or three cars of stock, and when shipped to Chicago, he must sell to the highest bidder, if not, he is generally obliged to sell for less. And many times he returns with no margin in his favor. Truly this is a world of chance.

It is acknowledged by every farmer that there is no profit on the labor of hired men on the farm. But some will ask, if there is no profit why do we hire? Simply because many of us are compelled to. It would be just as sensible to talk about plowing with one horse as it would to talk about stacking hay with one man.

It costs about thirty cents per bushel to raise corn in this locality at the present price of labor and land.

Thirty per cent of the farmers of this county will lose their farms during the next ten years if times do not get better. Farms here do not net four per cent profit. Farm land is cheaper now than it was ten years ago. Thirty per cent of the changes of title in land in this county is caused by indebtedness that could not be paid otherwise.

I came to this county twenty-three years ago and my observation is that farmers are about as poor now as they were then. Wild land could then be bought at \$15 per acre, and the same land with good improvements can now be bought for \$30 per acre. This will not pay the cost of improvements.

If we had in this country a sufficient volume of full legal tender money in circulation to do the business with, the farmer would be more prosperous than the idler.

A farmer in our county with one hundred and sixty acres of land and a family of small children must be very industrious and economical to make a living. Hired help on the farm for the last five years has proven a sacrifice to the farmer. Any farmer living a considerable distance from market need not be told that there is no profit in farming.

The amount of incumbrance on mortgaged farms is usually from one-half to two-thirds their value, and when the farmers find it impossible to pay they trade or sell with the hope of saving something for themselves. The farm joining mine on the east was sold that way and the one joining that farm on the east was sold to satisfy debt.

I firmly believe that money invested in land and rented to tenants for cash rent, will, in the future, return as much profit to the investor as the same amount loaned has returned to mortgage companies.

Farms that were worth from \$40 to \$60 per acre in 1870 are slow sale to-day at half that price. Very few farmers have held their own for the past ten years. No farmer can afford to pay present rates of wages for farm labor at the present price of produce.



For several years farmers have received little more than scanty return for the hard labor of themselves and their families, possibly four per cent on their investment.

If the value of products used on the farm are counted the profit will be increased, but the profit of farming is very small.

In 1882 I was taken sick and have not done two months' work since that time. I was \$2,500 in debt on my farm of one hundred and sixty acres, on which I paid eight per cent interest. My oldest boy at that time was seven years old. I have hired my help, paid \$1,000 doctor bill and paid \$500 on my debts. Dairying and raising hogs and horses has been my mode of farming. Instead of selling grain I buy it.

There is now being circulated a great deal of pure, unadulterated "rot" regarding the poverty of Iowa farmers, and the statements made of the farm mortgages, etc., are largely the work of demagogues, who think by posing as the friend of the farmer they can thus cover up their own rotten records. Excepting in the matter of cattle there has been no great loss to the farmer. Many were convinced that the range cattle were about played out, as it were, and took it for granted that prices would soon be better. But since 1885 there has been a steady decrease in prices and great loss to those who had gone into cattle extensively. About mortgages, I know of about twenty cases of foreclosure in as many years; seven or eight were the result of pure recklessness, and as many more of speculation in other property, while the balance were mostly cases of disaster that no caution could have prevented, such as sickness and loss from local storms of great severity. So far as I know, there is no investment that a man can make now that will give so sure returns as the farm; of course it requires a level head to make money in these days when there are so many trained to driving hard bargains, and so many unscrupulous about their statements. The great detriment to the agricultural industry is the commercial pirates who speculate in the products of our farms; and I care not whether it is a small pirate, bucket shop, or the Chicago Board of Trade, it is piracy all the same. No, Mr. Commissioner, I am disgusted with the whole business of trying to make it appear that the Iowa farmer is just on the verge of bankruptcy; it has done our State more injury than can be undone in the next ten years; of course the money kings like such statements because they serve as an excuse for keeping up extortionate rates of interest upon Western farm loans; but, of course, this is not what you asked of me, and I trust you will pardon what may seem like impertinency, but I am all out of "whack" about this matter of western farmers going into bankruptcy; somebody has lied—audaciously lied; and it seems it is to be kept up until credit is depreciated. If you want any more information please address me.

As a general average I do not think the profits of farming much over two per cent on capital invested.

I have not had much experience in raising grain to sell, as I feed it all on the farm. And it has been up hill business for the last five years at that.

But few farmers' children under twelve years old are kept from school. But the boys from twelve to eighteen years old are usually kept from school during the spring and summer terms.

It is misleading to compare the profits of money lending with farming, although such doubtless was not intended. But money is an unproductive power and may be compounded. Money at eight per cent compound will soon absorb the wealth of the world, but there is no such thing as compound farming. Another thing which makes the comparison unjust to the farmers is the fact that the loaning and profits of endless millions may be centralized in the hands of one man, while a farmer's profits must be limited to what he can actually produce.

Our farmers here are generally very hard workers and very good business men. Since 1879, there have been fewer debts contracted and fewer foreclosures. Many of our farmers owned their farms before the rebellion. This is an old settled community.

I have made some money, while some of my neighbors have not. But the farmers of this vicinity are, as a rule, about twelve per cent better off than they were in 1885. Yet the drouth is very severe here (July 27, 1890,) and 1891 may leave us ten or fifteen per cent poorer.

Corn and oats are generally fed to hogs and other stock to keep the wolf from the door. There are no foreclosures here owing to other methods than selling grain. Our schools are badly neglected in some settlements. All are obliged to work to pay off the mortgages.

About three per cent of the farmers here are accumulating wealth. About twenty per cent are hard pressed to pay their taxes.

The farmers, as a class, have hardly held their own for the last ten years. Farming requires hard work and close calculation to make it a moderate success.

I know of no mortgage foreclosures in this vicinity, but the farmers are only able to pay the interest. They have not reduced the principal very much. Hogs have netted but a very small profit.

The advantages and attractions of life in the cities and towns and the cheapness of land south and west continually take from us our most intelligent and active young men. So much so that farm laborers are not, as a rule, skilled in the work that they perform. Farm machinery does not greatly cheapen the cost of production of farm products but its use is more satisfactory than unskilled help.

We receive no profit from the labor of hired men. We only employ them to keep up cultivation hoping for better days. Over ninety per cent of our farmers are in debt, and they are industrious, temperate and economical. Any farmer who has paid his mortgage has done so by letting the farm run down or by speculation.

My observation is that the average farmer can make a living and lay up a small amount each year if they attend strictly to their business.

No farmer can prosper in this part of the State selling grain. Some of the shrewdest farmers are making a little money but the majority are making nothing above expenses.

This report relates to Cedar township only. Farming pays with proper management. The trouble is we farm with too many farmers who manage poorly.

The farmer who is sharp enough to market his stock and other products when the "bulls" are masters of the Chicago board of trade, is saving some money. But those of us who are caught by the "bears," or have not the mental capacity to foretell what the produce gamblers are going to do, very often lose money. And that, too, when we can least afford it. It is a shame and a disgrace that our law-makers will allow the profits of farming to be regulated by the will of a few soulless gamblers.

Thirty-six per cent of the school children on the farms, over eight years of age, are kept from school sixty-three days out of a school year of nine months.

It has been my experience that four per cent from real estate is better than money loaned at eight per cent. The trouble of getting the eight per cent and finally having to take the property will make the difference.

No farmer can afford to raise corn for less than thirty cents per bushel, and even at that price it will not net eight per cent profit.

The rate of interest is too high and the only remedy I can suggest is government loans on real estate at a low rate. This would compel private capital to go into other business and open up new fields for the laboring classes.

I am not on the farm now, I am living in town (Chariton). I recently left the farm on account of the squeeze that always follows a mortgage. I know something of the blessings of a mortgage.

Four per cent is the best that farming will pay one year with another. Dairying is the only kind of farming that will pay.

There have been less foreclosures in this county than in other parts of the State on account of the continual rise in land value and are thus enabled to renew loans.

Eighty per cent of the children are kept from school sixty days during the summer term,

Loan companies loan money on farms in sums equal to about one-third their value, and as the land increases in value the farmers are able to increase their loans until they fail and finally sell at a sacrifice. The self binder displaced labor during harvest fifty per cent, the stacker in haying forty per cent, the check row planter in planting fifty per cent and the sulky plow enables a boy twelve years old to fill the place of a man in plowing.

I located here in March, 1886. During that year and the next good prices were received for cattle, hogs, wheat, oats, flax and barley. But since that time crops have been injured by blight and drouth, and there has been heavy loss of hogs by disease.

Some keep the children out of school to do farm labor, but the majority are anxious for their children to become educated. Farming does not pay with so much unjust taxation.

It is a hard struggle to live and pay interest. The farmers have no laws in their favor. A farm laborer has no chance any more as the farmers cannot afford to hire.

The number of farmers who have had their mortgages foreclosed is small, but the number who have paid their mortgages is smaller. In Union township, Madison county, it is said there is but one farm that has not a mortgage upon it, and the surplus goes to pay interest.

In this vicinity the money loaners gets the profits of farming; I have been farming here many years and know something about it.

It is evident that eight out of every ten farmers in this county are in no better condition than they were in 1870. All who were much in debt have made little or no progress if the depreciation in land values is considered. Not one farm in twenty in this county is worth as much as it was in 1870.

My report is based on the best farms and the best farmers in Mahaska county.

I base my report on the judgment of three of the best farmers in Mahaska county, and they report no profit since 1885.

I am running a farm of 240 acres nearly all under cultivation or in pasture. I have been fortunate with stock but have made no appreciable gain. Have only made fair wages.

Speaking of the average laboring farmers their condition can justly be called deplorable. Property unincumbered will take care of itself whether in city, town or country.

Some farmers figure that if land has increased in value it is evidence of increased profits. But I cannot see the logic of such reasoning unless the farmer wants to sell out. The increased value may be due to speculation or caused by an increase of population as is true in Europe, and have no bearing upon the productiveness of the land or profits on products.

The fact that so many of the brightest and most promising sons of our present farmers have gone to the towns and cities and engaged in other business, and the fact that our population is rapidly aggregating in towns and cities is all the evidence needed to prove that farming is less remunerative than other industries. Our boys read about how Mr. A, B, C or D, made a million dollars in a short time in this or that business, but they never read about the million dollars Mr. A, or anyone else made by farming. Nor do they find a farmer who ever made one-half or one-fourth of that amount. On the other hand they learn that the Aetna Insurance Company has \$300,000 loaned on the farms of Marshall county, and other great loan companies in proportion. They think of how many years their fathers struggled against the mortgage, and how few have succeeded in paying them off. These facts drive our boys from the farm to the cities.

There has not been any farm mortgage foreclosures in this, Taylor township, since 1880. By industry and economy we are keeping even and some are saving a little money.

Where a farm is mortgaged for two-thirds its value it rarely occurs that the farmer redeems it.

This community is largely German and they are thrifty. Land ranges from \$25 to \$50 per acre. About one-third of all tillable land is planted to corn each year.

Farmers' children are kept from school during the busiest parts of the year, such as corn plowing and husking times. Otherwise they go to school quite regularly.

Foreclosures have not yet commenced, but many have sold their farms to escape foreclosure and save a little from the wreck.

Men who feed cattle on a large scale claim they have not made money for the last five years, and farmers who are out of debt say they have made no advancement since 1885.

As a rule, it has paid better to sell wheat and barley as soon as harvested. Many farm products have sold for less than cost. I think the cause is over-production. Even a half crop of any farm product causes a surplus of that particular kind and there is no foreign demand except at prices below cost. I can see no other way except to raise everything cheaper. I have no faith in legislation on these matters and I do not belong to the farmers' alliance.

I have cultivated from 1,000 to 1,500 acres of land every since 1877. I have produced as much as 85,000 bushels of grain in a single year. I sold 1,000 head of cattle from one farm one year and paid the same year more than \$2,000 for farm labor. I have 2,500 acres of land free from incumbrance and yet I say there is not five per cent profit in farming.

There is not a farm in Mitchell county that pays four per cent profit. Why do not the money loaners buy farms; there are plenty of good farms around Osage that can be bought for \$25 per acre; why don't the money lords buy them and double their wealth? The trouble is there is no profit in farming and they know it.

Nearly this entire township is under mortgage to Eastern loan companies. There was placed on the records of Monona county, from September 1, 1889, to March 1, 1890, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-two mortgages embracing every kind of security even to household furniture.

The last ten years have brought us "over-production," and although the prices have been low, we have managed to pay interest. But at least twenty per cent have sold or traded their farms because they saw no other way to get from under the mortgage. The mortgages, however, are still on the same farms, only other fellows scratch together the taxes and interest. Two years' failure would close out ninety per cent and less than ten years of present prices will bring the same result.

Many farmers sell out from fear that the sheriff will sell them out; many can hardly pay interest and taxes.

I have a farm of 160 acres and three boys to help cultivate it, and still go poorly clad. My oldest boy worked on a public ditch last winter to assist me in paying taxes.

Mortgaged farms are numerous, and the outlook for the farmers not encouraging.

Many farms are under mortgage, but to my knowledge there has only been one foreclosure in this, Lake township, Monona county.

It is with sorrow that I make such a report, but such are the facts. Except the farmers have a change of conditions for the better, it will not be long before they will be under the control of a moneyed aristocracy.

My report is conservative and consistent with truth. There were placed on the records of this county nearly 1,800 mortgages during the last six months, and they are steadily increasing. If farming will pay anywhere, Monona county can furnish material as good as any in the State.

A \$5,000 farm generally supports seven persons and that should be credited to the farm but it is not. When a man loans \$5,000 all the interest is credited to the money and nothing charged for the support of the family. It is a difficult matter for most farmers to tell how much they produce because they keep no account of what is consumed by the family.

I operate a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, all in a good state of cultivation and it has not paid four per cent on the investment since 1885. Most farmers' children who are old enough to work on the farm are kept from school nearly two terms per year.

In the country school nearest me there are about fifteen pupils, ten of whom attend school most of the eight months out of each year, the remaining five only about three months. It is a shame that so many are of necessity kept from school.

It is my opinion that any sum of money invested in farm land in this county in 1880 cannot be realized from the same at present, after deducting taxes and improvements.

Those kept from school to do farm labor are nearly all boys, and in my opinion, this is the worst feature, as they must soon take up the battle of life and business.

It is said that farmers can hire money at a low rate of interest. Admitting this to be true, the increase of debt makes it possible for the money lender, by compounding, to receive fifteen per cent interest per annum on the money loaned. Agents of loan and trust companies have visited this county soliciting subscription to stock and picking up all the loose dollars for loaning purposes, and every one of them guaranteed more than fifteen per cent interest per annum on a seven year investment. But as the subscriptions are payable monthly for seven years, the average time of investment is only three and one-half years. In that short time the trust companies promise to double the money invested. Now we farmers think these facts prove that debts are increasing so fast that not only the principal can be reloaned, but the interest compounded from two to four times per year. And now, if loan and trust companies can pay fifteen per cent to investors it comes out of the borrowers who are generally farmers, and it proves that interest is not low.

Small grain is no longer raised at a profit and land has depreciated in value since 1880.



Farmers here have sustained a loss in the depreciation of land and cattle and had it not been for horses and hogs we would all have been bankrupt before this.

Few farm mortgages have been foreclosed since 1880, but between one-fourth and one-third have been forced to sell to settle their debts and have gone elsewhere to try again. Those who were out of debt and had money to pay with in 1880, have generally accumulated more or less, but a large part of those who were in debt in 1880 are still in debt, but by no means all of them.

Foreclosure of farm mortgages are few, but many farmers have sold their farms to save themselves from foreclosure. Nearly all farms in this vicinity are mortgaged.

Farmers' children between eleven and sixteen are generally kept from school except during the winter term,

One-half of all the farmers' children are kept from school during the busy season.

This much is certain, that farming is not as profitable as money lending; but by strict industry and economy a farmer can make a living and provide a home for his old age.

The questions asked in your farm blank were pretty thoroughly discussed at our farmers' club meeting last winter, and it was there shown, by actual figures, that we were raising rye at a loss of one dollar per acre and oats at a loss of ten cents per acre, including the value of the straw.

Very few farmers have made any headway since 1885; a few, by being fortunate and selling at the right time, and being economical, have accumulated a little, but they are an exception to the rule, although this is a favored part of the State.

Seventy-five per cent of farmers children over twelve years of age are kept from school one-half the time.

Comparatively few have lost their farms by mortgage foreclosure, but a large number are only hanging on by the closest possible management.

Farming has not paid three per cent on the investment for the last five years.

Corn, oats, wheat and barley are unprofitable to the farmers. Flax on new ground is the most profitable crop here.

New land advancing in value has enabled the farmers to increase their loans, but even here farming does not pay one per cent profit on the investment. I have seen it tried over and over again.

Farms in this locality are mostly new and are increasing in value. Therefore farmers are enabled to pay off old loans by making new mortgages, which is the rule here.

The rise in the value of land has enabled the farmers to renew their mortgages, hence no foreclosure.

Land has nearly doubled in value in this county, which enabled farmers to pay off their mortgages with new and larger loans.

My observation convinces me that farmers' boys, from twelve years old upwards, are almost universally kept from school during the summer to do farm work. Those who have paid off their mortgages during the last ten years have generally done so by selling out.

There has been no profit on money invested in farming except from rise in land and feeding stock.

Very many mortgage foreclosures are the result of bad management. I have farmed in this county nineteen years.

Ninety per cent of the farmers in this vicinity are only making a poor living. They are paying about \$2 per acre each year in interest for the privilege of staying on the land.

My report represents the opinion of ten of the best farmers in this township. Many of the farms have changed hands since 1880 and the sales were generally caused by mortgage indebtedness, but there have been few actual foreclosures.

Foreigners succeed better farming than native born citizens, as a rule, and there are causes for it. One is that the German, Swedish and other foreign born women have greater physical strength and endurance than American women. They do less housekeeping and more field work. It is not an uncommon thing to see a foreign born woman pitching hay and doing other field work with as much ease and rapidity as the men do. Thus they save very much more, and their manner of living, both in food and dress, is much cheaper but is unsatisfactory to the natural wants of our own people.

Flax has been a paying crop in this county for the last few years. I know cases where men have paid for the land with one crop of sod flax. There is no other kind of grain that has paid cost of production.

County school districts are beginning to have longer winter and shorter summer terms, to give the children more opportunity to get an education who are obliged to work on the farms during the busy season.

Here in Northwestern Iowa, wheat, corn and barley have no doubt sold at a loss for the past five years. Flax, oats and potatoes have probably brought a small profit.

Every school boy ten years old knows that no kind of farm products have paid a profit in the last five years. Why ask such questions?

It is impossible to tell the exact number of farmers who have lost their farms because of mortgage indebtedness for the reason that such a large number have sold at a sacrifice, in order to save a little, rather than risk actual foreclosure.

While farming does not return large profits, it is the surest thing on earth. Grain raising for market does not pay, but when fed to good stock returns a fair profit generally.

Some farmers are improving their farms with new buildings, etc., but in nine cases out of ten it takes an addition to the mortgage to do it. It is done



by taking up the old mortgage and giving a larger one. I know farmers who are on what is known as college land, and they cannot pay the \$2.50 per acre and have to take a new lease, yet they are pointed out as our most prosperous farmers. I will give you another illustration, a neighbor farmer. The family consists of man, wife and one son. The son, however, is twenty-three years old and a more industrious family does not live. Four o'clock in the morning finds them at work. The father took a homestead in 1869 and afterwards bought eighty acres adjoining it. The eighty acres he bought is paid for but the old homestead has a mortgage on it and there are some other debts. But he will lift that mortgage if hard work and economy will do it. The son has not had much time to go to school but he is a splendid worker. I give you the above as the most prosperous case I know of.

No money can be made raising fat cattle at from two and a half to three and a half cents per pound.

Farming has not returned as much profit as money at eight per cent interest unless the rise in the value of land is considered.

In 1880, I invested \$10,000 in a farm and still live on the same. Have three sons and two daughters. Made a good honest living on my farm and my children have all received a good common school education. During ten years of farming I have only seen one entire failure of crops. Have done all work with my own boys, and to-day I consider my farm and stock worth \$15,000.

Farms generally mortgaged. Renters make no more than a living and are often unable to pay their rent.

The laborer who works for day wages receives more for his labor than the farmer for his labor and investment.

A \$5,000 farm rented for ten years at cash rent will return a profit of about \$2,000, but the same farm tilled by its owner will return a much less profit.

There is no profit on the labor of hired men on the farm in this vicinity. Wages are too high in proportion to what the farmer receives for his products. Hogs have brought a fair price but there is too much risk from disease.

Most of the profits of the farm are expended for improvements and begin to depreciate in value as soon as purchased. Farmers who are able to hold their produce for favorable markets realize a small profit. ●

I keep a careful account of all receipts and expenditures, and am prepared to prove that my farm does not pay any interest on the investment if anything is allowed for my labor.

If something is not done to relieve the farmers many will soon become renters who now live on their own farms. If farming is as profitable as claimed, by some, why is it that the increase of farm population is so much less than the increase of population in cities and towns?

I know of but few farmers who are making a profit on their investment. Many who were in debt in 1880 are still in debt, and those who were out of debt ten years ago have only succeeded in keeping what they had. Money

loaners claim to loan at seven per cent interest, but when the commissions are taken out of the loan it makes the interest very high.

Consider what the labor is worth and there is no profit in farming. The farmer who has paid interest and taxes, and sent his children to school, has done so by very hard work and close economy.

The number of farmers losing their farms, by reason of mortgage, cannot be given so many have sold to avoid foreclosure. Scores of others are hanging on with a death grip, trusting that better times will come.

Farmers' girls usually go to school more regularly than the boys. In my own school district there are thirty-two pupils enrolled, and during the winter term (four months), they are about equally divided between male and female. But during the summer and fall terms (five months), I have often seen fifteen or sixteen girls at school and not one boy. I have noticed this very often as I live only ten rods from the school-house. With the help of the entire male population old enough to work, the farmers are not prosperous.

I am a feeder of stock and buy most of my corn and I know that the farmers have done very poorly for the last three years, at least.

If there was as much profit in farming as there is in money loaning, there would not be half so many honest farmers in debt and have to sell their farms to prevent foreclosure.

Thirty per cent of the farmers have lost their farms since 1880. Not by foreclosure, strictly speaking, but they have been forced to sell to meet the mortgage, which means the same thing except the name. My knowledge and experience convinces me that farmers cannot prosper on the prices received for farm products since 1880.

Many farmers are badly in debt and hard pressed, but if not forced to payment by their creditors will eventually get out. Taking the yield into consideration, I do not think the 1890 crop will be any advantage to the farmers over the crop of 1889. All in all this is a difficult problem to solve.

I have one hundred and sixty acres of land which I value at \$5,000. I sold one year \$1,200 worth of stock, grain, berries, butter, eggs and vegetables. Have five children from four to sixteen years old. The two oldest are boys. I paid \$20 for hired help in the year 1889.

Nearly all the boys over twelve years of age on the farm are kept from school during the summer term. A much smaller per cent of the girls are kept from school.

The farmer who invested \$5,000 in farming has only held his own, while the money loaner has doubled his capital in the last ten years.

Our school board arrange the school months in such a way as to conflict with farm work as little as possible.

Land has depreciated in value thirty per cent here since 1883.

Farmers who depend on the selling of grain for a living are in bad circumstances in this locality.

Owing to the fact that farmers have been able to renew their mortgages there have been few foreclosures. If they could not have renewed them, fully seventy-five per cent would have lost their homes by forced sale.

Have lived in this county nine years and find it is all the farmers can do to keep their heads above the waves; some cannot. Oats especially is an unprofitable crop in this vicinity.

All resident laborers have work during farming season. Ninety-nine per cent of farms are mortgaged for from one third to three fifths their worth and many farmers will never pay out. Farmers are not making money out of farming alone.

One thing is certain, farming does not pay sufficient profit to enable married men to become farm laborers. None but single men can afford to work for a farmer at the present rate of wages. Yet the farmer pays the highest wages paid by any industry in proportion to his gross receipts. We pay a good laborer \$18 to \$20 per month and board and washing. But if he were married and had a family, and we paid him \$32 to \$34 per month, being the wages now paid when cost of board and washing is considered, he would be unable to feed, clothe and shelter an ordinary family. When the profits of farming reach that point where a farmer can afford to pay wages that will support hired men who have families, as many other industries now do, then it will be time for the croakers and the politicians to talk about the glorious prosperity of the farmers.

If the Bureau of Labor Statistics could give to the farmers and other laborers their just shares of the good things of earth, it would be a greater blessing to mankind than all the politicians and millionaires put together. Why need our children be kept from school to do labor that should be done by a full grown man, and farmers work fifteen hours per day for a bare existence?

Farmer boys, as a rule, are kept from school during the busy season to assist their fathers.

The highest price paid for corn at this point (Shaller) from January 1, 1885, to August 1, 1890, was twenty-three and one-fourth cents. Such facts indicate that the farmer has been playing a losing game. And were it not for the increased value of land many would lose their farms.

Thirty per cent of the country children are kept from school. The per cent is greater in a community of foreigners than Americans.

During the last four years farming was up hill business. The four years preceding was somewhat better in this part of the country.

I am paying \$268 per year for labor besides board and washing. I farm one hundred and seventy-five acres, pay \$550 rent per year for one hundred and thirty-five acres, and own forty acres on which there is a mortgage of \$1,100 at eight per cent per annum. I have paid but \$200 on my mortgage in five years.

Farming does not pay as well as money loaning, and it should pay more, if for no other reason than the fact that more labor is required. The money

loaner begins business at 9 o'clock and closes at 4 o'clock, the farmer begins at 4 o'clock and closes at 9 o'clock.

Following is a comparison between the profits of money loaning and farming: \$10,000 represents the average value of one hundred and sixty acres in this county; \$10,000 loaned at 8 per cent compounded semi-annually, returns profit one year, \$832; taxes one-third valuation, \$60; net income, \$772; \$10,000 worth of land will rent for \$720 per year; taxes, \$72; repairs, \$50; net income on land, \$602.

During spring and fall farmers' children are generally kept from school to assist in seeding and gathering the crop.

Very few foreclosures of farm mortgages here owing to the privilege given the farmers to renew their mortgages.

Can not give a correct estimate of the per cent of mortgage foreclosures, but the majority of farmers have been going backward instead of forward.

Corn and barley have at times sold above cost but the average price has been below.

Corn usually brings a better price after it has passed out of the hands of the producer than before. Therefore neither the highest market prices nor the average can apply to our farmers who are unable to hold their products until the best or average market prices appear. The farmers who are mostly in need of good prices are the farmers who can not wait for them. Very few of our mortgaged farmers or renters can wait for June markets.

A farmer is both a laborer and a capitalist. He combines his labor with his capital and starts out to make a fortune, but he soon learns that such a combination of capital and labor is not half so profitable as a combination of capital with legislation, and he also finds that he lives in the poorest house and wears the poorest cloths of any capitalist on earth. In the city one man lives off of his capital and another off of his labor, but the farmer in the country has a hard struggle to live off of both.

I have \$15,000 invested in my farm and stock and \$1,800 invested in the Hawarden State Bank and the \$1,800 invested in banking returns as much profit as my \$15,000 invested in farming.

In 1879 I rented my farm to two energetic young men, and I worked with them; together we raised 10,000 bushels of grain. The next year the census taker reported me as having produced 10,000 bushels of grain with my own hands, because I hired no labor. Hundreds of others were misrepresented in a similar way. Congressmen base legislation on such unjust reports, and it is made to appear that we produce enormously and grow rich, while the truth is, we are forced to labor almost day and night to accumulate anything.

A few farmers have made money on cattle, but it was generally when they bought the cattle and the corn from other farmers at less than it cost to raise them.

Farming has paid no profit above expenses.

Ninety per cent of the males and fifty per cent of the females over twelve years of age are kept from school to work during the summer. Two-thirds of the farms of this county were mortgaged in 1876, and many were forced to sell.

Farmers generally are compelled to sell their products when prices are lowest because they are in debt and cannot wait for better prices.

The increased cost of living, caused by trusts and increased tax on the necessities of life and the decline in land values, works greatly to the disadvantage of the farmer.

As a whole, farming has not paid, and a majority of the farmers realize it.

Few farmers wait until their mortgages are foreclosed. When they find it impossible to pay they make some kind of a trade or sale with the view of saving something out of the wreck. Many of the farmers who are making a profit on investment are those who have sufficient capital to take advantage of the necessities of their less favored neighbors.

Farmers' children are kept from school during the summer and fall; forty per cent of them are thus kept from school to work on the farms.

Farmers as a rule escape foreclosure by renewal of loans or sale at a sacrifice. Many who bought railroad land have forfeited it to the company because of non-payment. I know of several farms that have gone back to the company two or three times in this way. Farmers' children able to do work only attend school about three months during the winter.

Farmers' boys, fourteen years of age and older, are kept from school about five months each year. Farmers do not wait to be foreclosed, they sell out to prevent it.

Farmers in this locality have only been able to keep even for several years. Prices are better now (November 20, 1890), but the partial failure of crops will leave them in about the same condition as before.

Mixed farming is all that will pay. I know of no foreclosures, but many farms are sold cheap to unload the mortgage. These are very hard times; stock is lower than for years, but I hope for the best.

The last ten years has been discouraging to the farmers, and if the present conditions continue ten years longer there will be a great number of foreclosures.

It is not so much the debt we feel as it is sufficient money on which to do business. Turning the farms into grass and pasture has displaced more farm laborers than labor saving machinery.

I have lived in Iowa since October 12, 1838, and have lived in Union county since May 17, 1854. I have farmed all or nearly all the time. I have worked hard and some years saved a little, and other years lost it, but money at eight per cent interest always makes.

I believe the man with \$5,000 invested in farming and out of debt, can accumulate \$300 per annum, which is six per cent on the investment, but the renter is poorly paid for his labor. In fact he is reduced to the level of the lowest class of laborers.

I know of no farmers who are making a profit except those who combine other business with farming.

When the farmer feeds his grain to stock he makes a small profit, especially on hogs, but nothing like eight per cent.

The average wages paid farm labor in this county is about \$17.00 per month, and at that rate many of the farmers have determined to hire less or none at all, for they realize that the hired laborer, at present rates of wages, is unprofitable. This throws a large class of laborers on the trades who could otherwise be employed on the farms with profit to both farmers and laborers.

In this county quite a number of farmers have been compelled to sell out to avoid being closed out, and have gone where land was cheaper to commence life over again.

Nearly every farm is mortgaged for about one-third its value. About fifteen per cent of our farmers have sold their farms to prevent foreclosure and save a fraction of their value.

I am considered a prosperous farmer but after paying taxes and keeping up improvements and providing the necessities of life for my family I come out each year about even.

All the male children over sixteen years old are kept at work in the field during the summer months.

I am a merchant; my stock is general merchandise, but I consulted the farmers in making my report. My close business relation with the farmers convinces me that ninety per cent of the farmers composing my customers would become bankrupt were it not for eggs, rags, butter and other small products saved by their overworked women.

The only class of farmers who are making anything are those who do all their own work, sell everything possible and eat what no one will buy. Or those who have the capital to buy cheap cattle from other farmers who are too poor to hold them.

Farms here are generally under a good state of cultivation. One of my neighbors has two hundred acres for which he paid \$45 per acre. He rents it for two-fifths the crop delivered at Ainsworth. It pays him about six per cent. Farmers do not average over three per cent.

Nine out of every ten farmers can only make a living by the concerted efforts of father, mother, sons and daughters. If all the labor had to be hired not one in twenty could succeed.

Seventy-five per cent of the male and twenty-five per cent of the female children on farms receive no benefit of the summer schools.

When I removed to my farm in May 1881, I could hire all the help I wanted; now there are but two single men in the neighborhood to hire and much has to be left undone. I have \$18,000 invested in my farm, stock and improvements and I will invoice and gladly take one per cent per annum for all profits since 1881, and my neighbors are many of them worse off as to profits. I know about this matter of farm profits for I keep an account of everything.



I fed last year twenty-seven head of steers, and counting cost of corn and price of steers at beginning of feeding, I lost \$300. I secured good growth, but the fault was in the market. I began farming twenty years ago, with nothing, and by strict economy and good judgment, and working myself and family from daylight till dark, I now own three hundred and twenty acres of land valued at \$30 per acre, with \$4,000 yet to pay on it. I mention this to show what progressive farmers have to do to acquire even a little land.

The farming industry is in a deplorable condition. It is safe to say that seven-eighths of the farms are under mortgage and can never be paid off at the present rate of interest. It is the case here in this locality.

By making charges of expense, such as manufacturers make, grain raising alone would entail a great loss on farmers, but by raising stock of different kinds farmers live, and that is about all.

Speculators are making too much out of labor. Most of the farmers produce enough to make a surplus for themselves, but few receive what they produce.

Land was very low in this county in 1880, and the advance in land values has enabled farmers to borrow money on land and renew mortgages when due. Nearly all farms are heavily mortgaged at about eight per cent interest.

Few children on farms go to school during the summer, but most of them attend during the winter.

Very few farmers are adding to their bank accounts at present and have not for several years. The fact of the matter is the farmer is taxed to death directly and indirectly.

Farmers indeed are getting rich (?) Only one young man in twenty-five can start without capital and in the end attain wealth by farming, and those who do lay by something are often obliged to sacrifice so many of life's comforts that what is gained in dollars is lost in premature old age and its attendant evils.

I have plowed and sowed, paid taxes and interest and twenty years ago I was better off than I am to-day. If I were young again I would choose some other vocation than farming.

As shown by the school registers of three school districts fifty per cent of the farmers' children, old enough to work, are absent from school sixty school days per year.

No novice can succeed at farming in these days. The rates of interest are too high compared with farm profits, and the lords of wealth run our government.

No foreclosures of farm mortgages that I know of. Farmers have renewed their mortgages. If they could not have done so seven out of ten would have lost their farms.

The farmers are paying about ten per cent on their investment, in the matter of taxes, county State and federal. The federal tax is the great leach that is sucking the life-blood out of the farmers.

The farmers do not realize more than three per cent from their investments. It requires all the profits on a \$2,500 farm to pay the interest on a \$1,000 mortgage.

The farmer who raises forty bushels of oats per acre and sells them at twenty cents per bushel loses one dollar per acre not counting interest on investment.

The only farmers who are getting ahead financially are those who are able to feed all their grain on the farm. Those who sell grain are hardly making a living and some are running behind.

Farmers who save anything do all their own work. The price of farm products is nearly always below the price of labor.

Farmers are learning to plant fewer acres of grain, hire less labor, buy less expensive machinery, raise more grass and use more economy in order to pay expenses. The farmer receives the least per cent of profit on labor and money invested of all other industries.

Farming is up-hill business. Railroad monopolies and trusts are oppressive.

I have only made a fair living for myself and family by working hard, and if my farm was in cash and loaned at eight per cent interest I would not have to work at all.

Have managed my farm to the best of my ability, and while I have made a living I have not made a dollar where the money loaner has made ten on the same amount invested.

I have as fine a farm as there is in western Iowa, containing 447 acres. I own it, and it is fully stocked with high grade of cattle and hogs. Have paid no interest during the last three years, and but little at any time. Have by economy, perseverance and industry been constantly falling behind financially. My real and personal property have been constantly depreciating. My farm is all under cultivation, either in tame grass or cultivated crops. I feed all my grain products, and buy considerable of my neighbors, yet I am losing money. What can be the condition of the farmers who have to sell their corn at from fourteen to eighteen cents per bushel to pay interest on mortgages? It is simply impossible to prosper under such conditions. Let class legislation continue five years more and not twenty farms in this county will be free from mortgage. The average farmer on average land cannot make more than a bare living. Federal taxation is one of the great causes of agricultural depression. The present system exempts railroads, banks, bonds, and trusts of all kinds from taxation and concentrates it on the consumer in increased degrees. This system alone takes from Iowa farmers \$35,000,000 annually. Iowa's share to the general government, if paid directly, would amount to only about \$5,000,000. The \$30,000,000 unjustly paid stands between the farmers and prosperity. Capitalize this amount at six per cent annually and it represents revenue on \$500,000,000. This vast sum would represent increased farm value about \$15 per acre.

I am a farm laborer, and receive \$250 per year and board myself. I have a wife and five children to support. When I settled up last March I was \$22 in debt. All legal holidays are working days to me. I lose no time. I have



charge of the farm, my employer living in town and I must work an average of ten hours per day every day in the year, Sunday not excepted. Yet remember I came out twenty-two dollars behind at the end of the year after living as economical as possible, indulging in no luxuries, but often scrimping myself and family as regards some of the necessities of life. But my employer is not to blame. This farm (one hundred and sixty acres) would sell at \$4,800, farm implements \$300, and stock \$1,200, being a total investment of \$6,300. The products of the farm last year sold for \$985, out of which must be deducted \$555 for labor and repairs, leaving a profit of \$430. After paying taxes you can see he has paid me more than he could afford to, according to the business rules of capitalists.

## COST OF PRODUCING CORN.

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Among the more important subjects treated in this Report, and the one creating the greater public interest, is the cost of producing corn. Probably no other subject of statistical consideration ever created more general interest and discussion among the people of this State.

During the first three months of the present year the press of the State was in a furor of excitement over the statistical collections of this Bureau, and was rife with editorials and communications, estimating the cost of producing corn. But as a whole the press estimates were conspicuous only for a notable absence of uniformity, both in regard to the basis of calculation and conclusions, and gave the public no reliable solution of the question. However, the general agitation stimulated the farmers to a more vigilant investigation of the subject, and resulted in material benefit to the work then in progress.

Some editors and newspaper correspondents criticized the questions contained in the blanks sent to farmers from this Bureau, averred that they were misleading and inapplicable to the present methods of production and inconsistent with the general disposition made of corn by Iowa corn producers. Many of them contended that Iowa corn is fed to live stock on the farm where it is grown and therefore does not enter the channels of commerce in its natural state as assumed in the questions asked in the blanks sent to farmers. If the reader will carefully examine the reports of the National Department of Agriculture, for the last ten years, he will learn that more than one-third of all the corn product of Iowa during the last decade, was sold in its natural state and that more than one-fourth of it was shipped out of the county in which it was grown. The great flouring and hominy mills, alcoholic distills, starch and glucose factories, keepers of horses and cattle in cities and towns, and the people of the great non-corn producing regions of the civilized world demand immense quantities of that cereal each year. Corn always has, and always will, occupy a prominent place in the commercial world. Iowa agricultural reports from 1885 to 1889, inclusive, show that five railroads, viz.: Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Illinois Central, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, and

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, carried to other States more than 200,000,000 bushels of Iowa corn during the period covered by the reports referred to, and, as these railroads are only a part of the lines running out of the State, it is fair to presume that more than 700,000 bushels of Iowa corn is annually shipped to the markets of other States, while a greater amount is annually sold at local market prices, controlled by Chicago quotations, and consumed within the State. Therefore statistics giving the cost of corn as an article of commerce are proper and consistent, and it is a fact worthy of notice that those who, early in 1890, advocated the burning for fuel of one-third of the corn crop of 1889 as the only available method of increasing the profits on the remaining corn assumed the relationship of corn to commerce on which to predicate their arguments, and no other application of the corn crop of Iowa, or any other State, was either advised or suggested by them.

Another motive for drawing the blanks of this bureau so as to apply to the cost of corn as an article of commerce was prompted by a desire to enlarge the opportunities to make valuable deductions. If the blanks had contained such questions only as relate to the cost of producing corn as an article of food for stock on the farm where it is produced, no deductions could have been made, and the scope of information would have been narrowed to a single conclusion. But by applying the long rule this report not only contains the cost of producing corn for purposes of commerce, both shelled and unshelled, but it contains the cost less the investment in land, and the cost at the time it is placed in the crib of the producer, and the reader is enabled to make any other deduction desired.

Some writers on agricultural subjects confuse the public by confounding the cost of production with yield and profit. One writer contended that the farmer who cultivates his corn four times receives a greater yield than the one who cultivates his crop but three times, and therefore the cost is proportionately less to the former. Another took the position that farmers cultivate their corn with brood mares with young colts by their sides and the increase in stock reduces the cost of production. A third declared that the cutting and shocking of corn at the proper time supplied the farmer with an abundance of fodder for stock and thus reduced the cost of production. While a fourth advised your Commissioner to charge nothing to the cost of production on account of the time and labor involved in cultivating the crop, for the reason that it was done at a time when farmers had nothing else to do. It must

be conceded that the relationship between the cost of production on the one side and yield and profit on the other is very distant and should not be recognized except such cumulative profits as accrue without extra labor or investment. The cobs for fuel and the stalks for food for cattle are the only items of profit which contribute to reduce cost of production without extra labor, and the profit arising from stalks can only be considered an offset against cost according to their value as they stand in the field after the corn is gathered.

The fodder saved by cutting and shocking corn not only involves the cost of cutting and shocking, but it costs one-third more to husk corn from the shock than from the natural stand in the field, and therefore cannot be applied as an offset against cost of production. The value of cobs and stalks in the field is more than counterbalanced by the incidental expenses of production not considered in this Report. The usual time and labor involved in replanting to secure an average stand will nearly absorb all cumulative profits. Furthermore, the investment in horses and machinery necessary to produce corn is not included among the items of expense. It is true, most of the correspondents estimated the cost of production by applying certain rates of wages per day to man and team, but they rarely allowed anything for machinery. The average rate of wages paid a man with a team at the lumber mills of Iowa is \$2.74 per day of ten hours work, and the rate paid by other industries where men with teams are hired will average about the same. But the rate of wages used by the farmers in estimating the cost of producing corn will not average above \$2.00 per day. All productive and distributive establishments except farming include the outlay for insurance, both on stock, buildings and machinery, among the items of cost to the business. It seems unfair to fix the price of everything the farmers purchase in the markets of the country by the application of a certain standard of cost, and ask the same farmers to sell what they produce with the cost of production based on a different standard. If a manufacturer can justly add a per cent of interest on investment and cost of raw material, labor, repairs and insurance, to the cost of production before adding his profit, the farmer is entitled to an application of the same rules, and no one will deny the manufacturer's right to apply these rules, for the reason that no other rules will permit a person to do business on borrowed capital and succeed. The rules of all productive business are now made to apply to borrowed capital whether the operator is a borrower or not. But in the interest

of conservatism the rules of manufacturing and commercial business were not strictly applied to the cost of producing corn, and some items of cost are entirely omitted.

Eight per cent interest, the rate used in this Report to cover the cost of investment in land, may seem too high, but it is about the average rate paid by the farmers who are cultivating farms on borrowed capital, and the present rules of business are not based on the rates of interest paid by the borrower, but on the profits money will bring to the loaner. The trust companies now doing business in Des Moines guarantee to their investors from fourteen to sixteen per cent interest per annum at the end of seven years on equal monthly payments by the stockholders for a period of eighty-four months, which virtually reduces the average time of investment on the shares purchased to three and one-half years. While the same companies are loaning on first mortgage real estate security the money paid in by the share-holders at comparatively low rates of interest. Many of these loan and trust companies employ salaried or commissioned agents who travel over the country exchanging shares of stock for the small savings of the people which aggregate large sums for loaning purposes on the compound interest system. The general influence of this system induces investors in productive and distributive establishments to measure the value of money thus invested by the profit it will bring on the compound interest rates now offered to investors by loan and trust companies. A man with a team and \$5,000 in money, contemplating engaging in farming, or other productive enterprise, can, instead, combine the labor of himself and team to earn the necessities of life and put the \$5,000 in a trust company on compound interest at rates now guaranteed, and at the end of twenty years the trust company will return him more than \$40,000. This system is rapidly becoming the measure of value in all business investments. But only simple interest was used in estimating the value of investment in land on which corn is produced, trusting the increment in land values arising from increased population to supply the difference. But in many localities farm values have not materially increased during the ten years just past, and it is generally conceded that the sparsely settled portions of the country which is rapidly absorbing the increase of population and the deterioration of soil in older settled portions, will militate against any appreciable increment in farm values for several generations to come. Therefore the per cent of interest used to measure the value of investment in land is of the most liberal character.

A few correspondents to this Bureau estimated the cost of producing corn by using the average rental price of land per acre as the basis of their calculations, and their reports generally show that a land renter can produce corn about one dollar per acre cheaper than the land owner. But there are so many extraneous circumstances surrounding the rental price of land that it is ambiguous and unreliable as a basis from which to calculate cost of production. To apply such a basis as the measure of cost to the farmers who own their lands it would be necessary to ascertain to a certainty whether the rate of rent used was sufficient to pay taxes on the land, interest on the investment and the incidental expenses of keeping up the farm. If such a rate of rent was found to be insufficient to meet expenses not paid by the renter, it would do the farm owners an injustice when applied as a basis from which to compute cost of production, and if found to be in excess of such expenses it would result in giving an exaggerated report to the public. Not having time to investigate the exact relationship the average rental price of Iowa farm lands bear to the expense not paid by the renters, and as the farm owners are more numerous than the farm renters and as both systems could not be used in the same table the rental value of land is rejected as a basis of calculation.

A large number of correspondents estimated the cost of shelling forty acres of corn at \$27.20, or two cents per bushel for an average yield of thirty-four bushels per acre. Several others did not answer the question, and to make the report complete the conservative estimate (\$27.20) was supplied. This does the correspondent who omitted the answer no injustice for the reason that in the recapitulation following the general report will be found the cost of producing corn less the cost of shelling. The following tables, giving the cost of producing corn, are computed on a basis of forty acres to prevent considering extra cost usually incurred in producing corn in small quantities, and for the further reason that forty acres of corn is about the average quantity one man and team are able to cultivate.

In reducing the cost of production to bushels a yield of thirty-four bushels per acre was used, that being the average yield shown by Iowa agricultural reports from 1885 to 1889 inclusive. If the average yield given in the reports of the National Department of Agriculture, 1880 to 1889, inclusive, which places the yield in Iowa at thirty and nine-tenths bushels per acre, had been used, this Report would show an increase of cost of about three cents per bushel over the figures here given.

ADAIR COUNTY.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.	ADAIR COUNTY.																		
	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market, average distance, 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
1.....	\$36.00	\$15.00	\$55.00	\$17.00	\$13.00	\$3.00	\$60.00	\$36.00	\$10.00	\$25.00	\$24.00	\$35.00	\$8.00	\$12.00	\$2.00	\$112.00	\$428.00	\$10.70	\$ .31
2.....	8.50	12.50	50.00	13.33	8.33	4.50	52.50	54.40	7.50	24.35	46.25	30.00	12.00	10.00	1.75	96.00	401.91	10.05	.30
3.....	10.00	8.00	46.00	8.00	8.00	2.50	45.00	45.00	5.00	29.00	25.00	25.00	5.00	10.00	2.00	80.00	328.50	8.21	.24
4.....	20.00	12.00	40.00	12.00	15.00	3.00	48.00	40.00	5.00	23.00	42.00	25.00	5.00	8.00	3.00	80.00	356.00	8.90	.26
5.....	25.00	8.00	50.00	16.00	15.00	5.00	60.00	80.00	12.50	35.00	50.00	25.00	12.50	10.00	5.00	80.00	464.00	11.60	.34
6.....	50.00	8.00	40.00	8.00	8.00	6.00	44.00	40.80	10.00	25.00	40.80	25.00	5.00	11.00	1.75	80.00	378.35	9.46	.28
7.....	15.00	10.00	50.00	12.00	12.00	5.00	41.00	50.00	10.00	30.00	40.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	2.00	128.00	425.00	10.63	.31
8.....	10.00	8.00	40.00	10.00	6.00	2.00	36.00	45.00	9.00	24.00	30.00	25.00	5.00	10.00	2.00	80.00	317.00	7.92	.23
9.....	16.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	3.25	40.00	40.80	12.00	27.20	34.00	20.00	.....	8.40	2.85	64.00	318.50	7.96	.23
10.....	13.80	11.55	42.22	15.40	11.35	5.65	47.90	64.85	12.35	23.85	53.60	28.80	7.85	5.65	1.65	92.16	409.83	10.25	.30
11.....	40.00	10.00	50.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	60.00	60.00	10.00	30.00	40.00	30.00	10.00	8.00	2.00	96.00	443.00	11.07	.33
12.....	25.00	10.00	45.00	10.00	12.00	6.00	55.00	60.00	8.00	32.00	40.00	28.00	12.00	10.00	2.50	89.60	417.10	10.43	.31
Forty acres .....	\$22.44	\$10.25	\$45.68	\$11.98	\$10.72	\$4.24	\$49.12	\$51.40	\$9.28	\$27.37	\$38.80	\$28.07	\$7.70	\$9.42	\$2.37	\$89.81	\$390.27	\$ ...	\$ ...
One acre.....	.56	.25	1.14	.30	.27	.11	1.23	1.28	.23	.68	.97	.....	.19	.24	.06	2.25	.....	9.76	.29

## ADAMS COUNTY.

1	20.00	\$13.50	\$50.00	\$12.50	\$16.00	\$2.50	\$40.00	\$40.00	\$15.00	\$27.20	\$60.00	\$35.00	...	\$10.75	...	\$12.00	\$418.45	\$10.45	31
2	20.00	7.50	40.00	12.50	8.75	3.00	60.00	60.00	10.00	22.00	43.00	25.00	...	9.00	3.00	9.00	269.75	8.97	36
3	20.00	8.00	45.00	9.00	9.00	5.00	40.00	40.00	10.00	30.00	40.00	30.00	...	12.00	3.00	9.00	405.00	10.12	30
4	40.00	4.00	30.00	8.00	6.00	2.75	60.00	60.00	2.50	32.00	41.00	33.00	...	8.00	2.00	9.00	373.25	9.53	27
5	42.00	8.00	40.00	8.00	6.00	5.00	50.00	50.00	12.00	25.00	60.00	25.00	...	9.00	2.00	9.00	385.00	9.53	28
6	40.00	6.00	40.00	8.00	8.00	3.50	40.00	40.00	12.00	25.00	30.00	30.00	...	5.00	5.00	9.00	386.00	9.15	26
7	50.00	8.00	40.00	8.00	6.00	5.00	40.00	40.00	11.00	40.00	40.00	35.00	...	10.00	3.00	10.00	421.00	10.78	32
8	54.00	6.00	40.00	7.00	10.00	3.00	40.00	40.00	5.00	32.00	64.00	25.00	...	12.00	4.00	12.00	377.00	9.43	28
9	80.00	6.00	40.00	8.00	9.00	2.25	50.00	50.00	6.00	25.00	62.00	20.00	...	5.00	5.00	5.00	404.75	10.12	30
10	25.00	9.00	45.00	10.00	10.00	4.00	57.00	57.00	6.00	30.00	40.00	30.00	...	10.00	2.00	10.00	400.00	10.00	29
Forty acres.....	635.10	\$7.50	\$41.00	\$9.10	\$3.87	\$3.50	\$42.50	\$48.70	\$8.95	\$28.87	\$49.20	\$28.00	...	\$8.00	\$1.05	\$9.07	\$391.02	...	...
One acre.....	.88	.19	1.03	.22	.22	.00	1.00	1.21	.92	.72	1.23	...	...	.30	.05	.23	2.24	9.80	29

## ALLAMAKEE COUNTY.



APPANOOSE COUNTY.

AUDUBON COUNTY.

7.00	2.50	72.00	9402.30	10.06	30
14.40	8.00	64.00	400.30	10.52	30
10.50	2.50	60.00	380.00	9.50	28
8.00	2.90	64.00	318.40	7.84	23
15.00	2.50	68.00	430.50	10.76	23
10.00	2.50	80.00	438.50	10.09	23
12.00	2.50	80.00	419.50	10.48	31
14.52	.52	73.00	295.94	7.40	22
8.00	3.00	64.00	317.00	7.03	23
8.00	2.00	64.00	281.70	7.04	21
12.00	2.50	95.00	434.50	10.89	22
10.50	1.50	80.00	286.00	7.15	21
12.00	4.00	98.00	425.80	10.65	31
7.00	1.25	60.00	406.85	10.17	30
12.00	3.00	95.00	424.50	10.61	31
13.00	5.00	80.00	221.50	8.04	24
10.91	2.76	79.76	5374.27	8	...
.27	.07	1.00	.....	9.30	23

BENTON COUNTY.

BLACK HAWK COUNTY.

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BUCHANAN COUNTY.

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BUENA VISTA COUNTY.

1.	45.00	0.50	40.00	6.75	10.75	6.00	40.00	40.00	11.00	25.00	40.00	20.00	9.00	7.00	1.12	54.00	8.83	.26
2.	30.00	10.00	40.00	5.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	44.00	10.00	25.00	44.00	30.00	9.00	12.00	1.50	96.00	9.04	.27
3.	25.00	10.00	50.00	12.00	15.00	5.00	52.50	41.00	6.00	25.00	40.00	20.00	15.00	7.00	2.00	64.00	9.24	.27
4.	40.00	5.00	40.00	12.00	8.00	5.00	35.00	42.00	10.00	23.00	35.00	25.00	5.00	10.00	3.25	80.00	8.88	.26
5.	15.00	...	40.00	6.00	10.00	2.50	36.00	62.00	5.00	34.00	40.00	20.00	...	8.00	1.40	64.00	8.10	.24
6.	45.00	9.00	50.00	9.00	8.00	7.00	37.65	52.50	10.00	31.25	44.00	22.00	6.00	9.00	2.25	70.40	9.83	.29
7.	30.00	7.50	50.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	40.00	60.00	12.00	27.00	40.00	25.00	5.00	7.50	2.00	80.00	9.78	.29
8.	40.00	...	40.00	9.00	12.00	5.00	52.00	48.00	...	28.00	48.00	25.00	2.00	7.00	.30	80.00	9.28	.27
9.	25.00	12.50	50.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	50.00	75.00	4.00	32.00	50.00	20.00	16.00	12.00	3.00	64.00	10.46	.31
10.	20.00	4.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	60.00	56.00	5.00	28.00	35.00	20.00	2.00	5.60	2.50	64.00	8.63	.25
11.	25.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	8.00	5.00	50.00	50.00	5.00	35.00	45.00	30.00	5.00	10.00	2.00	96.00	10.15	.30
12.	60.00	11.00	60.00	12.00	12.00	6.00	62.00	53.00	10.00	27.00	49.00	25.00	5.00	5.20	1.55	80.00	11.34	.33
13.	40.00	5.00	40.00	8.00	10.00	5.00	50.00	55.00	4.00	28.00	45.00	15.00	7.00	12.00	3.00	48.00	9.00	.26
14.	50.00	...	40.00	8.00	8.00	3.00	38.00	30.00	12.00	28.00	42.00	20.00	12.00	10.00	2.00	64.00	8.68	.26
15.	20.00	10.00	50.00	15.00	12.00	5.00	54.00	70.00	5.00	22.70	64.00	25.00	6.00	11.00	3.00	80.00	10.69	.31
16.	35.00	11.50	45.00	12.00	10.00	5.75	42.50	50.25	11.65	35.00	39.50	25.00	5.75	9.00	2.25	80.00	10.12	.30
17.	...	15.00	40.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	45.00	40.00	8.00	25.00	30.00	35.00	10.00	11.00	1.50	112.00	9.11	.27
18.	48.00	8.00	44.40	10.00	9.00	5.00	48.00	52.00	8.00	26.50	40.00	32.00	10.00	6.00	1.50	102.40	10.47	.31
19.	50.00	9.00	44.80	8.00	10.00	5.00	30.25	48.00	8.75	25.25	42.50	24.00	10.00	8.00	1.33	76.80	9.44	.28
20.	36.00	6.60	40.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	37.50	42.00	12.00	21.00	35.00	30.00	4.00	9.00	...	96.00	8.96	.26
21.	45.00	10.00	50.00	9.00	10.00	6.00	46.75	47.60	11.00	27.00	40.80	30.00	6.00	7.00	1.25	96.00	10.34	.30
22.	...	...	40.00	15.00	7.25	5.00	24.00	60.00	...	27.20	40.00	25.00	2.40	7.20	.60	80.00	7.72	.23
23.	32.00	6.00	50.00	6.00	7.50	3.75	37.50	42.00	8.00	21.50	35.00	25.00	5.00	10.00	...	80.00	8.61	.25
24.	13.50	...	45.00	10.00	12.00	6.00	45.00	50.00	5.00	20.20	39.00	20.00	...	7.50	1.50	64.00	7.99	.23
25.	20.00	5.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	40.00	45.00	8.00	30.00	30.00	23.00	8.00	7.00	2.40	73.60	8.54	.25
Forty acres	31.14	6.98	45.17	10.03	9.78	4.86	43.37	50.41	7.53	27.11	41.58	24.44	6.61	8.60	1.73	78.21	8573.11	...
One acre.	.78	.17	1.13	.26	.24	.12	1.08	1.26	.10	.68	1.04	...	.17	.22	.04	1.98	...	.27

BUTLER COUNTY.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market, average distance, 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Taxes on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
1.....	\$40.00	\$10.00	\$50.00	\$10.00	\$7.50	\$5.00	\$37.50	\$50.00	\$11.20	\$21.00	\$35.00	\$30.00	.....	\$ 6.06	\$ 2.66	\$ 96.00	\$381.92	\$ 9.54	\$ ..
2.....	.....	.....	50.00	9.00	10.00	5.00	50.00	50.00	5.00	28.50	32.00	35.00	.....	14.00	3.00	112.00	368.50	9.21	27
3.....	50.00	12.50	45.00	15.00	7.50	5.00	45.00	50.00	6.00	36.00	36.00	30.00	10.00	12.50	1.50	96.00	428.00	10.70	31
4.....	50.00	5.00	40.00	8.00	4.00	3.75	30.00	60.00	4.00	30.00	30.00	25.00	10.00	11.50	3.50	80.00	369.75	9.24	27
5.....	16.00	8.00	40.00	6.25	7.50	6.00	30.00	50.00	15.00	25.00	25.00	30.00	10.00	10.00	1.50	96.00	346.25	8.65	25
6.....	.....	9.00	50.00	4.00	7.50	5.00	40.00	50.00	5.00	21.00	42.00	25.00	8.00	10.00	1.25	80.00	332.75	8.32	24
7.....	18.50	8.00	45.00	7.50	10.00	7.00	40.00	50.00	4.00	30.00	35.00	25.00	.....	8.00	.50	80.00	343.50	8.59	25
8.....	25.00	13.50	48.00	12.00	13.00	5.00	48.00	40.00	8.00	35.00	45.00	30.00	5.00	9.00	1.75	96.00	404.25	10.11	30
9.....	51.00	10.00	50.00	5.00	9.00	6.25	32.50	50.00	4.00	32.50	40.00	25.00	10.75	12.00	3.00	80.00	396.00	9.90	29
10.....	16.00	.....	50.00	8.00	10.00	6.00	35.00	40.00	5.00	50.00	60.00	40.00	5.00	12.00	2.75	70.40	349.15	8.73	26
11.....	20.00	10.00	50.00	5.00	12.00	6.00	40.00	40.00	5.00	48.00	60.00	40.00	5.00	12.00	1.00	128.00	442.00	11.05	32
12.....	24.00	6.00	30.00	6.00	4.40	4.00	26.30	58.40	6.00	27.80	30.00	34.00	4.80	14.00	1.50	108.80	352.00	8.80	26
13.....	25.60	4.00	40.00	8.00	10.00	6.00	40.00	40.00	6.00	30.00	30.00	25.00	9.00	5.00	.....	80.00	333.80	8.34	25
14.....	50.00	5.00	50.00	12.50	10.00	6.50	54.00	60.00	10.00	28.00	35.00	35.00	9.40	8.00	2.00	112.00	452.40	11.31	33
15.....	67.00	.....	40.00	5.00	7.50	5.00	37.50	40.00	10.00	21.00	40.00	30.00	10.00	12.00	2.49	96.00	396.49	9.96	29
16.....	80.00	.....	40.00	8.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	40.00	4.00	27.00	35.00	25.00	8.00	10.00	1.00	80.00	378.00	9.45	28
17.....	50.00	.....	50.00	6.00	10.00	7.00	33.00	50.00	4.00	33.00	40.00	25.00	11.00	12.00	3.50	80.00	398.50	9.96	29
18.....	25.00	9.00	40.00	10.00	10.70	6.00	37.50	50.00	5.00	30.00	40.00	25.00	.....	9.50	.....	80.00	348.70	8.72	26
19.....	45.00	10.00	40.00	8.50	9.00	5.00	36.00	50.00	8.25	36.00	30.00	35.00	6.50	11.20	2.70	112.00	410.15	10.25	30
20.....	44.60	12.75	45.00	10.25	12.00	5.25	45.00	49.85	7.75	30.80	39.50	40.00	15.00	10.80	3.35	128.00	460.40	11.51	34
21.....	32.00	12.00	45.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	42.50	40.80	6.00	28.00	34.00	30.00	6.00	9.00	1.50	96.00	377.80	9.45	28
22.....	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	40.00	50.00	12.00	25.00	36.00	25.00	10.00	9.25	2.75	80.00	390.00	9.75	29
23.....	80.00	5.00	38.00	8.00	6.00	6.00	37.00	42.00	4.80	38.00	48.00	30.00	12.00	12.00	4.00	96.00	436.80	10.92	32
Forty acres . . . . .	\$36.94	\$ 7.38	\$44.61	\$ 8.35	\$ 9.03	\$ 5.47	\$38.55	\$47.87	\$ 6.78	\$30.94	\$37.28	\$29.39	\$ 7.28	\$10.30	\$ 2.07	\$ 94.05	\$380.92	.....	\$ ..
One acre . . . . .	.92	.18	1.12	.21	.23	.14	.96	1.20	.17	.77	.93	.....	.18	.26	.05	2.35	.....	9.67	.28

CALHOUN COUNTY.

5.26	\$ 1.50	\$ 90.00	\$ 5305.50	\$ 9.14	28
5.00	2.00	64.00	3385.50	9.69	29
5.00	2.00	70.40	364.40	9.61	27
6.00	2.00	80.00	400.00	10.00	29
6.00	2.50	64.00	370.50	9.26	27
6.00	2.00	80.00	476.00	11.00	35
7.50	1.50	64.00	408.50	10.21	30
0.00	1.50	96.00	384.00	6.63	26
2.00	1.50	66.00	431.20	10.78	22
6.80	1.80	66.00	409.30	10.23	20
7.00	2.00	80.00	310.50	7.76	23
0.00	1.50	96.00	374.50	9.26	28
0.86	3.30	80.00	330.50	8.40	25
0.00	2.00	96.00	409.00	11.72	24
8.20	\$ 2.08	\$ 81.60	\$ 5302.04	\$....	20
.21	.06	2.04	.....	9.80	20

CARROLL COUNTY.

1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty acres. ....					
One acre.....					



CASS COUNTY.

CEDAR COUNTY.

1	40.00	10.00	40.00	15.00	5.00	50.00	50.00	15.00	42.00	50.00	15.00	14.00	2.50	150.00	505.50	13.14	30
2	50.00	7.50	40.00	6.00	4.50	40.00	50.00	10.00	30.00	45.00	14.00	14.00	3.00	144.00	401.00	10.91	28
3	50.00	10.00	40.00	15.00	12.00	5.00	50.00	5.00	25.00	50.00	10.00	11.00	4.50	160.00	547.50	13.59	30
4	50.00	10.00	40.00	8.00	12.00	5.00	50.00	5.00	34.00	40.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	128.00	306.00	8.90	27
5	50.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	7.50	45.00	75.00	10.00	30.00	50.00	7.50	0.50	2.45	160.00	529.05	13.32	41
6	57.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	12.00	5.75	60.00	10.00	22.00	40.00	12.50	10.05	2.00	128.00	390.91	9.75	29
7	75.00	15.00	40.00	10.00	11.50	6.00	42.50	8.50	29.00	50.00	5.00	15.00	.00	160.00	506.10	12.08	37
8	51.00	12.00	45.00	8.00	12.00	6.00	55.00	4.00	30.00	42.00	8.00	10.00	2.00	176.00	553.00	14.08	41
9	51.00	12.00	44.00	12.00	12.00	4.50	47.50	8.00	35.00	35.00	15.00	14.00	3.00	160.00	518.00	12.95	34
10	53.00	15.00	40.00	15.00	14.00	3.00	60.00	5.00	30.00	50.00	5.00	12.00	3.00	144.00	504.00	12.80	37
11	50.00	0.50	45.00	15.00	10.00	6.00	55.00	10.00	30.00	40.00	13.00	7.00	1.25	144.00	440.75	12.02	35
12	65.00	12.00	50.00	12.00	8.00	5.00	54.00	5.00	30.00	40.20	12.00	10.00	2.00	160.00	498.70	12.47	37
Forty acres	441.75	10.00	344.50	11.50	10.21	5.27	350.33	55.21	7.95	47.50	10.25	11.01	2.44	152.00	448.12	0	...
One acre	1.04	.25	1.11	.39	.36	.13	1.26	1.41	.20	.74	.26	.28	.05	8.80	12.17	12.17	36

CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

## CHICKASAW COUNTY.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market, average distance, 5 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
1.....	\$20.00	\$5.00	\$40.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$6.00	\$50.00	\$80.00	\$5.00	\$32.00	\$38.00	\$30.00	\$11.00	\$10.00	\$2.50	\$96.00	\$413.50	\$10.35	\$15
2.....	32.00	16.00	54.00	7.00	16.00	4.00	70.00	80.00	7.32	24.00	40.00	25.00	8.40	10.00	2.00	90.00	449.02	11.25	32
3.....	64.00	10.00	50.00	12.00	11.00	6.00	45.00	50.00	8.00	35.00	73.75	25.00	8.00	12.00	3.00	80.00	450.75	11.42	34
4.....	20.00	8.00	40.00	7.00	14.00	5.00	40.00	50.00	5.00	35.00	40.00	35.00	10.00	12.00	1.00	112.00	399.00	9.98	55
5.....	25.00	4.00	40.00	5.00	12.00	6.00	35.00	48.00	5.00	28.00	28.00	30.00	5.00	10.00	1.50	96.00	346.50	8.71	56
6.....	44.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	16.00	5.00	40.00	50.00	10.00	40.00	40.00	25.00	5.00	11.00	3.00	80.00	404.00	10.10	30
7.....	30.00	13.00	50.00	6.00	15.00	5.00	68.00	70.00	8.20	24.00	45.00	25.00	14.00	10.00	2.00	80.00	441.80	11.04	32
8.....	25.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	11.00	3.00	50.00	50.00	7.50	36.00	42.00	25.00	5.00	10.00	2.25	80.00	367.75	9.19	27
9.....	25.00	10.00	40.00	8.00	11.00	1.00	40.00	40.00	8.00	30.00	35.00	30.00	5.00	8.00	2.00	96.00	359.00	8.96	28
Forty acres.....	\$31.73	\$8.44	\$43.78	\$8.33	\$11	7.44	\$80.80	\$7.11	\$31.64	\$37.75	\$27.78	\$7.51	\$10.33	\$2.27	\$88.89	\$404.33	...	...	...
One acre.....	.79	.21	1.08	.21	1.19	1.52	.19	.94	.36	.06	2.22	10.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## CLARKE COUNTY.

1.....	\$50.00	\$8.00	\$50.00	\$8.00	\$15.00	\$3.00	\$40.00	\$50.00	\$5.00	\$35.00	\$40.00	\$40.00	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$2.00	\$128.00	\$400.00	\$11.72	34
2.....	10.00	50.00	12.00	7.00	5.00	40.00	50.00	12.00	20.00	27.00	30.00	30.00	7.00	10.00	2.50	96.00	348.50	8.71	26
3.....	30.00	6.50	40.00	8.50	10.00	2.50	32.00	35.00	10.00	28.00	40.00	25.00	4.00	14.00	1.00	80.00	341.50	8.54	25
4.....	50.00	10.00	50.00	12.00	10.25	5.00	42.50	50.00	14.00	29.00	36.00	30.00	13.00	8.00	3.00	96.00	428.75	10.72	32
5.....	40.00	8.75	46.00	11.00	10.00	5.00	40.00	50.00	10.00	35.00	45.00	25.00	10.00	9.00	2.80	80.00	402.25	10.05	30
6.....	80.00	8.00	40.00	16.00	12.00	3.00	42.00	40.00	10.00	36.00	42.00	40.00	5.00	12.00	4.00	128.00	478.00	11.92	36
7.....	50.00	8.00	40.00	10.00	12.00	6.00	45.00	48.00	12.00	40.00	50.00	20.00	10.00	10.00	2.00	64.00	415.00	10.38	31
8.....	50.00	10.00	60.00	9.00	15.00	3.00	50.00	50.00	6.00	30.00	60.00	40.00	5.00	10.00	2.00	128.00	488.00	12.20	36
Forty acres.....	\$45.00	\$8.66	\$47.00	\$10.81	\$11.41	4.06	\$41.44	\$46.61	\$9.58	\$31.63	\$45.00	\$31.25	\$7.38	\$10.38	\$2.13	\$100.00	\$421.28	...	...
One acre.....	1.13	.22	1.18	.27	.29	.10	1.04	1.17	.25	.79	1.13	...	.18	.26	.05	2.50	...	...	...

OLAY COUNTY.

1	...	\$50.00	\$8.00	\$40.00	\$8.00	\$10.00	\$5.00	\$45.00	\$60.00	\$5.00	\$24.00	\$40.00	\$25.00	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$3.00	\$60.00	\$388.00	\$9.04	...
2	...	45.00	7.00	50.00	8.00	9.00	3.50	50.00	40.00	10.00	30.00	26.00	25.00	9.00	0.00	2.00	80.00	305.00	9.57	...
3	...	20.00	10.00	50.00	12.00	12.00	2.00	35.00	60.00	15.00	20.00	40.00	20.00	10.00	14.00	3.00	64.00	378.00	9.46	...
4	...	...	...	50.00	10.00	7.50	6.00	45.00	48.00	12.00	28.00	36.00	25.00	...	5.50	2.00	80.00	336.00	8.40	...
5	...	...	...	...	10.00	8.00	5.00	37.50	48.00	6.00	24.00	37.50	20.00	...	5.00	3.15	64.00	306.05	9.15	...
6	...	24.00	10.00	40.00	12.00	12.00	8.00	30.00	40.00	13.00	35.00	30.00	25.00	...	8.00	3.00	60.00	351.00	8.78	...
7	...	40.00	...	40.00	12.00	9.00	5.00	42.00	40.00	14.00	25.00	40.00	20.00	...	6.00	1.00	64.00	343.00	8.58	...
8	...	25.00	5.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	60.00	50.00	4.00	30.00	35.00	20.00	...	9.00	2.00	64.00	350.00	8.94	...
9	...	40.00	4.00	40.00	9.00	10.00	5.00	50.00	50.00	5.00	24.00	25.00	30.00	...	8.00	1.00	64.00	340.00	8.50	...
10	...	50.00	...	50.00	16.00	14.00	4.80	70.00	54.40	4.00	28.00	40.00	20.00	...	5.80	...	64.00	400.80	10.02	...
Forty acres	...	\$25.40	\$5.28	\$45.00	\$10.70	\$10.15	\$4.73	\$46.85	\$48.04	\$9.00	\$28.40	\$35.95	\$22.00	\$4.80	\$8.37	\$2.02	\$70.40	\$325.19	\$...	...
One acre	...	.89	.13	1.13	.27	.25	.12	1.17	1.20	.23	.70	.60	...	.12	.21	.05	1.76	...	9.12	.27

OLAYTON COUNTY.

1	...	\$80.00	\$4.00	\$80.00	\$8.00	\$12.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	80.00	10.00	50.00	12.00	11.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	55.00	9.00	45.00	11.00	9.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	32.00	12.00	40.00	8.00	13.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	56.00	8.00	50.00	14.00	10.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	60.00	10.00	50.00	12.00	9.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	62.00	8.00	55.00	13.00	11.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	50.00	10.00	50.00	13.00	7.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forty acres	...	\$59.28	\$8.87	\$50.00	\$11.37	\$10.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
One acre	...	1.48	.22	1.25	.28	.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CLINTON COUNTY.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.



DECATUR COUNTY.









FLOYD COUNTY.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.	FLOYD COUNTY.																		
	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market, average distance, 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
1	\$45.00	\$ 8.00	\$50.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$ 5.00	\$40.00	\$40.00	\$ 5.00	\$20.00	\$22.00	\$30.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 96.00	\$365.00	\$ 9.13	\$ .27
2	..	10.00	50.00	10.00	9.50	5.00	50.00	50.00	5.00	30.00	30.00	25.00	5.00	10.00	2.50	80.00	342.00	8.55	.25
3	50.00	5.00	42.60	7.40	12.00	5.70	46.35	50.00	5.00	25.00	30.00	32.00	2.00	10.00	..	102.40	393.45	9.84	.29
4	50.00	14.00	50.00	8.00	10.00	5.00	50.00	50.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	28.00	..	9.96	1.40	89.60	397.96	9.95	.28
5	80.00	10.00	60.00	10.00	12.00	6.00	45.00	80.00	5.00	25.00	50.00	25.00	7.00	10.00	5.00	80.00	485.00	12.12	.36
6	32.00	14.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	35.00	50.00	8.00	35.00	45.00	25.00	15.00	12.00	3.00	80.00	404.00	10.10	.30
7	50.00	4.00	44.00	6.00	6.00	5.00	40.00	50.00	8.00	50.00	48.00	20.00	5.00	8.00	4.00	64.00	392.00	9.80	.24
8	15.00	5.00	40.00	5.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	50.00	10.00	25.00	30.00	20.00	5.00	10.00	4.00	64.00	398.00	7.70	.23
9	32.00	10.00	40.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	35.00	50.00	4.50	20.00	30.00	25.00	5.00	10.00	3.50	80.00	347.00	8.68	.26
10	..	5.00	50.00	6.00	10.00	7.00	30.00	45.00	..	27.20	40.80	30.00	..	8.00	2.00	96.00	327.00	8.18	.24
11	44.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	6.00	38.00	60.00	10.00	30.00	45.00	25.00	8.00	5.00	2.00	80.00	398.00	9.95	.29
12	53.00	8.00	50.00	8.00	15.00	10.50	44.00	80.00	12.00	27.00	38.00	35.00	5.00	8.00	4.00	112.00	474.50	11.86	.35
13	85.00	6.00	45.00	8.95	10.95	6.60	36.00	50.00	10.00	37.60	24.60	25.00	..	10.00	3.00	80.00	413.70	10.34	.30
14	83.20	10.00	50.00	10.00	12.75	5.00	54.00	60.00	10.00	33.75	36.00	30.00	5.00	10.00	2.06	96.00	477.76	11.94	.35
15	20.00	..	40.00	8.00	10.00	6.00	40.00	40.00	7.00	30.00	35.00	40.00	..	12.00	2.25	128.00	378.25	9.46	.27
16	60.00	12.00	50.00	10.00	14.00	6.00	55.00	60.00	10.00	32.80	33.00	30.00	4.00	11.00	2.75	96.00	455.55	11.38	.34
17	40.00	..	40.00	8.00	10.00	8.00	40.00	51.00	8.00	27.20	27.00	30.00	12.00	10.00	2.00	96.00	379.20	9.48	.28
18	20.00	4.50	45.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	35.00	50.00	6.00	30.00	34.00	30.00	8.00	7.85	1.25	96.00	362.00	9.06	.27
19	45.00	12.50	35.00	10.00	10.00	4.00	37.50	40.00	5.00	25.00	37.00	30.00	4.00	10.00	2.50	96.00	374.00	9.35	.28
20	5.00	..	40.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	50.00	4.00	27.20	30.00	25.00	3.00	6.00	2.00	80.00	304.20	7.60	.23
Forty acres	\$40.46	\$ 7.40	\$45.58	\$ 8.87	\$10.01	\$ 5.74	\$40.20	\$52.80	\$ 7.38	\$28.89	\$34.55	\$28.00	\$ 4.90	\$ 9.39	\$ 2.51	\$ 89.60	\$388.96	..	..
One acre.	1.01	.19	1.14	.22	.27	.14	1.01	1.32	.18	.72	.86	..	.12	.23	.06	2.24	..	9.72	.29

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

1.....	\$50.00	\$ 6.00	\$45.00	\$ 9.00	\$12.00	\$ 5.00	\$45.00	\$30.00	\$10.00	\$38.00	\$40.00	\$25.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 80.00	\$433.00	\$10.82	.32
2.....	50.00	7.50	50.00	12.50	7.50	6.50	55.00	40.00	8.00	40.00	24.00	25.00	7.00	9.00	1.75	80.00	308.75	9.97	.29
3.....	60.00	5.00	50.00	9.00	10.00	6.00	60.00	48.00	8.00	48.00	56.00	30.00	9.00	8.00	.90	96.00	473.90	11.85	.35
4.....	40.00	10.00	50.00	12.00	12.00	5.00	45.00	54.00	10.00	27.00	38.00	30.00	10.00	10.00	2.00	96.00	421.00	10.77	.32
5.....	.....	.....	50.00	10.00	12.00	5.00	30.00	40.00	10.00	25.00	35.00	25.00	5.00	4.00	2.20	80.00	308.20	7.71	.23
6.....	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	6.00	50.00	62.00	10.75	27.20	43.75	25.00	5.40	10.25	2.75	80.00	408.10	10.30	.30
7.....	24.00	8.00	50.00	12.50	7.50	5.00	42.00	45.00	8.00	35.00	37.00	25.00	10.00	14.40	2.00	80.00	380.40	9.51	.28
8.....	40.00	10.00	40.00	6.00	10.00	5.00	50.00	42.00	12.00	40.00	50.00	25.00	10.00	12.00	1.50	80.00	408.50	10.21	.30
9.....	.....	8.00	50.00	10.00	8.00	3.00	50.00	50.00	5.00	30.00	40.00	30.00	5.00	12.00	2.00	96.00	369.00	9.22	.27
Forty acres .....	\$33.78	\$ 7.17	\$48.33	\$10.11	\$ 9.89	\$ 5.17	\$47.44	\$51.22	\$ 9.08	\$34.46	\$40.42	\$26.07	\$ 7.17	\$ 9.74	\$ 1.90	\$ 85.33	\$401.21	\$ ....	\$ ...
One acre .....	.34	.18	1.21	.24	.25	.13	1.16	1.28	.23	.86	1.01	.....	.18	.24	.05	2.13	.....	10.03	.30

FREMONT COUNTY.

1.....	\$12.00	\$12.50	\$40.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$ 2.50	\$45.00	\$40.00	\$ 5.00	\$17.00	\$34.00	\$25.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 80.00	\$333.00	\$ 8.33	.25
2.....	.....	8.00	30.00	10.00	12.00	2.00	40.00	40.00	12.00	28.00	36.00	20.00	10.00	8.00	2.00	64.00	302.00	7.55	.22
3.....	20.00	5.00	40.00	6.00	5.00	2.00	36.00	27.00	12.00	25.00	20.00	35.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	112.00	335.00	8.38	.25
4.....	.....	10.00	50.00	15.00	10.00	3.00	42.00	64.00	10.00	32.00	40.00	40.00	8.00	16.00	4.00	128.00	432.00	10.80	.32
5.....	6.00	10.00	30.00	12.00	.....	6.00	52.50	37.50	8.00	25.00	32.00	42.00	15.35	10.20	2.80	134.40	381.75	9.54	.28
6.....	5.00	8.00	40.00	10.00	6.00	4.00	48.00	40.00	5.00	23.50	40.00	25.00	5.00	15.00	5.00	80.00	334.50	8.36	.25
7.....	.....	8.00	32.00	8.00	9.00	1.75	30.00	42.00	10.00	20.00	35.00	35.00	8.00	11.00	4.25	112.00	331.00	8.28	.24
8.....	.....	12.00	40.00	9.00	8.00	3.50	66.00	56.00	10.00	20.00	45.00	38.00	10.00	15.00	3.00	121.60	419.10	10.48	.31
9.....	48.00	8.00	48.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	57.00	64.00	8.20	32.00	30.00	50.00	3.20	8.10	1.25	160.00	492.75	12.32	.36
10.....	.....	.....	50.00	10.00	12.00	5.00	45.00	64.00	5.00	48.00	64.00	25.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	80.00	406.00	10.15	.30
Forty acres .....	\$ 9.10	\$ 8.15	\$40.00	\$10.00	\$ 8.20	\$ 3.48	\$46.15	\$47.45	\$ 8.52	\$27.05	\$37.60	\$33.50	\$ 8.95	\$11.33	\$ 3.53	\$107.20	\$376.71	\$ ....	\$ ...
One acre .....	.23	.20	1.00	.25	.21	.09	1.15	1.19	.21	.68	.94	.....	.22	.28	.09	2.68	.....	9.42	.28

GREENE COUNTY.

GRUNDY COUNTY.

1	25.00	\$10.00	\$40.00	\$12.00	\$8.00	15.00	\$12.00	2.25	\$128.00	\$440.25	\$11.23	.33
2	30.00	12.00	40.00	6.00	9.00	5.00	8.00	2.00	112.00	416.00	10.40	.31
3	50.00	10.00	40.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	8.00	1.50	144.00	479.50	11.99	.35
4	40.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	8.00	2.00	128.00	395.00	9.62	.28
5	8.00	3.00	40.00	12.00	10.00	10.00	8.00	1.10	128.00	301.00	9.70	.29
6	21.75	6.65	41.50	10.50	10.10	10.10	8.50	2.00	112.00	381.00	9.62	.28
7	50.00	7.60	46.00	18.00	9.00	11.00	11.05	2.35	128.00	475.00	10.00	.32
8	20.00	...	40.00	12.50	12.00	9.00	7.25	1.75	128.00	423.15	10.58	.31
9	52.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	9.00	12.00	8.50	3.30	112.00	442.80	11.07	.32
10	...	12.00	55.00	10.00	12.00	8.00	6.50	...	128.00	413.00	10.35	.30
11	50.00	7.50	50.00	10.00	10.00	15.00	8.00	3.00	112.00	446.50	11.16	.33
12	15.00	...	48.00	12.00	10.00	...	12.30	2.50	121.00	397.40	9.93	.29
13	52.00	12.00	50.00	11.00	10.00	15.00	11.50	3.00	160.00	524.50	13.11	.39
Forty acres.....	\$31.00	\$7.75	\$44.65	\$11.31	\$10.08	...	8.67	9.17	2.06	\$126.27	\$432.80	...
One acre.....	.73	.19	1.12	.28	.25	.14	1.05	1.36	.26	.71	1.02	.22
									.05	3.16	10.32	.32

GUTHRIE COUNTY.

1	.....
2	.....
3	.....
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18	.....
19	.....
20	.....
21	.....
22	.....
23	.....
Forty acres.....	.....
One acre.....	.....

HAMILTON COUNTY.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.	FERTILIZING.																	CUTTING STALKS.	PLOWING GROUND.	HARROWING TWICE.	PLANTING.	SEED CORN.	CULTIVATING THREE TIMES.	HUSKING AND CRIBBING.	COST OF CRIB ROOM.	SHELLING, INCLUDING ALL HANDS AND MACHINE.	HAULING TO LOCAL MARKET, AVERAGE DISTANCE, 5 MILES.	VALUE OF CORN LAND PER ACRE.	FENCING, REPAIRS, ETC.	TAX ON LAND.	TAX ON HORSES, ETC.	EIGHT PER CENT TO COVER INVESTMENT ON LAND.	COST OF PRODUCING 40 ACRES.	COST PER ACRE.	COST PER BUSHEL.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17																		
1	40.00	10.00	9.00	8.00	10.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00				
2	50.00	9.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00				
3	50.00	9.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00				
4	20.00	8.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00				
5	40.00	10.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00				
6	8.00	1.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50				
7	35.00	1.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00				
8	40.00	1.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00				
Forty acres	355.37	1.75	111.13	111.13	111.13	111.13	111.13	111.13	111.13	111.13	111.13	111.13	111.13	111.13	111.13	111.13	111.13	111.13	111.13	111.13	111.13	111.13	111.13	111.13	111.13	111.13	111.13	111.13	111.13	111.13	111.13	111.13			
One acre	8.88	.23	1.00	1.00	.28	.24	.14	1.15	1.31	.24	.77	1.05	.22	.25	.04	2.37	.....	10.26	30																





HARRISON COUNTY.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.	HARRISON COUNTY.																		
	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market, average distance, 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
1.....	\$40.00	\$10.00	\$40.00	\$16.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 4.50	\$42.00	\$32.00	\$ 6.00	\$40.00	\$32.00	\$30.00	\$15.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 2.50	\$ 96.00	\$391.00	\$ 9.77	\$ 29
2.....	50.00	9.00	50.00	15.00	9.00	3.00	54.00	60.00	12.00	48.00	60.00	30.00	6.00	7.00	3.00	96.00	482.00	12.05	35
3.....	46.50	10.00	40.00	11.00	10.00	4.00	50.00	50.00	17.00	34.70	37.00	34.00	10.75	17.34	4.80	108.80	451.89	11.30	33
4.....	20.00	10.00	40.00	12.00	9.00	4.50	45.00	50.00	10.00	27.20	40.80	25.00	8.00	12.00	2.50	80.00	371.00	9.28	27
5.....	20.00	12.50	40.00	15.00	10.00	4.00	42.50	55.00	16.00	30.00	38.20	30.00	5.00	9.00	2.50	96.00	395.70	9.80	29
6.....	..	12.50	53.50	6.50	12.00	4.00	65.00	40.00	9.00	26.50	25.00	25.00	5.00	12.00	3.00	80.00	354.00	8.85	26
7.....	25.00	12.00	40.00	15.00	9.00	5.00	63.00	50.00	10.00	25.00	40.00	30.00	5.00	12.00	3.00	96.00	410.00	10.25	30
8.....	..	10.25	45.00	10.00	10.00	3.60	45.00	48.00	5.60	40.80	40.80	25.00	4.00	12.00	1.00	80.00	358.05	8.90	29
9.....	15.00	10.00	45.00	10.00	12.00	2.00	45.00	48.00	5.60	30.00	35.00	30.00	4.00	12.00	2.00	96.00	371.60	9.20	27
10.....	32.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.50	50.00	54.00	10.00	27.60	42.00	35.00	9.50	14.00	3.80	112.00	438.40	10.60	32
11.....	25.00	11.00	40.00	18.00	10.00	4.25	50.00	70.00	16.00	32.00	32.00	35.00	10.00	10.00	2.00	112.00	442.25	11.05	33
12.....	20.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	4.00	60.00	40.00	16.00	35.00	80.00	25.00	5.00	10.00	3.00	80.00	433.00	10.83	32
13.....	40.00	10.00	50.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	60.00	60.00	8.00	40.00	45.00	25.00	10.00	13.00	.70	80.00	446.70	11.17	33
14.....	43.50	10.00	46.00	13.00	9.75	3.00	52.00	45.00	17.50	31.25	40.00	30.00	12.40	10.00	2.00	96.00	434.40	10.86	32
15.....	15.00	8.00	40.00	13.30	10.00	3.00	40.00	40.00	8.00	25.00	50.00	30.00	5.00	15.00	1.50	96.00	369.80	9.25	27
16.....	55.00	10.00	50.00	11.00	11.00	6.00	56.00	56.00	16.50	34.00	41.00	27.00	10.50	10.00	2.75	86.40	457.15	11.43	34
17.....	..	12.50	55.00	15.00	10.00	4.00	60.00	40.00	20.00	33.00	33.00	30.00	7.50	11.00	2.00	96.00	399.00	9.97	29
18.....	18.00	6.00	30.00	12.00	6.00	3.75	50.00	50.00	10.00	20.00	27.00	30.00	9.20	6.00	2.25	96.00	346.20	8.68	25
19.....	15.00	4.00	40.00	8.00	10.00	3.00	36.00	34.00	7.00	25.00	35.00	25.00	4.00	10.00	1.50	80.00	312.50	7.81	23
20.....	20.00	12.00	50.00	10.00	14.00	6.25	48.00	50.00	10.00	27.50	70.00	30.00	10.00	12.00	1.50	96.00	437.25	10.93	32
21.....	..	12.50	49.00	15.00	8.75	3.50	58.25	40.00	13.80	20.00	25.75	30.00	4.00	12.00	1.00	96.00	359.55	8.99	26
22.....	10.00	6.00	35.00	10.00	6.00	2.40	48.00	44.00	6.00	22.10	40.80	25.00	5.00	8.00	1.85	80.00	325.15	8.13	24
23.....	20.00	10.00	50.00	8.00	10.00	3.50	56.00	45.00	7.50	34.00	45.00	31.00	5.00	6.50	2.00	99.20	400.70	10.02	29
24.....	..	10.00	..	..	15.00	4.00	45.00	54.00	5.00	25.00	20.00	45.00	10.00	15.00	3.00	144.00	350.00	8.75	25
25.....	30.00	10.00	40.00	8.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	47.60	3.00	27.20	54.40	25.00	6.30	8.64	3.27	80.00	353.41	8.84	26
Forty acres.....	\$22.16	\$ 9.93	\$42.74	\$11.47	\$ 9.94	\$ 3.95	\$50.03	\$48.10	\$10.62	\$30.43	\$41.19	\$29.48	\$ 7.44	\$10.86	\$ 2.34	\$ 94.34	\$395.54	.....	..
One acre.....	.55	.25	1.07	.29	.25	.09	1.25	1.20	.26	.76	1.03	.....	.19	.27	.06	2.36	.....	\$ 9.88	\$ 29

\* Estimated by the listing method of cultivation.



IDA COUNTY.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.	IDA COUNTY.																		
	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market, average distance, 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
1.....	\$25.00	\$10.00	\$50.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$4.60	\$51.00	\$80.00	\$1.70	\$32.00	\$54.00	\$30.00	\$4.85	\$6.50	\$3.00	\$96.00	\$444.60	\$11.12	.33
2.....	.....	5.62	45.00	9.00	5.00	5.50	48.25	80.40	6.00	35.00	60.00	25.00	.....	13.00	.....	80.00	304.67	9.87	.29
3.....	70.00	10.00	50.00	16.00	10.00	4.00	48.00	56.00	5.00	20.50	35.00	25.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	80.00	416.50	10.41	.31
4.....	.....	10.00	40.00	12.50	7.50	2.50	42.00	49.00	5.00	23.50	35.00	30.00	.....	10.00	3.00	96.00	336.00	8.40	.25
5.....	40.00	10.00	40.00	8.00	12.25	3.50	37.50	60.80	10.00	23.80	32.50	35.00	3.00	12.50	4.00	112.00	409.85	10.25	.30
6.....	40.00	10.00	45.00	10.00	6.75	5.25	40.50	90.00	7.00	23.60	40.80	25.00	10.00	9.00	3.00	80.00	420.90	10.52	.31
7.....	30.00	10.00	50.00	8.00	10.00	6.00	60.00	54.30	12.00	27.20	40.80	25.00	10.00	10.00	2.00	80.00	410.30	10.26	.30
8.....	40.00	10.00	50.00	16.00	12.00	4.00	36.00	70.00	12.00	30.00	50.00	25.00	4.00	10.00	2.00	80.00	426.00	10.65	.31
9.....	40.00	5.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	40.00	63.00	10.00	35.00	42.00	35.00	.....	12.00	2.50	112.00	434.50	10.86	.32
10.....	12.50	9.00	50.00	12.00	11.50	5.75	45.00	59.55	10.00	28.00	24.55	25.00	7.50	7.47	2.36	80.00	365.18	9.13	.27
11.....	10.00	8.00	40.00	12.00	9.00	4.00	50.00	50.00	6.00	20.40	30.00	30.00	12.00	10.00	3.00	96.00	360.40	9.01	.26
12.....	40.00	7.00	40.00	10.00	7.50	5.00	48.00	36.00	12.50	15.00	28.00	26.00	1.00	8.00	2.25	83.20	343.45	8.50	.25
13.....	10.00	12.00	40.00	12.00	9.00	3.50	48.00	72.00	8.00	22.50	54.00	25.00	.....	7.65	2.00	80.00	380.65	9.51	.28
14.....	57.00	5.65	45.00	8.00	5.65	6.00	40.50	80.00	4.00	35.00	48.00	25.00	.....	11.50	.75	80.00	427.05	10.68	.31
15.....	50.00	9.00	50.00	10.00	8.00	4.00	42.00	60.35	10.00	20.70	35.00	30.00	9.00	10.40	2.35	96.00	416.80	10.40	.31
16.....	45.00	8.00	45.00	14.00	10.00	5.00	36.00	41.00	5.00	25.00	55.00	25.00	5.00	10.00	2.00	80.00	386.00	9.65	.28
17.....	.....	7.50	50.00	12.00	9.00	5.00	50.00	40.00	5.00	20.00	28.00	25.00	.....	9.00	.....	80.00	315.50	7.89	.23
Forty acres .....	\$29.97	\$8.63	\$45.88	\$11.50	\$9.01	\$4.51	\$44.87	61.32	\$7.00	\$25.78	40.74	\$27.41	\$3.96	\$9.82	\$2.12	\$87.71	\$393.42	\$.....	.....
One acre.....	.75	.22	1.16	.29	.23	.11	1.12	1.53	.19	.64	1.02	.....	.10	.25	.05	2.19	.....	9.84	.29



JASPER COUNTY.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cutting three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market, average distance, 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
1.....	\$30.00	\$ 8.00	\$40.00	\$10.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 5.00	\$38.00	\$55.00	\$10.00	\$21.00	\$56.00	\$35.00	\$10.00	\$15.00	\$ 2.50	\$112.00	\$396.50	\$ 9.91	\$ .29
2.....	30.00	6.00	40.00	12.00	12.00	3.00	50.00	50.00	5.00	24.00	40.00	45.00	..	12.00	3.00	144.00	431.00	10.78	.32
3.....	30.00	12.50	50.00	12.50	16.00	5.00	50.00	50.00	15.00	25.00	40.00	40.00	10.00	12.50	2.50	128.00	471.00	11.77	.35
4.....	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	7.00	5.00	40.00	50.00	15.00	27.00	40.00	40.00	10.00	13.00	3.00	128.00	448.00	11.20	.33
5.....	40.00	16.00	40.00	12.00	8.00	5.00	42.00	64.00	7.50	28.00	42.00	40.00	5.50	16.00	2.40	128.00	446.40	11.16	.33
6.....	..	10.00	27.00	10.00	6.00	2.50	42.00	60.00	4.00	20.00	24.00	25.00	4.50	9.00	3.00	80.00	302.00	7.55	.22
7.....	21.00	9.00	40.00	18.00	12.00	5.00	65.00	40.80	6.00	18.40	40.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	2.00	128.00	425.20	10.63	.31
8.....	25.00	8.00	40.00	10.00	8.00	5.00	45.00	55.00	11.00	30.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	15.00	2.50	128.00	442.50	11.06	.33
9.....	12.00	10.00	40.00	18.00	12.00	6.00	60.00	48.00	8.00	25.00	48.00	30.00	..	10.00	..	96.00	393.00	9.83	.29
10.....	41.00	6.00	40.00	12.00	6.50	5.00	50.00	50.00	10.00	28.00	40.00	30.00	11.00	12.25	2.50	96.00	410.25	10.25	.30
11.....	25.00	9.00	50.00	9.00	10.00	4.00	50.00	60.00	10.00	22.00	48.00	35.00	10.00	12.00	2.00	112.00	433.00	10.82	.32
12.....	25.00	10.00	49.00	12.25	9.00	4.20	39.00	60.00	12.25	28.00	57.00	40.00	15.00	13.00	2.25	128.00	462.95	11.57	.34
13.....	25.00	8.00	40.00	10.00	9.00	6.00	63.00	60.00	12.00	40.00	60.00	40.00	7.20	11.20	2.45	128.00	479.85	11.99	.35
14.....	25.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	6.00	40.00	60.00	8.00	40.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	14.00	3.00	96.00	412.00	10.30	.30
15.....	40.00	6.20	40.00	10.00	10.00	6.00	48.00	30.00	12.00	20.60	24.00	35.00	5.00	10.00	5.00	112.00	378.80	9.47	.28
16.....	11.25	6.00	50.00	12.00	8.75	6.00	27.50	40.80	..	25.00	40.00	40.00	..	9.00	..	128.00	384.30	9.11	.27
17.....	40.00	10.00	50.00	12.50	8.00	4.50	42.50	50.00	10.00	35.00	48.00	30.00	10.00	9.00	2.00	96.00	427.50	10.65	.31
18.....	37.50	11.50	45.00	11.50	8.75	6.25	45.00	52.50	11.50	27.20	41.00	42.50	10.00	12.75	2.50	136.00	458.95	11.47	.33
19.....	20.00	8.00	45.00	14.00	12.00	6.00	45.00	60.00	8.00	25.50	30.00	40.00	5.00	13.00	3.00	128.00	422.50	10.56	.31
Forty acres .....	\$27.25	\$ 9.07	\$43.42	\$11.88	\$ 9.42	\$ 5.02	\$46.32	\$51.90	\$ 9.22	\$26.83	\$41.32	\$36.71	\$ 7.80	\$12.04	\$ 2.40	\$117.47	\$421.36	\$ ....	\$ ...
One acre.....	.68	.22	1.09	.29	.24	.13	1.16	1.30	.23	.67	1.03	....	.19	.30	.06	2.94	.....	10.53	.31



KEOKUK COUNTY.

KOSSUTH COUNTY.

1.....	.....
2.....	.....
3.....	.....
4.....	.....
5.....	.....
6.....	.....
7.....	.....
8.....	.....
Forty acres.....	.....
One acre.....	.....

1.55	\$11.04	\$ .32
2.05	10.80	.32
3.05	10.46	.31
5.65	9.89	.29
8.65	9.47	.28
2.75	10.32	.30
1.00	9.52	.28
7.60	10.19	.30
8.48	0	...
...	10.21	.30

LEE COUNTY.

1	100.00	5.00	100.00	5.00	2.00	15.00	4.00	100.00	5.16	.34
2	25.00	10.00	50.00	12.00	5.00	10.00	3.50	112.00	430.50	.31
3	.....	8.00	40.00	8.00	.....	10.00	3.00	100.00	423.50	.31
4	50.00	14.00	50.00	15.00	20.00	22.25	6.00	100.00	572.33	.42
5	35.00	10.00	48.00	15.00	0	14.09	1.28	128.00	459.78	.34
6	25.00	6.65	50.00	8.00	0	13.44	3.85	144.00	427.20	.31
7	40.00	8.00	50.00	12.00	0	14.00	3.00	128.00	437.50	.34
8	47.00	8.00	42.00	10.00	0	15.00	4.00	112.00	400.00	.30
9	65.00	12.50	50.00	12.00	0	15.00	3.50	144.00	512.50	.03
10	50.00	7.00	50.00	10.00	0	10.20	3.50	128.00	477.70	.25
11	15.00	9.50	40.00	10.50	0	12.75	1.95	121.00	407.40	.30
12	40.00	5.00	40.00	8.00	0	12.50	3.00	128.00	391.50	.39
Forty acres	839.33	8.54	845.00	10.46	7	5.95	3.41	8130.14	8440.45	..
One acre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.32

LINN COUNTY.

1	144.00	9.00	145.00	9.00	.....	.....	.....	102.40	6453.76	.31
2	80.00	10.00	50.00	12.00	1.00	112.00	1.00	483.00	12.32	.36
3	40.00	5.00	40.00	8.00	.....	.....	.....	431.50	10.54	.31
4	53.33	7.25	45.00	7.66	.....	.....	.....	128.00	460.65	.34
5	15.00	5.00	40.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	160.00	404.00	.30
6	44.80	10.00	50.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	112.00	458.80	.34
7	40.00	8.00	50.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	96.00	404.75	.30
8	55.00	11.00	50.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	144.00	480.50	.36
Forty acres	846.52	8.16	848.25	10.08	.13	8124.80	.13	8444.50	.....	...
One acre	1.16	.....	1.16	.....	.05	3.12	.05	.....	11.11	.33



LOUISA COUNTY.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market, average distance, 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Taxes on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
1.....	\$10.00	\$40.00	\$7.00	\$12.00	\$5.00	6.00	\$45.00	\$40.00	\$14.00	\$25.00	\$35.00	\$45.00	\$20.00	\$5.00	\$3.00	\$144.00	\$406.00	\$10.15	.30
2.....	50.00	8.00	40.00	10.00	5.00	2.50	40.00	60.00	10.00	40.00	50.00	35.00	5.00	6.00	1.00	112.00	439.50	10.99	.32
3.....	.....	8.00	32.00	8.00	8.00	4.00	35.00	24.00	.....	30.00	30.00	30.00	20.00	11.00	3.50	96.00	309.50	7.74	.23
4.....	50.00	8.00	40.00	10.00	13.00	5.00	40.00	50.00	10.00	40.00	35.00	40.00	5.00	16.00	3.00	128.00	453.00	11.32	.33
5.....	40.00	10.00	45.00	12.00	10.00	6.00	40.00	48.00	5.00	40.00	42.00	40.00	5.00	8.80	2.40	128.00	444.20	11.10	.30
6.....	.....	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	6.00	50.00	65.00	16.00	40.00	50.00	40.00	.....	9.00	2.50	128.00	446.50	11.16	.30
7.....	40.00	10.00	48.00	12.00	13.00	5.00	38.00	70.00	7.00	38.00	55.00	40.00	5.00	8.00	.....	128.00	477.00	11.92	.35
8.....	19.00	8.00	50.00	10.00	8.40	4.00	46.80	48.00	16.00	32.00	48.00	35.00	.....	10.00	.....	112.00	412.20	10.31	.30
9.....	51.00	8.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	2.00	24.00	40.00	11.00	35.00	35.00	40.00	5.00	16.00	3.00	128.00	418.00	10.45	.31
10.....	40.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	7.00	3.00	37.50	60.00	10.00	28.00	40.00	35.00	10.00	12.00	2.50	112.00	422.00	10.55	.31
11.....	40.00	10.00	45.00	10.50	12.00	3.00	48.00	50.00	11.00	32.50	36.00	30.00	8.00	8.00	2.50	96.00	412.50	10.31	.30
12.....	20.00	7.50	40.00	8.00	5.25	3.00	37.00	40.00	10.00	29.50	42.00	40.00	10.00	9.00	2.50	128.00	391.75	9.79	.29
13.....	42.50	10.00	50.00	11.25	10.50	5.33	49.50	66.00	11.00	33.00	55.00	45.00	13.75	14.00	3.90	144.00	519.73	12.99	.38
14.....	50.00	12.00	40.00	11.00	10.00	2.50	48.00	60.00	10.00	45.00	48.00	40.00	8.00	7.20	1.00	128.00	480.70	12.02	.35
15.....	60.00	3.00	46.00	12.00	12.00	5.00	55.00	60.00	10.00	30.00	60.00	35.00	20.00	12.00	3.00	112.00	500.00	12.50	.37
Forty acres .....	\$33.50	\$8.17	\$43.07	\$10.12	\$9.74	\$4.15	\$42.25	\$52.07	\$10.07	\$34.67	\$43.73	\$38.00	\$8.98	\$10.13	\$2.25	\$121.60	\$435.50	.....	.....
One acre .....	.84	.23	1.08	.25	.24	.10	1.06	1.30	.25	.87	1.09	.....	.22	.25	.06	3.04	.....	10.89	.32

LUCAS COUNTY.

1.	\$10.00	\$5.00	\$25.00	\$8.00	\$9.00	\$2.50	\$42.00	\$25.00	\$0.00	\$15.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$7.00	\$12.00	\$3.25	\$0.00	\$230.75	\$8.42	.26
2.	40.00	10.00	40.00	8.00	10.00	5.00	40.00	80.00	10.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	11.00	4.00	06.00	429.00	10.72	.32
3.	40.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	12.00	5.00	48.00	40.00	13.00	36.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	12.00	2.00	06.00	403.00	10.08	.30
4.	10.00	6.50	40.00	10.00	9.00	2.50	36.00	45.00	10.00	27.20	40.80	35.00	35.00	10.00	10.50	2.00	112.00	370.50	9.26	.27
5.	25.00	10.00	50.00	10.50	10.00	5.00	42.00	56.00	8.00	32.50	45.75	30.00	30.00	9.45	15.00	1.00	05.00	420.20	10.52	.31
6.	30.00	8.00	40.00	12.00	8.00	5.50	52.00	40.00	4.00	15.00	25.00	30.00	30.00	8.00	7.00	1.00	05.00	336.50	8.45	.25
7.	20.00	7.00	40.00	10.00	12.00	6.00	45.00	50.00	10.00	25.00	55.00	50.00	50.00	10.00	9.00	3.00	05.00	418.00	10.45	.31
8.	30.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	12.00	5.20	60.00	40.00	5.00	25.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	05.00	406.20	10.16	.30
Forty acres	\$25.00	\$5.44	\$41.88	\$9.81	\$10.25	\$4.59	\$45.50	\$47.00	\$9.18	\$35.95	\$43.44	\$30.03	\$30.03	\$8.31	\$10.31	\$2.66	\$0.00	\$390.29	\$	..
One acre	.82	.21	1.05	.25	.26	.11	1.14	1.18	.20	.67	1.02	...	...	.21	.26	.08	2.45	...	9.76	.29

LYON COUNTY.

1.	.....
2.	.....
3.	.....
4.	.....
5.	.....
6.	.....
7.	.....
8.	.....
9.	.....
Forty acres	.....
One acre	.....

MADISON COUNTY.

MAHASKA COUNTY.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.	MAHASKA COUNTY.																		
	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market, average distance, 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Light per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
1.....	\$12.00	\$10.00	\$40.00	\$16.00	\$8.00	\$5.00	\$48.00	\$40.00	\$10.00	\$28.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$5.00	\$8.00	\$1.50	\$80.00	\$338.50	\$8.41	.25
2.....	30.00	12.00	60.00	10.00	12.00	5.00	60.00	70.00	10.00	35.00	48.00	40.00	20.00	12.00	3.00	128.00	515.00	12.88	.38
3.....	50.00	12.00	50.00	15.00	9.00	6.00	45.00	70.00	10.00	32.00	40.00	45.00	10.00	12.00	2.40	144.00	507.40	12.68	.37
4.....	.....	12.00	50.00	12.00	12.00	2.50	60.00	48.00	5.00	31.00	40.00	35.00	10.00	9.00	3.00	112.00	406.50	10.16	.30
5.....	50.00	10.00	40.00	8.00	12.50	3.00	50.00	50.00	9.00	36.00	36.00	33.00	10.00	11.40	3.60	105.60	435.10	10.88	.32
6.....	75.00	12.00	40.00	16.00	10.00	6.00	60.00	48.00	10.00	28.00	40.00	25.00	5.00	10.00	2.00	80.00	442.00	11.05	.33
7.....	.....	9.00	50.00	9.00	13.50	6.00	72.00	68.00	5.00	28.40	40.00	35.00	.....	8.00	.....	112.00	420.00	10.52	.31
8.....	50.00	10.00	50.00	12.50	11.25	6.00	45.00	50.00	10.00	32.00	40.00	35.00	12.00	8.00	2.50	112.00	451.25	11.28	.33
9.....	60.00	10.00	45.00	15.00	12.00	5.00	40.00	40.00	12.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	8.00	6.00	1.50	80.00	384.50	9.61	.28
10.....	60.00	8.00	50.00	13.00	13.00	5.00	60.00	42.00	10.00	35.00	60.00	40.00	15.00	11.18	2.75	128.00	512.63	12.82	.38
11.....	40.00	8.00	40.00	8.00	6.00	4.00	36.00	60.00	10.00	27.20	44.00	40.00	5.00	14.00	2.50	128.00	432.70	10.82	.32
12.....	40.00	11.50	50.00	13.00	12.00	6.00	66.00	50.00	10.00	30.00	48.00	40.00	5.00	14.00	1.50	128.00	494.00	12.10	.36
Forty acres .....	\$38.92	\$10.38	\$47.08	\$12.29	\$10.94	\$4.96	\$53.42	\$53.00	\$9.25	\$30.63	\$40.50	\$34.83	\$8.75	\$10.30	\$2.19	\$111.47	\$444.07	.....	.....
One acre .....	.97	.26	1.18	.31	.27	.12	1.34	1.32	.23	.77	1.01	.....	.22	.26	.05	2.79	.....	11.10	.33

MARION COUNTY.

1.....	\$.....	\$15.00	\$40.00	\$15.00	\$17.50	\$2.50	\$62.00	\$40.00	\$16.00	\$20.00	\$40.00	\$40.00	....	\$12.00	....	\$128.00	\$428.00	\$10.70	.31
2.....	50.00	6.00	40.00	10.00	12.00	4.00	42.00	40.00	10.00	32.00	48.00	40.00	....	14.00	5.45	128.00	441.45	11.03	.32
3.....	40.00	16.00	40.00	12.00	9.00	3.50	52.00	48.00	10.00	32.00	48.00	50.00	6.00	6.72	3.70	160.00	486.92	12.17	.36
4.....	20.00	8.00	50.00	10.00	8.00	5.00	40.00	50.00	10.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	5.00	10.00	2.50	96.00	374.50	9.36	.28
5.....	45.50	15.00	50.00	15.00	12.00	2.50	60.00	60.00	12.60	30.00	40.50	40.00	9.50	12.38	2.30	128.00	485.28	12.36	.36
6.....	80.00	12.00	40.00	12.00	12.00	5.00	46.00	65.00	14.00	30.00	45.00	45.00	10.00	15.50	2.50	144.00	533.00	13.32	.39
7.....	50.00	8.00	45.00	11.00	8.50	6.50	45.00	60.00	10.00	27.20	40.80	35.00	....	11.50	2.00	112.00	436.50	10.91	.32
8.....	40.00	12.00	40.00	10.00	12.00	5.00	52.00	50.00	10.00	32.00	35.00	40.00	8.00	6.00	3.00	128.00	446.00	11.15	.33
9.....	25.00	10.00	50.00	12.00	13.00	6.00	60.00	48.00	8.00	35.00	48.00	50.00	9.50	10.00	2.50	160.00	497.00	12.42	.37
Forty acres .....	\$38.94	\$11.33	\$43.80	\$11.80	\$11.56	\$4.33	\$51.00	\$53.44	\$11.18	\$29.80	\$41.70	\$41.11	\$5.33	\$11.23	\$2.06	\$131.56	\$459.85	.....	.....
One acre.....	.97	.28	1.10	.30	.29	.11	1.28	1.34	.28	.75	1.04	.....	.13	.28	.07	3.29	.....	11.50	.34

MARSHALL COUNTY.

1.	\$20.00	7.00	\$40.00	9.00	8.00	5.50	\$46.00	\$27.00	\$10.00	\$27.50	\$40.00	\$52.00	9.00	\$11.00	2.00	\$104.40	\$374.00	9.37	28
2.	25.00	10.00	45.00	11.00	9.00	6.00	55.00	34.00	8.00	30.00	45.00	30.00	12.00	19.00	1.50	98.00	387.50	9.60	29
3.	50.00	8.00	58.00	12.00	9.00	8.00	45.00	60.00	10.00	30.00	40.00	30.00	5.00	10.00	3.00	96.00	443.00	11.07	30
4.	20.00	8.00	40.00	8.00	6.00	2.40	30.00	34.00	5.00	20.00	25.00	35.00	3.50	8.00	1.50	112.00	323.90	8.12	34
5.	30.00	9.00	50.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	45.00	50.00	12.00	34.00	35.00	40.00	12.00	12.00	2.25	128.00	453.35	11.24	33
6.	15.00	10.00	50.00	7.50	7.50	5.00	45.00	37.50	5.00	27.00	42.00	25.00	.....	9.00	3.50	112.00	376.10	9.40	28
7.	47.00	9.50	52.00	12.00	10.00	6.00	60.00	60.00	8.00	28.00	28.00	45.00	14.00	14.87	3.15	144.00	494.52	12.36	36
8.	20.00	12.00	52.00	12.00	12.00	3.00	54.00	60.00	10.00	35.00	70.00	35.00	12.00	10.00	2.00	112.00	406.00	11.05	34
Forty acres	\$31.53	9.19	\$47.37	\$10.44	8.04	4.73	\$45.00	\$46.57	8.50	\$28.00	\$39.45	\$55.25	8.44	\$10.71	2.40	\$112.80	\$415.07	.....	.....
One acre	79	23	1.16	23	23	13	1.12	1.16	21	72	90	.....	21	27	06	2.82	.....	10.36	31

MILLS COUNTY.

1.	\$30.00	8.00	\$40.00	9.00	9.00	0.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.	40.00	15.00	40.00	10.00	12.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.	40.00	12.00	45.00	12.00	11.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.	.....	10.00	40.00	7.50	7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5.	40.00	6.00	40.50	8.00	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6.	25.00	9.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7.	.....	10.00	40.00	20.00	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8.	.....	10.00	35.00	15.00	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9.	.....	8.00	35.00	20.00	8.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty acres	\$25.00	9.73	\$40.71	\$12.26	9.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
One acre	63	24	1.02	31	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MITCHELL COUNTY.

1.	\$40.00	5.00	\$50.00	6.00	9.00	5.00	\$60.00	\$40.00	3.00	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$30.00	4.00	9.00	2.00	\$60.00	\$449.00	\$11.22	33
2.	.....	5.00	50.00	10.00	12.00	5.00	45.00	80.00	10.00	30.00	35.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	2.00	128.00	432.00	10.80	32
3.	45.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	6.25	37.50	54.00	10.00	35.00	40.00	35.00	7.50	12.00	2.80	112.00	446.45	11.15	33
4.	.....	.....	40.00	10.00	9.00	5.00	50.00	60.00	2.00	35.00	45.00	30.00	5.00	7.00	2.00	96.00	389.00	9.23	27
5.	60.00	10.00	50.00	13.00	8.00	5.40	58.00	50.00	12.50	35.00	44.00	22.50	10.00	10.00	3.50	72.00	439.40	10.98	32
6.	35.00	8.00	45.00	8.00	7.00	3.40	40.00	60.00	10.00	27.20	40.80	30.00	8.00	9.00	2.20	96.00	400.50	10.01	29
7.	40.00	7.00	40.00	10.00	12.00	6.00	37.00	49.00	10.00	30.00	45.00	35.00	10.00	11.00	3.00	112.00	422.00	10.55	31
8.	50.00	10.00	40.00	9.50	10.00	6.00	50.00	52.00	6.00	27.20	40.80	30.00	.....	10.50	2.50	96.00	412.50	10.31	30
Forty acres	\$43.75	6.06	\$45.63	9.56	9.63	6.26	\$40.44	\$61.12	8.18	\$31.17	\$40.45	31.56	6.81	9.81	2.50	\$101.00	\$421.30	.....	.....
One acre	54	17	1.14	24	24	13	1.24	1.53	20	73	1.01	.....	17	25	06	2.52	.....	10.53	31

MONONA COUNTY.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market, average distance, 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Blight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
1	\$50.00	\$10.00	\$45.00	\$12.00	\$9.00	\$2.80	\$50.00	\$54.00	\$7.00	\$25.00	\$75.00	\$30.00	\$12.00	\$12.00	\$1.25	\$96.00	\$471.05	\$11.77	.35
2	10.00	12.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	6.00	54.00	70.00	15.00	25.00	68.00	25.00	6.00	12.00	3.00	80.00	431.00	10.78	.32
3	...	7.50	60.00	10.00	9.00	2.50	46.75	47.00	9.00	30.00	37.00	30.00	8.00	13.00	1.25	96.00	377.00	9.42	.28
4	10.00	10.00	40.00	12.50	10.00	5.00	48.00	40.00	5.00	38.00	34.00	30.00	3.50	12.00	2.00	96.00	306.00	9.15	.27
5	50.00	10.00	50.00	15.00	10.00	4.00	60.00	60.00	7.10	23.60	27.20	40.00	12.00	12.00	3.75	128.00	472.65	11.81	.30
6	...	10.00	50.00	15.00	7.50	4.60	35.00	40.00	12.00	25.00	26.40	25.00	5.00	11.79	...	80.00	322.29	8.06	.24
7	...	15.00	60.00	15.00	15.00	6.00	72.00	60.00	15.00	28.00	33.00	30.00	6.00	14.00	2.00	96.00	437.00	10.92	.32
8	40.00	10.00	40.00	12.00	10.00	4.00	70.00	40.00	8.00	31.00	57.00	25.00	5.00	12.00	2.00	80.00	421.00	10.53	.31
9	...	8.00	50.00	...	10.00	6.00	30.00	40.00	10.00	28.00	28.00	25.00	2.00	10.00	3.00	80.00	305.00	7.62	.23
10	...	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	4.00	60.00	40.00	12.00	25.00	30.00	30.00	5.00	12.00	4.00	96.00	308.80	9.97	.29
11	...	12.00	60.00	12.00	12.00	5.00	60.00	48.00	15.00	45.00	50.00	25.00	7.50	12.00	2.00	80.00	480.50	12.01	.36
12	...	8.00	40.00	8.00	10.00	6.00	50.00	40.00	10.00	27.20	42.00	25.00	12.00	12.00	1.50	80.00	427.50	10.69	.31
13	...	15.00	50.00	18.00	12.00	6.00	72.00	60.00	10.00	26.00	28.00	30.00	10.00	10.00	2.00	96.00	465.00	11.38	.28
14	50.00	10.00	60.00	10.00	12.00	6.00	50.00	50.00	12.00	30.00	64.00	20.00	10.30	14.00	2.00	64.00	444.30	11.08	.32
15	25.00	12.00	55.00	15.00	10.00	6.00	60.00	65.00	7.00	33.00	40.50	35.00	12.00	8.00	...	112.00	460.50	11.51	.34
16	50.00	10.00	45.00	10.00	12.00	5.00	50.00	60.00	15.00	22.00	45.00	38.00	5.00	12.00	1.50	121.60	464.10	11.60	.34
17	...	8.00	40.00	8.00	5.00	3.00	60.00	40.00	5.00	24.00	36.00	20.00	15.00	12.00	4.00	64.00	324.00	8.10	.24
18	...	10.00	60.00	15.00	10.00	4.50	60.00	40.00	14.00	30.00	25.00	30.00	8.00	10.00	3.00	76.00	410.50	10.26	.30
19	37.00	8.00	40.00	8.00	5.00	3.00	50.00	40.00	5.00	24.00	20.00	25.00	10.00	8.00	3.00	80.00	341.00	8.70	.26
20	...	10.00	50.00	8.00	11.00	3.00	45.00	60.00	11.00	35.00	37.00	40.00	7.00	13.00	3.00	128.00	481.00	12.02	.35
21	20.00	8.00	40.00	12.00	8.00	5.00	40.00	41.00	10.00	28.00	30.00	25.00	14.00	12.00	2.00	80.00	350.00	8.75	.26
22	...	10.00	40.00	12.50	10.00	5.00	60.00	64.80	5.00	27.20	34.00	30.00	5.00	9.00	4.00	96.00	402.50	10.06	.30
23	10.00	12.00	50.00	12.50	12.00	6.00	60.00	65.00	16.00	30.00	40.00	20.00	10.00	12.00	1.50	64.00	401.00	10.02	.29
24	50.00	12.00	60.00	18.00	12.00	6.00	72.00	60.00	15.00	35.25	40.00	30.00	1.50	6.00	1.50	96.00	485.25	12.13	.36
25	10.00	12.00	50.00	6.00	9.00	6.00	63.00	70.00	5.00	30.00	30.00	25.00	5.00	12.00	3.00	80.00	391.00	9.87	.29
26	...	12.00	50.00	15.00	11.00	4.50	60.00	50.00	7.10	25.00	27.20	40.00	12.00	12.00	3.75	128.00	432.55	10.81	.32
27	36.00	12.00	60.00	15.00	12.00	6.00	63.00	60.00	7.00	23.00	45.00	30.00	12.00	8.00	3.00	96.00	458.00	11.45	.34
28	50.00	12.00	60.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	50.00	50.00	12.00	30.00	42.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	3.50	96.00	447.50	11.19	.33
Forty acres.	\$29.57	\$10.55	\$50.18	\$11.66	\$10.13	\$4.85	\$55.74	\$52.01	\$10.04	\$28.69	\$38.98	\$28.86	\$8.24	\$10.99	\$2.36	\$92.34	\$416.36	...	...
One acre.	.74	.26	1.26	.29	.25	.12	1.39	1.30	.25	.72	.97	...	.21	.27	.06	23.1	...	10.40	.31

MONROE COUNTY.

1	12.50	6.00	834.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	650.00	835.00	5.00	220.00	440.00	220.00	7.50	6.00	3.75	64.00	830.25	7.00	23
2	20.00	10.00	60.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	40.00	40.00	10.00	32.50	50.00	30.00	12.00	9.00	4.00	95.00	414.50	10.35	20
3	35.50	10.00	50.00	13.00	10.00	5.00	53.50	54.50	14.00	35.40	55.00	35.00	10.00	11.00	3.50	112.00	492.70	12.32	16
4	50.00	10.00	50.00	13.00	12.00	6.00	41.50	40.00	12.00	40.00	50.00	30.00	10.00	10.00	.50	95.00	451.00	11.52	34
5	38.00	7.00	36.00	8.00	10.00	4.00	36.00	40.00	5.00	38.00	35.00	25.00	8.00	12.50	2.50	97.00	180.00	9.50	38
6	25.00	8.25	50.00	13.00	12.00	3.00	40.00	52.50	10.50	35.50	43.00	21.00	12.00	8.00	2.50	67.20	403.05	10.18	29
7	30.00	12.00	50.00	15.00	12.00	4.00	50.00	65.00	10.00	42.00	65.00	35.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	112.00	490.00	12.25	37
8	54.00	10.50	52.00	15.50	12.50	6.00	58.50	65.50	14.50	45.00	56.00	25.00	11.00	10.00	3.00	80.00	497.50	12.44	37
Forty acres.....	835.00	0.22	247.75	12.81	11.13	4.44	651.19	651.54	10.12	835.30	419.65	827.63	10.06	9.58	2.84	88.40	4130.63	.....	32
One acre .....	40	23	1.19	32	28	11	1.28	1.20	25	91	1.24	.....	25	24	07	2.21	.....	10.76	32

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

1	10.00	12.00	2.00	80.00	8374.00	9.35	23						
2	5.00	12.00	1.50	102.40	325.90	8.15	24						
3	5.00	10.00	4.00	128.00	423.00	10.57	31						
4	10.00	12.00	2.50	112.00	421.00	10.52	30						
5	5.00	12.00	8.00	95.00	351.00	6.78	26						
6	12.00	9.00	2.50	95.00	342.50	6.56	25						
7	8.00	10.00	3.00	112.00	365.00	9.15	27						
8	12.00	8.80	1.60	112.00	407.20	10.18	30						
9	11.00	5.60	.60	112.00	430.70	10.00	32						
10	11.00	9.00	2.50	124.00	450.40	11.26	33						
11	6.00	12.00	3.35	102.40	387.80	9.69	29						
12	15.00	9.60	1.50	112.00	382.00	1.03	24						
13	5.00	10.00	3.50	112.00	413.10	10.28	30						
14	6.40	10.00	2.00	128.00	399.50	9.90	29						
15	7.40	12.25	4.00	128.00	433.05	10.65	32						
16	5.00	8.00	2.00	113.60	403.75	10.22	30						
17	3.00	8.00	2.00	112.00	364.00	8.85	26						
18	5.00	8.00	1.20	112.00	298.70	7.52	22						
19	7.00	10.00	1.50	95.00	351.00	9.39	28						
20	8.00	8.00	2.00	112.00	371.65	9.34	27						
21	8.00	12.00	4.00	112.00	412.75	10.34	30						
22	.....	12.00	.....	95.00	344.50	8.61	25						
23	2.50	12.00	2.00	112.00	405.20	10.13	30						
Forty acres	6.93	10.27	2.29	109.15	6384.77	.....	28						
One acre	48	23	1.06	1.06	1.06	26	65	96	.....	2.72	.....	9.62	28

MUSCATINE COUNTY.

O'BRIEN COUNTY.

1	50.00	5.00	40.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	33.30	50.00	5.00	10.00	2.00	80.00	535.30	8.38	25
2	50.00	4.00	40.00	4.00	8.00	6.00	40.00	60.00	6.00	10.00	2.00	80.00	304.50	9.06	26
3	50.00	5.00	40.00	8.00	8.00	5.00	40.00	40.00	5.00	11.00	2.00	84.00	286.00	7.38	27
4	40.00	6.00	40.00	8.00	9.00	5.00	36.50	40.00	4.00	10.00	4.00	80.00	358.00	8.05	28
5	50.00	10.00	40.00	12.00	8.00	5.00	37.50	40.00	5.00	9.80	2.00	80.00	354.80	8.06	29
6	16.00	12.00	50.00	8.00	10.00	5.00	40.00	50.00	5.00	7.00	2.00	80.00	428.00	10.70	30
7	16.00	8.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	40.00	40.00	5.00	10.00	2.80	80.00	369.30	9.23	31
8	84.00	12.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	50.00	50.00	5.00	10.00	2.80	80.00	369.30	9.23	32
9	46.00	6.00	40.00	16.00	12.00	3.00	50.00	48.00	3.00	10.00	2.80	80.00	376.80	9.41	33
10	50.00	10.00	40.00	12.00	14.00	5.00	44.00	36.00	5.00	12.00	3.00	80.00	408.00	11.05	34
11	30.00	5.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	7.50	36.00	60.00	5.00	8.00	1.50	80.00	373.00	9.32	35
12	75.00	8.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	48.00	50.00	5.00	10.00	2.00	80.00	428.70	10.72	36
13	40.00	12.00	50.00	10.00	12.00	5.00	50.00	50.00	5.00	12.00	2.50	80.00	385.50	9.64	37
14	50.00	8.00	50.00	10.00	12.00	7.00	54.00	60.00	1.00	8.00	1.00	80.00	457.50	11.44	38
15	50.00	8.00	50.00	10.00	8.00	3.00	40.00	45.00	2.00	8.50	2.00	80.00	384.50	9.61	39
16	20.00	6.00	40.00	12.00	16.00	5.00	54.00	26.00	1.50	5.00	1.50	80.00	229.50	8.24	40
17	20.00	12.00	45.00	9.00	12.00	5.00	40.00	50.00	4.00	8.00	4.00	80.00	365.00	9.01	41
Forty acres	638.94	7.76	47.35	9.94	10.38	5.26	46.05	47.25	6.38	9.19	2.12	84.71	386.78	9.07	42
One acre	35	19	1.06	.25	.26	.13	1.15	1.18	.20	.16	.05	2.12	...	...	43

OSCEOLA COUNTY.

1	48.00	50.00	12.00	12.00	5.00	80.00	30.00	5.00	20.00	5.00	10.00	64.00	533.00	9.42	44
2	20.00	6.00	40.00	10.00	12.00	5.00	37.50	40.00	2.50	24.00	3.75	48.00	287.75	7.19	45
3	50.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	50.00	2.00	20.00	5.00	48.00	338.00	8.45	46
4	50.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	50.00	12.00	37.00	2.00	60.00	432.00	10.80	47
5	60.00	10.00	30.00	10.00	16.00	5.00	36.00	40.00	11.00	34.00	3.00	70.40	380.00	9.75	48
6	55.00	8.00	40.00	8.00	9.00	5.50	40.00	50.00	5.00	32.00	2.00	64.00	390.50	9.06	49
7	40.00	50.00	10.00	11.00	11.00	5.00	38.00	55.00	27.20	40.80	2.00	57.60	354.50	8.96	50
8	38.00	9.00	55.00	12.00	12.00	4.00	35.00	50.00	30.00	50.00	2.50	70.40	390.00	10.00	51
Forty acres	445.12	5.37	44.38	10.25	11.50	5.19	39.44	48.13	6.44	30.53	3.03	62.80	573.21	9.33	52
One acre	1.13	.13	1.11	.26	.29	.13	.90	1.20	.16	.76	.06	1.57	...	...	53



**PAGE COUNTY.**

NUMBER OF REPORTS.	Fertilizing	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market, average distance, 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Light per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
1	\$25.00	\$ 8.00	\$30.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 4.00	\$20.00	\$40.00	\$10.00	\$32.00	\$45.00	\$40.00	\$ 3.00	\$15.00	\$ 2.00	\$128.00	\$416.00	\$10.40	\$ 21.17
2	..	8.00	26.00	12.00	6.00	5.25	..	48.00	16.00	24.00	36.00	35.00	10.00	10.50	1.50	112.00	367.25	9.18	27.17
3	..	12.00	50.00	15.00	12.00	6.00	..	40.00	3.00	24.00	50.00	30.00	10.00	12.00	3.00	96.00	303.00	7.62	29.30
4	..	6.00	40.00	10.00	8.00	4.00	..	40.00	7.00	25.00	30.00	35.00	..	8.00	2.00	112.00	334.00	8.35	32.67
5	..	10.00	48.00	12.50	8.50	3.50	..	64.00	11.50	21.00	40.00	40.00	5.00	14.40	2.50	128.00	411.40	10.28	30.30
6	5.00	11.50	36.00	11.50	6.90	2.50	..	80.00	3.00	20.00	20.00	40.00	2.00	12.00	3.00	128.00	382.80	9.57	36.36
7	0.00	7.50	60.00	12.00	6.00	3.50	..	40.00	5.00	25.00	32.00	30.00	8.00	12.00	2.50	128.00	386.50	9.16	27.27
8	20.00	8.00	55.00	12.00	10.00	5.50	..	65.00	11.00	27.20	40.80	40.00	10.00	12.50	2.50	128.00	457.80	11.44	34.34
Forty acres	\$ 7.38	\$ 9.13	\$44.98	\$11.33	\$ 8.18	\$ 4.28	\$48.61	\$32.13	\$ 8.31	\$24.15	\$36.72	\$36.25	\$ 6.00	\$12.05	\$ 2.38	\$116.00	\$391.06	\$ 9.77	\$28.28
One acre	.18	.23	1.11	.28	.20	.11	1.22	1.30	.21	.60	.02	..	.15	.30	.06	2.00	..	9.77	28.28

**PAJO ALTO COUNTY.**

1	25.00
2	50.00
3	75.00
4	100.00
5	125.00
6	150.00
7	175.00
8	200.00
9	225.00
10	250.00
Forty acres	1000.00
One acre	25.00

\$ 66.00	\$349.00	\$ 9.73	\$ .20
80.00	481.80	12.04	.35
64.00	375.00	0.36	.27
57.50	375.80	0.40	.27
64.00	326.00	8.19	.24
96.00	428.45	10.71	.32
104.00	448.70	11.22	.33
80.00	390.50	9.76	.29
96.00	420.50	10.51	.31
72.00	268.50	9.56	.28
\$ 80.06	\$401.82	\$ . . .	\$ . .
2.02	10.05		.20

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

1	\$70.00	\$ 3.75	\$34.40	\$ 4.45	\$ 5.50	\$ 4.00	\$30.00	\$70.00	\$ 5.00	\$21.50	\$30.00	\$25.00	\$12.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 1.50	\$ 80.00	\$304.70	\$ 0.87	.29
2	43.00	10.00	44.00	6.50	9.75	5.50	48.00	80.00	7.50	31.80	35.00	30.00	2.00	10.80	2.25	96.00	432.10	10.80	.32
3		10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	50.00	40.00	10.00	30.00	40.00	30.00	10.00	8.00	2.00	96.00	308.50	0.21	.27
4	60.00	12.00	50.00	6.00	10.00	6.00	30.00	40.00	8.00	17.00	28.00	30.00	2.00	9.00	3.00	96.00	377.00	0.42	.28
5	30.00	10.00	50.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	40.00	50.00	10.00	45.00	56.00	45.00	10.00	12.00	2.00	144.00	486.00	12.15	.36
6	50.00	10.00	45.00	12.00	10.00	4.50	45.00	55.00	15.00	41.00	48.00	30.00	10.00	9.25	3.75	96.00	454.51	11.36	.33
7	52.00	11.00	40.00	12.00	12.00	6.00	50.00	60.00	10.00	27.20	40.80	40.00	12.00	9.25	3.00	128.00	473.25	11.83	.35
8	60.00	10.00	45.00	9.50	13.00	5.50	48.00	70.00	8.00	27.20	40.80	35.00	11.00	10.00	2.50	112.00	472.50	11.81	.35
Forty acres	\$45.73	\$10.22	\$44.80	\$ 9.08	\$10.03	\$ 4.87	\$43.37	\$58.23	\$ 0.19	\$30.34	\$39.83	\$33.13	\$ 8.63	\$ 9.54	\$ 2.50	\$106.00	432.34	\$ ....	\$ ...
One acre	1.14	.26	1.12	.23	.25	.12	1.08	1.46	.23	.76	.99	....	.22	.24	.06	2.65	....	10.81	.32

POCAHONTAS COUNTY.

1	\$40.00	\$12.00	\$30.00	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$ 3.00	\$72.00	\$60.00	\$10.00	\$30.00	\$40.00	\$30.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 96.00	\$471.00	\$11.77	.35
2	50.00	4.00	45.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	45.00	45.00	4.00	28.00	28.00	25.00	3.00	8.00	2.60	80.00	369.60	9.24	.27
3	56.00	7.50	50.00	15.00	10.00	6.00	60.00	54.40	10.00	35.00	47.60	20.00	....	15.00	3.00	64.00	433.50	10.84	.32
4	25.00	5.00	50.00	8.00	8.00	5.00	40.00	60.00	7.80	40.00	50.00	30.00	10.00	14.00	4.20	96.00	423.00	10.57	.31
5	50.00	8.00	50.00	14.00	12.00	6.00	54.00	56.00	5.00	30.00	35.00	25.00	6.00	11.00	4.00	80.00	421.00	10.52	.31
6	25.00	8.00	50.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	37.50	60.00	7.50	40.00	42.00	30.00	5.00	12.00	4.00	96.00	414.00	10.35	.30
7	56.00	10.00	48.00	16.00	10.00	6.00	60.00	46.00	3.00	40.00	40.00	30.00	10.00	8.00	4.00	96.00	455.00	11.38	.33
8	60.00	6.00	50.00	10.00	9.00	5.00	63.00	60.00	12.00	24.25	37.50	35.00	4.75	8.50	3.25	112.00	465.25	11.63	.34
9	25.00	6.00	50.00	14.00	10.00	5.25	54.00	50.00	11.00	27.00	25.00	30.00	....	12.00	4.00	96.00	389.25	9.73	.29
10	60.00	5.00	50.00	12.00	14.00	5.00	45.00	48.00	5.00	15.00	33.00	20.00	5.00	8.00	1.50	64.00	370.50	9.26	.27
11	70.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	9.00	6.00	45.00	60.00	12.00	30.00	50.00	25.00	6.50	9.00	4.00	80.00	451.50	11.29	.33
Forty acres	\$47.00	\$ 7.41	\$50.27	\$12.45	\$10.36	\$ 5.20	\$52.32	\$54.67	\$ 7.94	\$30.84	\$38.92	\$27.27	\$ 5.48	\$10.50	\$ 3.32	\$ 87.26	\$423.94	\$ ....	\$ ...
One acre	1.18	.19	1.25	.31	.26	.13	1.31	1.37	.20	.77	.97	....	.14	.26	.08	2.18	....	10.60	.31

POLK COUNTY.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.	POLK COUNTY.																		
	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market, average distance 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
1.	\$75.00	\$7.50	\$40.00	\$7.50	\$6.00	\$6.00	\$27.00	\$60.00	\$10.00	\$17.35	\$20.25	\$40.00	\$5.00	\$15.00	\$3.00	\$128.00	\$427.00	\$10.69	\$.31
2.	40.00	8.00	40.00	10.00	11.00	4.00	45.00	40.00	15.00	32.00	64.00	50.00	5.00	10.00	2.00	160.00	486.00	12.15	.36
3.	36.00	10.00	50.00	8.00	10.00	4.50	36.00	53.35	10.50	41.60	40.00	45.00	6.00	12.50	2.00	144.00	464.45	11.61	.34
4.	30.00	10.00	60.00	12.00	12.00	6.00	50.00	60.00	11.00	40.00	45.00	40.00	6.00	15.00	2.00	128.00	487.00	12.18	.36
5.	50.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	12.00	5.00	50.00	45.00	10.00	25.00	45.00	45.00	10.00	11.00	2.40	144.00	469.40	11.73	.34
6.	20.00	14.00	50.00	15.00	12.50	6.00	37.50	48.00	8.00	30.00	37.00	45.00	4.00	12.50	3.00	144.00	441.50	11.04	.32
7.	32.00	4.00	50.00	8.00	12.00	6.00	60.00	40.00	13.00	26.50	33.00	25.00	6.00	14.80	2.00	80.00	387.30	9.68	.28
8.	.....	6.25	40.00	10.00	12.00	5.00	40.00	38.00	11.40	27.20	36.00	40.00	12.00	9.68	1.00	128.00	377.13	9.43	.28
9.	25.00	4.00	40.00	8.00	5.00	5.00	40.00	40.00	10.00	40.00	55.00	35.00	5.00	8.00	3.00	112.00	400.00	10.00	.29
10.	42.00	8.00	40.00	8.00	7.50	5.00	40.00	40.00	10.00	30.00	35.00	35.00	5.00	12.00	2.50	112.00	397.00	9.92	.29
11.	40.00	9.70	50.00	15.00	8.00	4.50	49.20	50.40	3.60	20.40	33.75	45.00	5.00	12.40	3.30	144.00	449.25	11.23	.33
Forty acres	\$35.45	\$8.31	\$45.46	\$10.14	\$9.82	\$5.18	\$43.15	\$46.80	\$10.23	\$30.00	\$40.36	\$40.45	\$6.27	\$12.08	\$2.44	\$120.44	\$435.13	.....	.....
One acre	.89	.21	1.14	.25	.25	.13	1.08	1.17	.25	.75	1.01	.....	.15	.30	.06	3.24	.....	10.88	.32



RINGGOLD COUNTY.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.	COST OF PRODUCE.																	Cost per bushel.	
	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market, average distance, 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.		Cost per acre.
1.	\$20.00	\$10.00	\$40.00	\$10.00	\$7.50	\$2.50	\$37.50	\$40.00	\$10.00	\$16.00	\$32.00	\$25.00	\$5.00	\$8.00	\$2.50	\$80.00	\$321.00	\$8.02	\$24.
2.	25.00	7.50	40.00	12.00	10.50	4.00	47.50	40.00	6.80	30.00	26.00	25.00	4.00	7.75	1.75	80.00	342.80	8.57	25.
3.	25.00	...	50.00	20.00	12.25	3.50	65.00	46.00	5.00	30.00	42.00	20.00	8.00	10.00	4.00	64.00	384.15	9.62	28.
4.	20.00	20.00	40.00	15.00	16.00	4.00	46.00	48.00	8.00	35.00	45.00	25.00	7.50	6.00	4.00	80.00	304.50	9.86	29.
5.	75.00	18.00	54.00	14.00	14.00	6.00	64.00	57.25	15.20	31.75	52.90	28.00	8.00	5.17	1.73	89.60	506.60	12.66	37.
6.	25.00	10.00	45.00	9.00	12.00	3.50	44.00	50.00	8.00	20.00	20.00	40.00	4.00	10.00	6.20	128.00	304.70	9.87	29.
7.	44.80	5.00	40.00	10.00	7.50	2.50	45.00	27.00	6.00	25.00	36.00	25.00	12.00	10.00	2.30	80.00	353.10	8.83	26.
8.	43.00	9.00	40.00	8.50	8.00	3.50	39.00	40.30	8.00	28.00	32.00	25.00	10.60	10.00	2.40	80.00	362.00	9.05	27.
9.	20.00	4.00	40.00	12.00	8.00	3.00	42.00	44.00	7.00	27.20	38.00	30.00	.....	9.60	2.00	96.00	352.80	8.72	26.
Forty acres.	\$33.00	\$9.28	\$43.22	\$12.28	\$10.64	\$3.61	\$47.78	\$43.58	\$8.22	\$26.90	\$35.90	\$27.00	\$5.57	\$8.50	\$2.98	\$86.40	\$379.14	\$...	\$...
One acre.	.83	.23	1.08	.31	.27	.09	1.19	1.09	.21	.67	.90	.....	.16	.21	.07	2.16	.....	9.48	.28

HAD COUNTY.

1	50.00	10.00	40.00	12.50	10.00	4.00	23.75	42.00	8.00	16.15	28.00	32.00	20.00	10.00	10.00	1.50	96.00	9.77	20
2	50.00	8.00	48.00	10.00	8.00	3.00	50.00	38.40	6.00	16.15	28.00	32.00	20.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	96.00	9.44	28
3	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	8.75	5.00	60.00	60.00	15.00	27.50	42.00	36.00	26.00	8.00	11.00	1.40	112.00	11.26	33
4	40.00	7.50	40.00	10.00	10.00	6.25	37.50	42.00	5.00	21.00	30.00	30.00	22.00	1.00	12.00	2.50	96.00	9.02	27
5	44.00	10.00	52.00	10.00	8.00	4.00	37.00	51.75	9.00	22.00	32.00	32.00	22.00	10.00	15.40	2.80	102.40	10.51	31
6	10.00	0.00	45.00	5.00	9.00	3.00	40.00	50.00	5.00	25.00	20.00	30.00	30.00	15.00	8.00	1.25	96.00	8.45	25
7	32.75	10.00	50.00	10.00	9.00	3.00	40.00	68.00	4.00	27.00	27.20	30.00	30.00	5.00	12.00	2.40	96.00	9.09	27
8	40.00	12.50	50.00	8.25	15.80	5.00	70.50	48.00	12.00	30.00	40.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	14.00	1.50	96.00	11.07	33
9	50.00	10.00	40.00	12.00	7.50	4.00	37.50	40.00	5.00	25.00	20.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	8.00	1.50	96.00	9.06	27
10	54.00	12.00	48.00	9.50	10.00	4.00	45.00	60.00	10.00	40.00	50.00	35.00	32.00	9.75	14.00	2.30	112.00	11.06	35
11	10.00	7.50	44.00	8.00	7.50	4.50	37.00	47.00	8.00	27.00	30.60	30.00	30.00	8.00	12.80	1.80	102.40	10.16	30
12	10.40	7.60	44.80	9.40	8.00	6.00	40.00	50.00	5.00	27.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	5.00	9.36	1.00	96.00	9.43	28
13	50.00	10.00	40.00	5.00	7.00	4.40	37.00	56.00	8.00	32.00	28.00	40.00	40.00	8.00	14.46	3.00	128.00	9.06	29
14	8.00	..	..	6.00	12.00	6.00	50.00	40.00	8.00	30.00	53.00	25.00	25.00	8.00	8.00	3.00	90.00	10.32	30
15	8.00	..	..	6.00	3.75	2.50	30.00	40.00	2.00	10.00	30.00	35.00	35.00	5.00	7.50	1.00	112.00	7.15	31
Forty acres.	634.01	8.07	445.39	8.79	8.91	4.31	42.43	48.02	7.27	227.64	332.85	331.60	331.60	7.86	11.13	1.75	101.12	8391.25	..
One acre...	87	20	1.13	22	22	11	1.06	1.22	18	70	82	.....	.....	20	28	04	2.53	9.78	29

SCOTT COUNTY.

1	50.00	8.00	40.00	15.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	30.00	8.00	40.00	16.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	64.00	10.00	50.00	16.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	47.00	6.00	45.80	12.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	62.50	8.00	48.00	12.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	40.00	9.00	40.00	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	60.00	12.00	45.00	11.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	35.00	8.50	50.00	13.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forty acres.	249.81	8.56	244.86	13.19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
One acre....	1.24	21	1.12	33	28	14	1.09	1.23	18	74	84	.....	.....	20	38	06	4.70	12.74	28

SHELBY COUNTY.





TAMA COUNTY.

TAYLOR COUNTY.

1	40.00	8.00	40.00	12.00	10.00	2.00	45.00	40.00	5.00	45.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	40.00	370.50	9.40	28
2	...	10.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	50.00	40.00	9.00	45.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	2.00	45.00	305.00	9.88	29
3	...	12.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	58.50	50.00	12.00	27.20	50.00	4.00	9.00	9.00	3.00	58.00	428.20	10.05	31
4	10.00	10.00	40.00	15.00	12.00	2.50	45.00	60.00	3.00	27.20	52.50	4.50	14.00	14.00	3.50	60.00	370.90	9.50	28
5	...	...	8.00	28.00	7.00	2.50	30.00	27.20	5.00	23.60	34.00	2.50	5.00	5.00	1.50	40.00	270.50	8.78	20
6	...	10.00	40.00	16.00	10.00	3.60	40.00	50.00	10.00	40.00	40.00	10.00	8.00	8.00	4.00	56.00	377.60	9.44	28
7	...	10.00	50.00	12.50	7.00	2.50	37.50	50.00	3.00	24.00	42.50	2.50	7.50	7.50	2.00	56.00	347.00	8.96	24
8	50.00	...	9.00	42.00	8.00	2.50	32.00	50.00	10.00	20.00	42.00	6.00	8.00	8.00	4.00	102.40	394.50	9.86	29
9	...	12.00	50.00	12.50	7.50	3.50	40.00	50.00	11.50	33.50	42.50	5.50	10.00	10.00	1.25	56.00	375.75	9.38	28
10	...	18.00	40.00	16.00	10.00	3.60	40.00	50.00	18.00	40.00	50.00	16.50	10.00	10.00	4.00	56.00	403.60	10.10	30
11	...	10.00	50.00	12.50	7.00	2.75	37.50	50.00	1.50	24.00	42.00	2.00	7.50	7.50	2.00	56.00	344.75	8.62	25
12	...	10.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	50.00	40.00	10.00	45.00	55.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	4.00	56.00	363.00	9.62	26
13	5.00	...	46.00	8.00	6.00	3.00	25.00	50.00	12.00	27.20	40.60	20.00	9.00	9.00	4.00	112.00	378.00	9.45	26
Forty acres	\$ 8.08	\$ 9.23	\$43.54	\$11.50	\$ 8.73	\$ 2.54	\$40.81	\$50.55	\$ 8.46	\$31.67	\$45.48	\$20.19	\$ 7.93	\$ 9.08	\$ 2.95	\$ 53.42	\$374.27	\$ ..	\$ ..
One acre	.30	.23	1.08	.29	.22	.07	1.02	1.26	.21	.79	1.14	.30	.23	.07	.23	2.34	..	9.36	28

UNION COUNTY.

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.	Milling.	Milling stalks.	Winning ground.	Rowing twice.	Milling.	1 corn.	Mowing three times.	Mowing and cribbing.	, of crib room.	Milling, including all mills and machine.	Milling to local market, average distance, 6 miles.	Use of corn land per acre.	Oiling, repairs, etc.	on land.	on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover in- vestment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
1	40.00	10.00	40.00	12.00	12.00	2.00	45.00	40.00	10.00	230.00	40.00	230.00	8.00	8.00	5.00	96.00	812.80	12.82	36
2	40.00	6.00	45.00	12.00	6.00	5.00	35.00	50.00	5.00	22.50	45.00	25.00	6.00	12.00	3.00	112.00	621.80	13.04	36
3	40.00	12.00	50.00	12.00	9.00	5.00	50.00	40.00	6.00	25.00	45.00	40.00	10.00	8.00	3.00	105.60	408.00	10.20	30
4	30.00	6.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	10.00	27.20	30.00	25.00	20.00	8.00	1.75	96.00	518.75	12.97	36
5	10.00	10.00	50.00	15.00	13.00	5.00	38.00	46.00	5.00	40.00	50.00	30.00	6.00	8.00	2.50	112.00	301.20	9.78	20
6	50.00	12.00	40.00	12.50	15.00	4.00	45.00	54.40	11.20	27.20	40.80	30.00	8.50	9.00	1.50	96.00	306.05	7.66	23
7	40.00	10.40	40.10	12.40	12.00	6.00	60.00	70.00	4.00	30.00	40.00	35.00	5.00	12.00	3.00	96.00	379.90	9.60	26
8	35.00	9.00	50.00	10.00	12.00	5.50	45.00	60.00	8.00	27.20	40.80	40.00	9.00	11.50	2.50	90.00	418.00	10.40	30
9	40.00	9.00	50.00	10.00	12.00	5.50	45.00	60.00	8.00	27.20	40.80	40.00	9.00	11.50	2.50	90.00	307.00	9.92	29
Forty acres	836.87	9.02	846.86	811.94	811.87	4.44	845.37	850.06	7.70	659.69	841.45	831.96	8.04	9.56	2.78	8102.00	8418.87	10.70	31
One acre	92	24	1.17	30	28	.11	1.13	1.25	.19	.75	1.04	....	.32	.34	.07	2.55	....	10.47	31

WAPELLO COUNTY.

1	40.00	10.00	40.00	12.00	12.00	2.00	45.00	40.00	10.00	230.00	40.00	230.00	8.00	8.00	5.00	96.00	8408.00	10.20	30
2	40.00	6.00	45.00	12.00	6.00	5.00	35.00	50.00	5.00	22.50	45.00	25.00	6.00	12.00	3.00	90.00	358.50	9.56	26
3	40.00	12.00	50.00	12.00	9.00	5.00	50.00	40.00	6.00	25.00	45.00	40.00	10.00	8.00	3.00	128.00	445.00	11.12	33
4	30.00	6.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	10.00	27.20	30.00	25.00	20.00	8.00	1.75	96.00	309.05	9.02	27
5	10.00	10.00	50.00	15.00	13.00	5.00	38.00	46.00	5.00	40.00	50.00	30.00	6.00	8.00	2.50	96.00	303.50	9.64	20
6	50.00	12.00	40.00	12.50	15.00	4.00	45.00	54.40	11.20	27.20	40.80	30.00	8.50	9.00	1.50	96.00	427.50	10.93	31
7	40.00	10.40	40.10	12.40	12.00	6.00	60.00	70.00	4.00	30.00	40.00	35.00	5.00	12.00	3.00	112.00	470.10	11.90	25
8	35.00	9.00	50.00	10.00	12.00	5.50	45.00	60.00	8.00	27.20	40.80	40.00	9.00	11.50	2.50	128.00	453.50	11.34	23
Forty acres	836.87	9.02	846.86	811.94	811.87	4.44	845.37	850.06	7.70	659.69	841.45	831.96	8.04	9.56	2.78	8102.00	8418.87	10.70	31
One acre	92	24	1.17	30	28	.11	1.13	1.25	.19	.75	1.04	....	.32	.34	.07	2.55	....	10.47	31



WAYNE COUNTY.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.	WAYNE COUNTY.																		
	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market, average distance, 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
1.....	\$57.50	\$6.00	\$40.00	\$16.00	\$8.00	\$3.00	\$44.00	\$45.00	\$5.00	\$40.00	\$40.00	\$40.00	\$8.80	\$12.00	\$2.75	\$128.00	\$436.05	\$10.90	.25
2.....	48.00	5.00	40.00	4.00	8.00	2.50	40.00	40.00	3.50	21.40	27.20	25.00	...	8.00	...	80.00	327.60	8.19	.24
3.....	10.00	4.00	35.00	8.00	4.00	6.00	45.00	36.00	8.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	5.00	6.00	2.00	80.00	284.00	7.10	.20
4.....	50.00	8.00	50.00	15.00	5.00	6.00	50.00	45.00	5.00	25.00	40.00	35.00	15.00	15.00	4.00	112.00	445.00	11.12	.33
5.....	75.00	7.50	40.00	17.50	10.00	3.00	40.00	68.00	5.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	8.80	12.00	2.75	128.00	497.55	12.44	.37
6.....	40.00	6.00	40.00	15.00	10.00	2.50	50.00	45.00	5.00	40.00	40.00	35.00	8.00	10.00	2.00	112.00	425.50	10.64	.31
7.....	50.00	8.00	45.00	8.00	8.00	3.75	42.00	47.60	8.00	25.40	28.00	25.00	10.00	10.00	2.40	80.00	476.15	9.40	.28
8.....	50.00	10.25	45.00	11.00	9.00	6.00	45.00	55.00	11.00	35.30	45.00	35.00	15.00	12.00	3.20	112.00	464.75	11.62	.34
Forty acres .....	\$45.06	\$6.85	\$41.88	\$11.81	\$7.75	\$4.09	\$44.50	\$47.70	\$6.31	\$30.26	\$35.03	\$32.50	\$8.82	\$10.62	\$2.39	\$104.00	\$407.06	...	...
One acre .....	1.13	.17	1.05	.30	.19	.10	1.11	1.19	.16	.76	.88	.....	.22	.27	.06	2.60	.....	10.18	.30

WEBSTER COUNTY.

1.....	\$50.00	\$10.00	\$50.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$4.00	\$40.00	\$48.00	\$8.00	\$40.00	\$35.00	\$25.00	\$8.00	\$12.00	\$3.00	\$80.00	\$428.00	\$10.70	.31
2.....	.....	10.00	45.00	15.00	7.50	2.00	45.00	40.00	8.00	28.00	26.00	30.00	.....	8.00	2.00	96.00	332.50	8.31	.21
3.....	10.00	3.00	40.00	18.00	9.00	3.00	30.00	55.00	2.00	30.00	65.00	25.00	10.00	6.00	.....	80.00	360.00	9.00	.26
4.....	34.00	16.40	50.00	12.00	8.00	5.00	48.50	50.00	10.00	30.00	35.50	35.00	10.00	15.00	3.00	112.00	439.40	10.98	.32
5.....	25.00	6.00	35.00	5.00	8.00	6.00	30.00	50.00	10.00	25.00	30.00	25.00	15.00	8.00	2.00	80.00	335.00	8.37	.25
6.....	40.00	10.00	60.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	62.00	65.00	10.00	35.00	65.00	35.00	8.00	14.00	3.00	112.00	514.00	12.80	.38
7.....	50.00	10.00	55.00	12.05	10.00	4.00	55.00	41.00	6.00	27.00	42.50	30.00	6.50	10.00	1.80	96.00	427.30	10.68	.31
8.....	52.00	10.00	46.00	12.00	10.00	6.00	46.00	48.00	12.00	32.00	40.80	32.75	7.20	15.00	2.50	104.80	444.30	11.11	.33
9.....	.....	6.00	40.00	12.00	12.00	6.00	60.00	56.00	2.00	21.00	27.00	30.00	5.00	7.00	1.50	96.00	350.50	8.76	.26
10.....	.....	8.00	55.00	10.00	10.50	5.00	45.00	54.00	7.00	27.20	48.00	38.00	9.00	12.25	1.75	121.60	414.20	10.35	.26
Forty acres.....	\$28.10	\$8.94	\$47.60	\$12.15	\$9.50	\$4.50	\$48.15	\$50.70	\$7.50	\$29.52	\$41.48	\$30.58	\$7.87	\$10.63	\$2.06	\$97.84	\$404.52	\$.....	\$.....
One acre.....	.65	.22	1.19	.30	.24	.11	1.20	1.27	.19	.74	1.04	.....	.20	.27	.05	2.45	.....	10.11	.29

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

1	18.00	14.00	9.40.00	8.00	15.00	5.00	40.00	50.00	10.00	25.00	40.00	25.00	6.00	2.00	64.00	323.00	9.57	26
2	18.00	14.00	9.40.00	7.00	13.00	0.00	45.00	50.00	5.00	40.00	34.00	25.00	7.00	2.00	64.00	323.00	9.09	27
3	65.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	8.00	5.00	40.00	40.00	10.00	30.00	30.00	20.00	5.00	2.50	64.00	323.00	9.74	28
4	50.00	5.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	6.00	42.50	50.00	7.00	32.00	40.00	23.00	10.00	10.00	73.00	421.00	10.54	29
5	50.00	14.00	40.00	5.00	7.75	5.00	40.00	50.00	2.50	12.00	30.00	20.00	5.00	1.50	64.00	323.00	8.42	30
6	60.00	15.00	40.00	12.00	15.00	6.00	50.00	50.00	10.00	40.00	50.00	30.00	9.00	5.00	60.00	478.00	11.05	31
7	40.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	8.00	6.00	45.00	50.00	10.00	27.20	40.00	25.00	8.00	3.00	60.00	368.00	9.70	32
8	35.00	12.00	50.00	12.00	13.00	6.50	30.00	60.00	10.00	30.00	45.00	30.00	9.50	2.00	66.00	412.00	10.20	33
9	50.00	8.00	40.00	5.00	12.50	6.00	52.00	45.00	8.00	27.20	40.00	30.00	9.00	3.00	64.00	381.00	9.53	34
Forty acres	653.11	9.78	643.33	9.18	611.38	5.61	643.83	640.44	6.28	629.27	638.06	623.67	7.11	7.78	75.73	6394.88	9.87	35
One acre	1.28	.24	1.08	.23	.28	.14	1.10	1.23	.21	.73	.98	...	.18	.20	1.20	...	9.87	36

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

1	60.00	8.00	6540.00	61																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																</
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WOODBURY COUNTY.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.	WOODBURY COUNTY.																		
	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market, average distance, 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
1.....	\$12.50	\$7.50	\$40.00	\$12.00	\$12.00	\$6.00	\$52.00	\$54.00	\$10.00	\$25.35	\$42.50	\$30.00	\$5.00	\$12.00	\$3.00	\$96.00	\$390.85	\$9.77	.29
2.....	10.00	10.00	60.00	18.00	16.00	5.00	67.00	60.00	15.00	40.00	90.00	50.00	15.00	12.00	2.50	160.00	580.50	14.50	.42
3.....	.....	9.00	50.00	18.00	12.00	5.00	45.00	60.00	10.00	30.00	44.00	40.00	12.00	10.00	2.00	128.00	435.00	10.87	.32
4.....	30.00	10.00	40.00	12.50	10.00	2.50	45.00	54.40	10.20	20.40	40.80	25.00	12.00	12.00	2.00	80.00	381.80	9.55	.28
5.....	50.00	11.25	60.09	15.00	12.00	6.00	57.00	60.00	15.00	30.00	42.00	40.00	15.00	10.00	2.50	128.00	513.75	12.84	.38
6.....	.....	7.50	40.00	12.00	7.50	6.00	48.00	42.00	.....	48.00	48.00	30.00	.....	8.00	2.00	96.00	365.00	9.12	.27
7.....	15.00	9.00	48.00	15.00	10.00	3.75	54.00	45.00	10.00	24.00	40.00	40.00	5.00	10.40	3.70	128.00	420.85	10.52	.31
8.....	40.00	10.00	40.00	12.00	9.00	5.00	60.00	40.00	8.00	27.20	40.40	30.00	4.00	11.50	1.50	96.00	405.00	10.12	.29
9.....	.....	8.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	6.00	50.00	70.00	13.00	27.20	40.80	40.00	9.00	12.00	2.00	128.00	436.00	10.90	.32
Forty acres .. .. .	\$17.50	\$9.14	\$47.56	\$13.83	\$10.94	\$5.03	\$53.11	\$53.93	\$10.13	\$30.35	\$47.05	\$36.11	\$8.56	\$10.88	\$2.35	\$115.56	\$436.52	.....	.....
One acre.....	.44	.23	1.19	.35	.27	.13	1.33	1.35	.25	.76	1.19	.....	.21	.27	.06	2.80	.....	10.91	.32

WORTH COUNTY.

1.....	\$50.00	\$12.00	\$50.00	\$10.00	\$9.00	\$5.00	\$50.00	\$60.00	\$5.00	\$27.20	\$30.00	\$20.00	\$2.00	\$8.00	\$3.00	\$64.00	\$385.20	\$9.63	.28
2.....	80.00	10.00	40.00	8.00	10.00	5.00	50.00	80.00	4.00	48.00	35.00	30.00	5.00	8.00	2.00	96.00	481.00	12.02	.35
3.....	60.00	7.00	50.00	8.00	6.00	5.00	26.25	51.75	5.00	40.00	40.00	28.00	8.00	6.00	3.00	80.60	405.00	10.14	.30
4.....	45.00	12.00	50.00	10.00	11.50	4.00	60.00	40.00	8.00	35.00	42.50	20.00	15.00	8.00	2.50	64.00	407.50	10.19	.30
5.....	60.75	10.15	50.00	8.72	8.75	5.00	34.40	58.75	6.75	38.80	38.00	25.00	5.18	7.85	2.68	80.00	415.78	10.39	.31
6.....	25.00	10.00	44.00	9.00	15.00	3.75	40.00	50.00	8.00	21.65	22.40	25.00	8.00	6.00	3.00	80.00	345.80	8.65	.25
7.....	10.00	10.25	40.00	10.00	8.00	4.00	47.50	50.00	2.00	30.00	40.00	20.00	5.00	10.00	2.00	64.00	332.75	8.32	.24
8.....	20.00	10.00	40.00	8.00	6.00	2.00	30.00	40.00	4.00	27.20	40.00	20.00	2.50	7.00	1.50	64.00	302.20	7.56	.22
Forty acres .. .. .	\$43.84	\$10.18	\$45.50	\$8.97	\$9.28	\$4.22	\$42.27	\$53.81	\$5.34	\$33.48	\$35.98	\$23.50	\$6.34	\$7.61	\$2.46	\$72.70	\$384.48	.....	.....
One acre .. .. .	1.10	.25	1.14	.22	.23	.11	1.06	1.35	.12	.84	.90	.....	.16	.19	.06	1.88	.....	9.61	.28

WRIGHT COUNTY.

1.....	\$50.00	\$16.00	\$50.00	\$16.00	\$7.50	\$4.00	\$50.00	\$40.00	\$12.00	\$23.00	\$30.00	\$15.00	\$12.00	\$2.00	\$96.00	\$427.50	\$10.63	.31
2.....	40.00	8.00	40.00	12.00	9.00	6.00	45.00	60.00	8.00	27.20	30.00	8.00	8.00	3.00	96.00	411.00	10.27	.30
3.....	30.00	11.00	50.00	10.00	8.50	5.50	50.00	50.00	6.00	27.20	30.00	.....	10.00	2.50	96.00	397.50	9.94	.29
4.....	33.00	15.00	50.00	15.00	12.00	6.00	52.00	50.00	10.00	25.00	30.00	15.00	7.00	2.50	96.00	428.50	10.71	.32
5.....	50.00	5.00	50.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	50.00	75.00	12.00	40.00	30.00	5.00	12.00	3.00	96.00	475.00	11.87	.35
6.....	50.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	50.00	50.00	16.00	52.00	30.00	5.00	10.00	2.00	96.00	424.80	10.62	.31
7.....	60.00	12.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	6.00	45.00	50.00	10.50	25.00	30.00	12.00	12.00	4.40	96.00	443.20	11.06	.33
8.....	.....	8.00	40.00	12.00	8.00	5.00	50.00	40.00	6.00	35.00	30.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	96.00	356.00	8.90	.26
9.....	40.00	.....	40.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	45.00	50.00	.....	34.00	30.00	.....	12.00	.....	96.00	382.00	9.55	.28
10.....	60.00	6.00	50.00	10.00	9.50	3.00	35.00	50.00	4.00	27.00	30.00	.....	10.00	1.50	89.60	385.60	9.64	.28
11.....	60.00	8.00	50.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	54.00	40.80	10.00	30.00	30.00	1.25	7.50	2.75	96.00	430.30	10.76	.32
12.....	40.00	9.60	50.00	12.00	10.00	6.00	45.00	43.20	7.00	28.80	50.00	8.00	8.00	4.00	96.00	417.60	10.44	.31
13.....	75.00	8.00	60.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	50.00	60.00	10.00	35.00	45.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	96.00	480.00	12.23	.36
14.....	40.00	10.00	45.45	12.00	12.00	5.00	50.00	47.20	12.00	27.90	40.80	5.00	10.00	2.77	96.00	415.67	10.39	.30
15.....	40.00	9.50	45.00	10.00	9.50	4.50	40.00	40.00	9.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	10.25	3.00	96.00	396.75	9.92	.29
Forty acres .....	\$44.53	\$9.01	\$47.33	\$11.80	\$9.73	\$4.93	\$47.40	\$49.75	\$4.85	\$29.81	\$40.61	\$6.95	\$9.92	\$2.49	\$95.58	\$418.70	.....	.....
One acre .....	1.12	.23	1.18	.30	.24	.12	1.19	1.25	.23	.75	1.03	.17	.20	.06	2.39	.....	10.46	.31







## RECAPITULATION—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Number reporting.	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market, average distance, 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Flght per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
Osceola.....	8	1.13	.13	1.11	.26	.29	.13	.99	1.20	.15	.76	1.06	\$19.63	.23	.23	.08	1.57	9.53	.25
Page.....	8	.18	.23	1.11	.28	.20	.11	1.22	1.30	.21	.60	.92	36.25	.15	.20	.06	2.00	9.77	.29
Palo Alto.....	10	1.14	.17	1.16	.26	.23	.14	1.03	1.38	.23	.80	1.08	25.30	.11	.23	.06	2.02	10.05	.30
Plymouth.....	8	1.14	.26	1.12	.23	.25	.12	1.08	1.46	.23	.76	.90	33.13	.22	.24	.06	2.65	10.81	.32
Pocahontas.....	11	1.18	.19	1.25	.31	.26	.13	1.31	1.57	.20	.77	.97	27.27	.14	.26	.06	2.18	10.60	.31
Polk.....	11	.89	.21	1.14	.25	.25	.13	1.08	1.17	.25	.75	1.01	40.45	.15	.30	.06	3.24	10.84	.32
Pottawattamie.....	20	.91	.28	1.11	.27	.25	.11	1.25	1.24	.28	.70	1.09	32.80	.21	.25	.07	2.62	10.69	.31
Poweshiek.....	12	.74	.17	1.15	.28	.25	.13	1.20	1.28	.24	.72	1.05	35.37	.20	.26	.06	2.83	10.57	.31
Ringgold.....	9	.83	.23	1.08	.31	.27	.09	1.19	1.09	.21	.67	.90	27.00	.16	.21	.07	2.16	9.48	.28
Sac.....	15	.87	.20	1.13	.22	.22	.11	1.06	1.22	.18	.70	.82	31.60	.20	.24	.04	2.53	9.78	.29
Scott.....	8	1.24	.21	1.12	.33	.28	.14	1.09	1.23	.18	.74	.84	58.77	.20	.38	.06	4.70	12.74	.38
Shelby.....	13	.65	.21	1.15	.24	.24	.12	1.04	1.25	.23	.78	1.18	29.50	.21	.26	.07	2.36	10.03	.29
Sloux.....	10	.65	.24	1.17	.24	.24	.10	1.20	1.39	.22	.72	.92	27.50	.12	.22	.04	2.20	9.67	.28
Story.....	9	.88	.24	1.20	.29	.24	.13	1.12	1.25	.19	.84	.92	34.22	.24	.28	.07	2.74	10.63	.31
Tama.....	13	1.24	.21	1.21	.28	.25	.13	1.05	1.21	.25	.70	.99	34.62	.24	.25	.05	2.77	10.84	.32
Taylor.....	13	.20	.23	1.09	.20	.22	.07	1.02	1.26	.21	.79	1.14	29.19	.20	.23	.07	2.34	9.36	.28
Union.....	12	.77	.23	1.06	.29	.26	.10	1.19	1.23	.24	.74	1.04	26.67	.23	.27	.06	2.13	9.82	.29
Van Buren.....	9	1.10	.27	1.07	.33	.27	.09	1.05	1.45	.23	.79	1.12	30.06	.21	.26	.06	2.41	10.70	.31
Wapello.....	8	.92	.24	1.17	.30	.28	.11	1.13	1.25	.19	.75	1.04	31.88	.22	.24	.07	2.55	10.47	.31
Warren.....	10	.82	.25	1.09	.24	.23	.11	1.20	1.04	.19	.74	1.06	32.50	.30	.27	.06	2.60	10.27	.30
Washington.....	14	.93	.20	1.15	.25	.25	.13	1.17	1.25	.17	.73	.96	38.35	.20	.19	.05	3.07	10.70	.32
Wayne.....	8	1.13	.17	1.05	.30	.19	.10	1.11	1.19	.16	.76	.88	32.50	.22	.27	.06	2.60	10.18	.30
Webster.....	10	.65	.22	1.19	.30	.24	.11	1.20	1.27	.19	.74	1.04	30.58	.20	.27	.05	2.45	10.11	.29
Winnebago.....	9	1.33	.24	1.08	.23	.28	.14	1.10	1.23	.21	.73	.98	23.67	.18	.20	.05	1.89	9.87	.29
Winneshek.....	13	1.14	.24	1.20	.26	.19	.14	1.05	1.36	.26	.93	1.25	32.69	.24	.22	.05	2.61	11.13	.33
Woodbury.....	9	.44	.23	1.19	.35	.27	.13	1.33	1.35	.25	.76	1.19	36.11	.21	.27	.06	2.89	10.91	.32
Worth.....	8	1.10	.25	1.14	.22	.23	.11	1.06	1.35	.12	.84	.90	23.50	.16	.19	.06	1.88	9.61	.28
Wright.....	15	1.12	.23	1.18	.30	.24	.12	1.19	1.25	.23	.75	1.03	29.87	.17	.20	.06	2.39	10.46	.31
Total averages.....	1,179.8	.88	.22	1.13	.27	.25	.12	1.14	1.28	.22	.75	1.03	\$31.89	.19	.26	.06	2.55	\$10.53	.30

COST OF CORN, LESS SHELLING.

COUNTIES.	Number reporting.	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Hauling to local market, average distance, 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
Adair.....	12	\$ .54	\$ .25	\$ 1.14	\$ .30	\$ .27	\$ .11	\$ 1.23	\$ 1.28	\$ .23	\$ .97	\$ 28.07	\$ .19	\$ .24	\$ .06	\$ 2.25	\$ 9.08	\$ .27
Adams.....	10	.88	.19	1.03	.22	.22	.09	1.06	1.22	.22	1.23	28.00	.20	.23	.05	2.24	9.08	.27
Allamakee.....	19	.98	.21	1.17	.29	.24	.13	1.19	1.43	.20	1.22	30.84	.20	.26	.05	2.46	9.09	.27
Appanoose.....	12	.90	.17	1.12	.27	.19	.09	1.09	1.13	.25	.94	28.17	.22	.30	.07	2.25	9.00	.26
Audubon.....	16	.88	.19	1.03	.26	.23	.10	1.09	1.20	.18	1.12	24.91	.18	.27	.07	1.99	8.59	.25
Benton.....	12	.86	.22	1.11	.27	.23	.14	1.23	1.21	.20	.89	36.36	.19	.28	.06	2.01	9.81	.29
Black Hawk.....	13	.80	.21	1.11	.21	.23	.13	1.12	1.12	.21	.98	36.46	.17	.25	.06	2.92	9.53	.28
Boone.....	12	.83	.18	1.19	.25	.27	.12	1.22	1.30	.24	.95	34.17	.17	.26	.05	2.73	9.79	.29
Bremer.....	9	.72	.24	1.15	.24	.27	.13	1.12	1.27	.20	1.08	33.33	.18	.28	.06	2.67	9.61	.28
Buchanan.....	11	1.15	.10	1.13	.23	.21	.14	1.08	1.16	.17	.96	31.33	.17	.18	.05	2.51	9.33	.27
Buena Vista.....	25	.78	.17	1.13	.25	.24	.12	1.08	1.26	.19	1.04	24.44	.17	.22	.04	1.96	8.65	.25
Butler.....	23	.92	.18	1.12	.21	.23	.14	.96	1.20	.17	.93	29.39	.18	.26	.05	2.35	8.90	.26
Calhoun.....	14	.80	.21	1.18	.24	.24	.11	1.25	1.33	.22	1.03	25.50	.19	.21	.05	2.04	9.12	.27
Carroll.....	10	.79	.25	1.11	.31	.27	.12	1.13	1.27	.21	1.05	30.50	.16	.29	.06	2.44	9.45	.28
Cass.....	15	1.00	.25	1.16	.30	.25	.13	1.27	1.32	.24	.92	34.00	.24	.29	.07	2.72	10.15	.30
Cedar.....	12	1.04	.25	1.11	.29	.28	.13	1.26	1.41	.20	1.06	47.50	.26	.26	.06	3.80	10.43	.34
Cerro Gordo.....	9	1.22	.18	1.16	.28	.25	.12	1.06	1.43	.27	.96	26.30	.18	.22	.07	2.11	9.49	.28
Cherokee.....	9	.59	.25	1.08	.22	.26	.12	1.14	1.36	.26	.99	30.28	.19	.26	.04	2.42	9.19	.27
Chickasaw.....	9	.79	.21	1.09	.21	.32	.13	1.19	1.52	.18	.94	27.78	.19	.26	.06	2.22	9.31	.27
Clarke.....	8	1.13	.22	1.18	.27	.29	.10	1.04	1.17	.25	1.13	31.25	.18	.26	.05	2.50	9.74	.29
Clay.....	10	.80	.13	1.13	.27	.25	.12	1.17	1.20	.23	.90	22.00	.12	.21	.05	1.76	8.43	.24
Clayton.....	8	1.48	.22	1.25	.28	.26	.13	1.18	1.49	.18	1.16	33.94	.18	.30	.08	2.72	10.90	.32

COST OF CORN, LESS SHELLING—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Number reporting.	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Hauling to local market, average distance 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
Clinton	9	.89	\$ .21	1.01	.23	.23	.13	1.09	1.18	.19	.89	\$41.33	.22	.31	.06	3.31	9.94	.29
Crawford	16	.83	.24	1.09	.24	.23	.12	1.16	1.22	.22	1.01	26.19	.20	.23	.05	2.10	8.94	.26
Dallas	14	.77	.22	1.14	.26	.26	.13	1.09	1.28	.25	1.03	33.79	.23	.29	.07	2.70	9.74	.29
Davis	8	.83	.16	1.04	.31	.23	.08	1.09	1.07	.20	1.12	28.75	.26	.31	.06	2.30	9.08	.27
Decatur	16	.76	.17	1.07	.26	.23	.08	1.14	1.11	.21	1.27	27.31	.20	.21	.06	2.18	8.96	.26
Delaware	11	.80	.17	1.14	.26	.22	.13	1.13	1.30	.18	1.04	38.36	.18	.28	.06	3.07	9.95	.29
Des Moines	18	.61	.19	1.02	.26	.22	.11	1.23	1.28	.18	1.18	42.50	.17	.29	.06	3.40	10.20	.30
Dickinson	10	.92	.20	1.13	.28	.27	.12	1.09	1.33	.22	.97	22.50	.14	.19	.06	1.80	8.72	.26
Dubuque	8	1.23	.20	1.19	.25	.22	.13	1.10	1.42	.22	1.25	38.69	.21	.29	.07	3.10	10.88	.32
Emmet	8	1.03	.11	1.20	.30	.29	.12	1.24	1.33	.21	.91	21.63	.02	.22	.06	1.73	8.77	.26
Fayette	11	1.34	.26	1.25	.27	.25	.13	1.13	1.37	.21	.94	33.82	.22	.25	.06	2.70	10.38	.31
Floyd	20	1.01	.19	1.14	.22	.27	.14	1.01	1.42	.18	.86	28.00	.12	.23	.06	2.24	9.00	.26
Franklin	9	.84	.16	1.21	.24	.25	.13	1.19	1.28	.23	1.01	26.67	.18	.24	.05	2.13	9.17	.27
Fremont	10	.23	.20	1.00	.25	.21	.09	1.15	1.19	.21	.94	33.50	.22	.28	.09	2.63	8.74	.26
Greene	16	1.12	.26	1.14	.25	.28	.12	1.24	1.17	.26	.95	29.69	.19	.24	.06	2.38	9.67	.28
Grundy	13	.78	.19	1.12	.28	.25	.14	1.05	1.36	.26	1.02	30.46	.22	.23	.03	3.16	10.11	.30
Guthrie	23	.77	.25	1.12	.26	.20	.10	1.27	1.20	.21	.91	29.30	.17	.26	.06	2.34	9.13	.27
Hamilton	8	.98	.23	1.09	.28	.24	.14	1.15	1.31	.24	1.05	29.63	.22	.25	.04	2.37	9.51	.28
Hancock	10	1.23	.20	1.17	.22	.24	.14	1.04	1.40	.21	1.10	24.50	.16	.23	.05	1.98	9.35	.28
Hardin	15	1.21	.16	1.12	.23	.24	.12	1.03	1.24	.22	.96	30.00	.19	.23	.03	2.40	9.43	.28
Harrison	26	.55	.25	1.07	.29	.25	.09	1.25	1.20	.26	1.06	37.25	.28	.27	.06	2.36	9.12	.27
Henry	8	.69	.22	1.20	.30	.29	.10	1.12	1.26	.26	1.20	26.13	.16	.27	.06	2.96	10.09	.30
Howard	10	1.21	.13	1.15	.27	.29	.15	.99	1.50	.24	1.20	26.13	.16	.27	.03	2.09	9.60	.28
Humboldt	9	1.05	.18	1.15	.27	.23	.12	1.29	1.35	.21	.89	27.22	.13	.26	.05	2.18	9.36	.28
Ida	17	.75	.22	1.15	.29	.23	.11	1.12	1.53	.19	1.02	35.67	.25	.25	.05	2.19	9.30	.27
Iowa	9	.80	.24	1.11	.27	.25	.13	1.30	1.30	.24	1.07	33.36	.21	.28	.07	2.85	10.14	.30
Jackson	11	.68	.22	1.16	.26	.28	.13	1.09	1.32	.25	1.07	33.36	.21	.28	.07	2.67	9.69	.28
Jasper	19	.68	.22	1.09	.29	.24	.13	1.16	1.30	.23	1.03	36.71	.19	.30	.06	2.94	9.86	.29
Jefferson	11	.71	.19	1.06	.21	.22	.11	.96	1.27	.24	1.11	32.73	.17	.29	.06	2.62	9.25	.27
Johnson	8	.97	.26	1.05	.25	.24	.13	1.01	1.65	.22	1.17	36.50	.24	.24	.06	2.92	10.36	.30

Jones.....	8	.78	.19	1.04	.20	.25	.14	1.03	1.43	.53	1.30	42.50	.18	.29	.06	3.40	10.60	.31
Kewkuk.....	8	.57	.26	1.10	.27	.25	.13	1.26	1.14	.29	1.16	36.38	.26	.24	.07	2.91	10.02	.32
Kossuth.....	8	1.31	.18	1.33	.30	.25	.14	1.25	1.23	.34	1.06	23.31	.16	.20	.06	1.96	9.47	.28
Lee.....	12	.98	.22	1.13	.26	.22	.08	1.07	1.05	.27	1.02	40.67	.17	.36	.09	3.25	10.18	.30
Linn.....	8	1.16	.20	1.16	.25	.23	.14	1.09	1.43	.25	.92	39.00	.23	.25	.05	8.12	10.48	.31
Louisa.....	15	.84	.23	1.08	.25	.24	.10	1.06	1.30	.25	1.09	38.00	.22	.25	.06	3.04	10.02	.29
Lucas.....	8	.62	.21	1.05	.25	.20	.11	1.14	1.18	.20	1.00	30.63	.21	.26	.06	2.45	9.09	.27
Lyons.....	9	.98	.23	1.12	.28	.20	.12	1.18	1.32	.22	.98	28.44	.16	.27	.06	2.28	9.48	.28
Madison.....	8	.76	.26	1.08	.27	.27	.11	1.17	1.15	.26	1.08	29.38	.22	.27	.07	2.35	9.32	.28
Mahaska.....	12	.97	.26	1.18	.31	.27	.12	1.34	1.32	.23	1.01	34.83	.22	.26	.05	2.79	10.33	.30
Marlon.....	9	.97	.28	1.10	.30	.29	.11	1.28	1.34	.28	1.04	41.11	.13	.28	.07	3.29	10.75	.31
Marshall.....	8	.70	.23	1.18	.26	.23	.13	1.12	1.16	.21	.99	35.25	.22	.27	.06	2.82	9.66	.28
Mills.....	9	.62	.24	1.02	.31	.23	.09	1.02	1.22	.26	.94	32.56	.17	.23	.04	2.60	9.04	.27
Mitchell.....	8	.84	.17	1.14	.24	.23	.13	1.24	1.53	.20	1.01	31.56	.21	.25	.06	2.52	9.75	.29
Monona.....	28	.74	.26	1.25	.29	.25	.12	1.39	1.30	.25	.97	28.86	.21	.27	.06	2.31	9.68	.28
Monroe.....	8	.60	.23	1.19	.32	.28	.11	1.28	1.39	.25	1.24	27.63	.25	.24	.07	2.21	9.85	.29
Montgomery.....	23	.48	.23	1.06	.25	.24	.11	1.03	1.09	.25	.98	34.10	.17	.26	.06	2.73	8.97	.26
Muscantine.....	12	.57	.15	1.04	.22	.18	.12	1.06	1.21	.22	1.03	43.33	.20	.33	.06	3.46	9.84	.29
O'Brien.....	17	.85	.19	1.18	.25	.26	.13	1.15	1.18	.20	.96	26.47	.16	.23	.05	2.12	9.01	.27
Osceola.....	8	1.13	.13	1.11	.26	.20	.13	.99	1.20	.16	1.06	19.63	.23	.23	.08	1.57	8.57	.25
Page.....	8	.18	.23	1.11	.28	.20	.11	1.22	1.30	.21	.92	36.25	.15	.30	.06	2.90	9.17	.27
Palo Alto.....	10	1.14	.17	1.16	.26	.23	.14	1.03	1.38	.23	1.08	25.30	.11	.23	.06	2.02	9.25	.27
Plymouth.....	8	1.14	.26	1.12	.23	.25	.12	1.08	1.46	.23	.99	33.13	.22	.24	.06	2.65	10.05	.29
Pocahontas.....	11	1.18	.19	1.25	.31	.26	.13	1.31	1.37	.20	.97	27.27	.14	.26	.08	2.18	9.83	.29
Polk.....	11	.89	.21	1.14	.25	.25	.13	1.08	1.17	.25	1.01	40.45	.15	.30	.06	3.24	10.13	.30
Pottawattamie.....	20	.91	.28	1.11	.27	.25	.11	1.25	1.29	.28	1.09	32.80	.21	.25	.07	2.62	9.99	.29
Poweshiek.....	12	.74	.17	1.15	.28	.25	.13	1.20	1.28	.24	1.06	35.37	.20	.26	.06	2.83	9.85	.29
Ringgold.....	9	.83	.23	1.08	.31	.27	.09	1.19	1.09	.21	.90	27.00	.16	.21	.07	2.16	8.81	.26
Sac.....	15	.87	.20	1.13	.22	.22	.11	1.06	1.22	.18	.82	31.36	.20	.28	.04	2.53	9.08	.27
Scott.....	8	1.24	.21	1.12	.33	.28	.14	1.09	1.23	.18	.84	58.77	.20	.38	.06	4.70	12.00	.35
Shelby.....	13	.65	.21	1.15	.24	.24	.12	1.08	1.25	.23	1.18	29.50	.21	.26	.07	2.36	9.25	.27
Sioux.....	10	.65	.24	1.17	.24	.24	.10	1.20	1.39	.22	.92	27.50	.12	.22	.04	2.20	8.95	.26
Story.....	9	.88	.24	1.20	.29	.24	.13	1.12	1.25	.19	.92	34.22	.24	.28	.07	2.74	9.79	.29
Tama.....	13	1.24	.21	1.21	.28	.25	.13	1.05	1.21	.25	.99	34.62	.24	.25	.05	2.77	10.14	.30
Taylor.....	13	.20	.23	1.09	.29	.29	.07	1.02	1.26	.21	1.14	29.19	.20	.23	.07	2.34	8.57	.25
Union.....	12	.77	.23	1.06	.29	.26	.10	1.19	1.23	.24	1.04	26.67	.23	.27	.06	2.13	9.08	.27
Van Buren.....	9	1.10	.27	1.07	.33	.27	.00	1.05	1.45	.23	1.12	30.08	.21	.26	.06	2.41	9.91	.29
Wapello.....	8	.92	.24	1.17	.30	.24	.11	1.13	1.25	.19	1.04	31.88	.22	.24	.07	2.55	9.72	.29
Warren.....	10	.82	.25	1.09	.24	.25	.11	1.20	1.04	.19	1.06	32.50	.30	.27	.06	2.60	9.53	.28
Washington.....	14	.93	.20	1.15	.25	.25	.13	1.17	1.25	.17	.96	38.36	.20	.19	.05	3.07	9.97	.29
Wayne.....	8	1.13	.17	1.05	.30	.19	.10	1.11	1.19	.16	.88	32.50	.22	.27	.06	2.60	9.42	.28
Webster.....	10	.65	.22	1.19	.30	.24	.11	1.20	1.27	.19	1.04	30.58	.20	.27	.05	2.45	9.37	.28
Winnebago.....	9	1.33	.24	1.08	.23	.28	.14	1.10	1.23	.21	.98	23.67	.18	.20	.05	1.89	9.14	.27
Winneshiek.....	13	1.14	.24	1.20	.26	.19	.14	1.05	1.36	.26	1.25	32.69	.24	.22	.05	2.61	10.20	.30
Woodbury.....	9	.44	.23	1.19	.35	.27	.13	1.33	1.35	.25	1.19	36.11	.21	.27	.06	2.89	10.15	.30
Worth.....	8	1.10	.25	1.14	.22	.23	.11	1.06	1.35	.12	.90	23.50	.16	.19	.06	1.88	8.77	.26
Wright.....	15	1.12	.23	1.18	.30	.24	.12	1.19	1.25	.23	1.03	29.87	.17	.20	.06	2.89	9.71	.29
Total averages.....	1,179	.88	.22	1.13	.27	.25	.12	1.14	1.28	.22	1.03	31.89	.19	.26	.06	2.55	9.58	.28

COST OF CORN, LESS SHELLING AND HAULING TO MARKET.

COUNTIES.	Number reporting.	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
Adair.....	12	.56	.25	1.14	.30	.27	.11	1.21	1.28	.23	\$28.07	\$ .19	\$ .24	.06	2.25	\$ 8.11	.24
Adams.....	10	.88	.19	1.03	.22	.22	.09	1.08	1.22	.22	28.00	.20	.23	.05	2.24	7.85	.23
Allamakee.....	19	.98	.21	1.17	.29	.24	.13	1.19	1.43	.20	30.84	.26	.26	.05	2.46	8.87	.26
Appanoose.....	12	.90	.17	1.12	.27	.19	.09	1.09	1.13	.25	28.17	.22	.30	.07	2.25	8.08	.24
Audubon.....	16	.68	.19	1.03	.26	.23	.10	1.09	1.20	.18	24.91	.18	.27	.07	1.99	8.31	.24
Benton.....	12	.86	.22	1.11	.27	.23	.14	1.23	1.21	.20	36.36	.19	.28	.06	2.91	8.92	.26
Black Hawk.....	13	.80	.21	1.11	.21	.23	.13	1.12	1.12	.21	36.46	.17	.25	.06	2.92	8.55	.25
Boone.....	12	.83	.18	1.19	.25	.27	.12	1.22	1.30	.24	34.17	.17	.26	.05	2.73	8.84	.26
Bremer.....	9	.72	.24	1.15	.24	.27	.13	1.12	1.27	.20	33.33	.18	.28	.06	2.67	8.53	.25
Buchanan.....	14	1.15	.19	1.13	.23	.21	.14	1.08	1.16	.17	31.33	.17	.18	.05	2.51	8.37	.25
Buena Vista.....	25	.78	.17	1.13	.25	.24	.12	1.08	1.26	.19	24.44	.17	.22	.04	1.96	7.61	.22
Butler.....	23	.92	.18	1.12	.21	.23	.14	.96	1.20	.17	29.39	.18	.26	.05	2.35	7.97	.23
Calhoun.....	14	.80	.21	1.18	.24	.24	.11	1.25	1.33	.22	25.50	.19	.21	.05	2.04	8.09	.24
Carroll.....	10	.79	.25	1.11	.31	.27	.12	1.13	1.27	.21	30.50	.16	.29	.05	2.44	8.40	.25
Cass.....	15	1.00	.26	1.16	.30	.25	.13	1.27	1.32	.24	34.00	.24	.29	.07	2.72	9.23	.27
Cedar.....	12	1.04	.26	1.11	.29	.26	.13	1.26	1.41	.20	47.50	.26	.28	.06	3.80	10.36	.30
Cerro Gordo.....	9	1.22	.18	1.16	.28	.25	.12	1.06	1.43	.27	26.39	.18	.22	.07	2.11	8.53	.26
Cherokee.....	9	.50	.25	1.08	.22	.26	.12	1.14	1.36	.26	30.28	.19	.26	.04	2.42	8.20	.24
Chickasaw.....	9	.79	.21	1.04	.21	.32	.13	1.19	1.52	.18	27.78	.19	.26	.06	2.22	8.37	.25
Clarke.....	8	1.13	.22	1.18	.27	.29	.10	1.04	1.17	.26	31.25	.18	.26	.05	2.50	8.61	.25
Clay.....	10	.89	.13	1.13	.27	.25	.12	1.17	1.20	.23	22.00	.12	.21	.05	1.76	7.53	.22



Clayton	4	1.44	.24	.13	1.14	1.49	.18	33.94	.15	.30	.04	2.72	9.74	.29
Clinton	9	.49	.23	.13	1.09	1.18	.10	41.33	.22	.31	.01	3.31	9.05	.27
Crawford	16	.43	.24	.13	1.16	1.22	.22	26.19	.20	.23	.06	2.10	7.03	.21
Dallas	14	.77	.20	.13	1.00	1.28	.25	33.79	.23	.24	.07	2.70	8.71	.26
Davis	8	.62	.31	.08	1.09	1.07	.20	28.75	.28	.31	.05	2.30	8.10	.24
Deatur	16	.76	.26	.08	1.14	1.11	.21	27.31	.20	.21	.05	2.18	7.60	.23
Delaware	12	.80	.26	.13	1.13	1.30	.18	38.35	.18	.26	.05	3.07	8.91	.26
Des Moines	18	.61	.26	.11	1.23	1.28	.18	42.50	.17	.20	.06	3.40	9.02	.27
Dickinson	10	.92	.28	.12	1.00	1.33	.22	23.50	.14	.19	.05	1.80	7.75	.23
Dubuque	8	1.23	.25	.13	1.10	1.42	.22	38.60	.21	.29	.07	3.10	9.63	.28
Emmet	8	1.03	.30	.12	1.24	1.33	.21	21.43	.02	.22	.06	1.73	7.86	.23
Fayette	11	1.34	.27	.13	1.13	1.37	.21	33.82	.23	.25	.06	2.70	9.44	.24
Floyd	20	1.01	.22	.14	1.01	1.32	.16	28.00	.12	.23	.06	2.24	8.14	.24
Franklin	9	.84	.24	.13	1.19	1.28	.23	26.67	.18	.24	.05	2.13	8.16	.24
Fremont	10	.23	.25	.09	1.15	1.19	.21	33.50	.22	.26	.00	2.68	7.80	.23
Green	16	1.12	.28	.12	1.24	1.17	.26	29.69	.19	.23	.06	2.38	8.72	.26
Grundy	13	.78	.25	.14	1.05	1.36	.26	39.45	.22	.23	.05	3.16	9.09	.27
Guthrie	23	.77	.28	.10	1.27	1.20	.21	29.30	.17	.26	.06	2.34	8.22	.24
Hamilton	8	.86	.24	.14	1.15	1.31	.24	29.63	.22	.25	.04	2.37	8.46	.25
Hancock	10	1.23	.22	.14	1.04	1.40	.21	24.50	.16	.23	.05	1.96	8.25	.24
Hancock	15	1.21	.23	.12	1.03	1.24	.22	30.00	.19	.23	.05	2.40	8.47	.25
Hardin	25	1.21	.20	.09	1.25	1.20	.26	29.48	.19	.27	.06	2.36	8.00	.24
Harrison	8	.60	.30	.10	1.12	1.26	.26	37.26	.28	.27	.06	2.08	9.03	.27
Henry	8	1.21	.27	.15	.90	1.50	.24	26.13	.16	.18	.03	2.09	8.40	.25
Howard	10	1.05	.27	.12	1.29	1.35	.21	27.22	.13	.26	.05	2.18	8.47	.25
Humboldt	9	1.05	.27	.12	1.12	1.53	.19	27.41	.10	.25	.05	2.10	8.18	.24
Ida	17	.75	.29	.11	1.12	1.53	.19	27.41	.10	.25	.05	2.10	8.18	.24
Iowa	9	.80	.27	.13	1.30	1.30	.24	35.67	.25	.30	.06	2.85	9.12	.27
Jackson	11	.68	.26	.13	1.00	1.32	.25	33.34	.21	.28	.07	2.67	8.62	.25
Jasper	19	.68	.29	.13	1.16	1.30	.23	36.71	.19	.30	.05	2.94	8.83	.25
Jefferson	1	.71	.21	.14	.86	1.27	.24	32.73	.17	.20	.06	2.62	8.14	.24
Johnson	3	.92	.25	.13	1.01	1.65	.22	36.50	.24	.24	.06	2.92	9.19	.27
Jones	8	.78	.26	.14	1.02	1.43	.22	42.50	.18	.20	.06	3.40	9.30	.27
Keokuk	8	.57	.27	.13	1.26	1.14	.26	36.38	.26	.23	.07	2.91	8.76	.26
Kossuth	8	1.31	.30	.14	1.25	1.23	.24	23.31	.16	.20	.06	1.96	8.41	.25
Lee	12	.98	.26	.08	1.07	1.05	.27	40.67	.17	.36	.09	3.35	9.16	.27
Linn	8	1.16	.25	.14	1.09	1.43	.25	39.00	.23	.25	.05	3.12	9.56	.28
Louisa	15	.84	.25	.10	1.06	1.30	.25	38.00	.22	.25	.06	3.04	8.93	.26
Lucas	8	.62	.25	.11	1.14	1.18	.20	30.63	.21	.26	.06	2.45	8.00	.24
Lyon	9	.94	.28	.12	1.18	1.32	.22	28.44	.18	.27	.06	2.28	8.50	.25
Madison	8	.76	.27	.11	1.17	1.15	.26	29.38	.22	.27	.07	2.35	8.24	.24
Mahaska	12	.97	.31	.12	1.34	1.32	.23	34.83	.22	.26	.05	2.79	9.32	.27
Marion	9	.97	.30	.11	1.28	1.34	.28	41.11	.13	.24	.07	3.29	9.71	.29
Marshall	8	.79	.28	.13	1.12	1.16	.21	35.25	.21	.27	.06	2.82	8.67	.25
Mills	9	.62	.31	.09	1.02	1.22	.26	32.56	.22	.23	.04	2.60	8.10	.24
Mitchell	8	.84	.24	.13	1.24	1.53	.20	31.56	.17	.25	.06	2.52	8.74	.26
Monona	28	.74	.29	.12	1.39	1.30	.25	28.86	.21	.27	.06	2.31	8.71	.26
Monroe	8	.89	.32	.11	1.28	1.29	.25	27.63	.25	.24	.07	2.21	8.61	.25
Montgomery	23	.48	.25	.11	1.06	1.09	.25	34.10	.17	.26	.06	2.73	7.90	.23
Muscatine	12	.57	.22	.12	1.06	1.21	.22	43.33	.20	.33	.06	3.46	8.81	.26
O'Brien	17	.85	.25	.13	1.15	1.18	.20	26.47	.16	.23	.06	2.12	8.05	.24



COST OF CORN, LESS SHELLING AND HAULING TO MARKET—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Number reporting.	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Elght per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
Oscola.....	8	1.13	.13	1.11	.26	.29	.13	.99	1.20	.16	\$19.63	.23	.33	.08	1.57	7.51	.22
Page.....	8	.18	.23	1.11	.26	.20	.11	1.22	1.30	.21	26.25	.15	.30	.06	2.90	8.25	.24
Palo Alto.....	10	1.14	.17	1.16	.26	.23	.14	1.03	1.38	.23	25.30	.11	.33	.06	2.02	8.17	.24
Plymouth.....	8	1.14	.26	1.12	.23	.25	.12	1.08	1.46	.23	33.13	.26	.44	.06	2.65	7.06	.27
Pocahontas.....	11	1.18	.19	1.25	.31	.26	.13	1.31	1.37	.20	27.27	.14	.26	.06	2.18	8.86	.26
Polk.....	11	.89	.21	1.14	.25	.25	.13	1.08	1.17	.25	40.45	.15	.30	.06	3.24	9.12	.27
Pottawattamie.....	20	.91	.28	1.11	.27	.25	.11	1.25	1.20	.28	32.80	.21	.25	.07	2.62	8.90	.26
Poweshiek.....	12	.74	.17	1.15	.27	.25	.13	1.20	1.28	.24	35.37	.20	.28	.06	2.83	9.79	.26
Ringgold.....	9	.83	.23	1.08	.31	.27	.09	1.19	1.09	.21	27.00	.16	.21	.07	2.16	7.91	.23
Sac.....	15	.97	.20	1.13	.22	.26	.11	1.06	1.22	.18	31.60	.20	.28	.06	2.53	8.26	.24
Scott.....	8	1.24	.21	1.12	.33	.28	.14	1.09	1.23	.18	58.77	.20	.38	.06	4.70	11.16	.33
Shelby.....	13	.65	.21	1.15	.24	.24	.12	1.08	1.25	.23	29.50	.21	.26	.07	2.36	8.07	.24
Sloux.....	10	.65	.24	1.17	.24	.24	.10	1.20	1.30	.22	27.30	.12	.23	.04	2.20	8.03	.24
Story.....	9	.88	.24	1.20	.29	.24	.13	1.12	1.25	.19	34.22	.24	.25	.07	2.74	8.87	.25
Tama.....	13	1.24	.21	1.21	.28	.25	.13	1.05	1.21	.25	34.62	.24	.25	.05	2.77	8.15	.24
Taylor.....	13	.20	.23	1.09	.29	.22	.07	1.02	1.26	.21	29.19	.20	.23	.07	2.34	7.43	.22
Union.....	12	.77	.23	1.06	.29	.26	.10	1.19	1.23	.24	26.67	.23	.27	.06	2.13	8.04	.24
Vaŕ Buren.....	9	1.10	.27	1.07	.33	.27	.09	1.05	1.45	.23	30.08	.21	.26	.06	2.41	8.79	.26
Wappello.....	8	.92	.24	1.17	.30	.28	.11	1.13	1.25	.19	31.88	.22	.24	.07	2.56	8.68	.26
Warren.....	10	.82	.25	1.09	.24	.26	.11	1.20	1.04	.19	32.50	.20	.27	.06	2.60	8.47	.25
Washington.....	14	.93	.20	1.15	.25	.25	.13	1.17	1.25	.17	38.36	.20	.19	.05	3.07	9.01	.27
Wayne.....	8	1.13	.17	1.05	.30	.19	.10	1.11	1.19	.16	32.50	.22	.27	.06	2.60	8.54	.25
Webster.....	10	.65	.22	1.19	.30	.24	.11	1.20	1.27	.19	30.58	.20	.27	.05	2.45	8.53	.24
Winnebago.....	9	1.33	.24	1.08	.23	.28	.14	1.10	1.23	.21	23.67	.18	.20	.05	1.89	8.16	.24
Winneŕick.....	13	1.14	.24	1.20	.26	.19	.14	1.05	1.36	.26	32.69	.24	.22	.05	2.61	8.05	.26
Woodbury.....	9	.44	.23	1.19	.35	.27	.13	1.33	1.35	.25	36.11	.21	.27	.06	2.89	8.06	.26
Worth.....	8	1.10	.26	1.14	.22	.23	.11	1.06	1.35	.12	23.50	.16	.19	.06	1.88	7.87	.23
Wright.....	15	1.12	.23	1.18	.30	.24	.12	1.19	1.25	.23	29.87	.17	.20	.06	2.39	8.68	.26
Total averages.....	1,179	.84	.22	1.13	.27	.25	.12	1.14	1.28	.22	31.89	.19	.26	.06	2.55	8.55	.25



COST OF CORN PER ACRE, LESS INVESTMENT ON LAND—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Number reporting.	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market, average distance, 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.	
Clinton	9	.89	.21	1.01	.23	.23	.13	1.09	1.18	.19	.70	.80	241.33	.22	.31	.06	7.33	22	
Crawford	16	.83	.24	1.09	.24	.23	.12	1.16	1.22	.22	.73	1.01	26.19	.20	.23	.05	7.57	23	
Dallas	14	.77	.22	1.14	.26	.26	.13	1.09	1.26	.25	.73	1.03	33.79	.23	.29	.07	7.77	23	
Davis	8	.83	.16	1.04	.31	.23	.08	1.09	1.07	.20	.86	1.12	28.75	.28	.31	.06	7.64	23	
Decatur	16	.76	.17	1.07	.26	.23	.08	1.14	1.11	.21	.77	1.27	27.31	.20	.21	.06	7.55	23	
Delaware	11	.80	.17	1.14	.26	.22	.13	1.13	1.30	.18	.91	1.04	38.36	.18	.28	.05	7.79	23	
Iles Molnes	18	.61	.19	1.02	.26	.22	.11	1.23	1.26	.18	.84	1.18	42.50	.17	.29	.06	7.64	23	
Dickinson	10	.92	.20	1.13	.28	.27	.12	1.09	1.53	.22	.69	.97	22.50	.14	.19	.06	7.61	23	
Dubuque	8	1.23	.20	1.19	.25	.22	.13	1.10	1.42	.22	.82	1.25	38.60	.21	.29	.07	8.60	25	
Emmet	8	1.03	.11	1.20	.30	.29	.12	1.24	1.53	.21	.71	.91	21.63	.02	.22	.06	7.75	23	
Fayette	11	1.34	.26	1.25	.27	.25	.13	1.13	1.37	.21	.78	.94	33.32	.22	.25	.06	8.46	25	
Floyd	20	1.01	.19	1.14	.22	.27	.14	1.01	1.32	.18	.72	.86	28.00	.12	.23	.06	7.48	23	
Franklin	9	.84	.18	1.21	.24	.25	.13	1.19	1.28	.23	.86	1.01	26.67	.18	.24	.05	7.90	23	
Fremont	10	.23	.20	1.00	.25	.21	.09	1.15	1.19	.21	.68	.94	33.50	.22	.28	.09	6.74	20	
Greene	16	1.12	.26	1.14	.25	.28	.12	1.24	1.17	.26	.70	.86	29.69	.19	.24	.06	7.99	24	
Grundy	13	.78	.19	1.12	.28	.25	.14	1.05	1.36	.26	.71	1.02	39.46	.22	.23	.05	7.66	22	
Guthrie	23	.77	.25	1.12	.26	.20	.10	1.27	1.30	.21	.67	.91	29.30	.17	.26	.06	7.46	22	
Hamilton	8	.88	.23	1.09	.28	.24	.14	1.14	1.31	.24	.77	1.05	39.63	.22	.25	.04	7.91	23	
Hancock	10	1.23	.20	1.17	.22	.24	.14	1.04	1.40	.21	.76	1.10	24.50	.16	.23	.05	8.15	24	
Hardin	15	1.21	.16	1.12	.23	.24	.12	1.03	1.24	.22	.82	.96	30.00	.19	.23	.06	7.85	23	
Harrison	25	.55	.25	1.07	.29	.25	.09	1.25	1.20	.26	.76	1.03	29.48	.19	.27	.06	7.52	23	
Henry	8	.69	.22	1.20	.30	.29	.10	1.12	1.26	.26	.79	1.06	37.25	.28	.27	.06	7.90	23	
Howard	10	1.21	.13	1.15	.27	.20	.15	.99	1.50	.24	.85	1.20	26.13	.16	.18	.03	8.36	26	
Humboldt	9	1.05	.18	1.15	.27	.23	.12	1.29	1.35	.21	.68	.89	27.22	.14	.26	.05	7.86	23	
Ida	17	.75	.22	1.15	.29	.23	.11	1.12	1.53	.19	.64	1.02	27.41	.10	.25	.05	7.65	23	
Iowa	9	.80	.24	1.11	.27	.25	.13	1.30	1.30	.24	.71	1.02	36.67	.26	.30	.08	8.00	24	
Jackson	11	.68	.22	1.16	.26	.28	.13	1.09	1.32	.26	.75	1.07	33.86	.21	.28	.07	7.77	23	
Jasper	19	.68	.22	1.09	.29	.24	.13	1.16	1.30	.23	.67	1.03	36.71	.19	.30	.06	7.59	22	
Jefferson	11	.71	.19	1.06	.21	.22	.14	.96	1.27	.24	.80	1.11	32.73	.17	.29	.06	7.43	22	
Johnson	8	.92	.26	1.05	.25	.24	.13	1.01	1.65	.22	.71	1.17	36.50	.24	.24	.06	8.17	24	

Jonas	19	1.04	20	1.14	1.02	1.43	22	.84	1.20	42.00	.14	.20	.01	7.04	23
Keokuk	8	1.10	26	1.14	1.26	1.14	25	.86	1.16	30.38	.26	.24	.07	7.86	23
Kossuth	8	1.23	27	1.26	1.26	1.14	24	.74	1.06	23.31	.16	.20	.06	8.36	25
Lee	12	1.13	20	.08	1.07	1.06	27	.83	1.02	40.67	.17	.20	.04	7.76	23
Linn	8	1.16	25	.14	1.09	1.43	26	.63	.92	30.00	.23	.25	.06	7.00	24
Louisa	15	1.08	25	.10	1.06	1.30	25	.87	1.09	38.00	.22	.25	.03	7.86	23
Lucas	8	1.06	25	.11	1.14	1.18	20	.67	1.09	30.63	.21	.26	.06	7.31	22
Lyon	9	1.12	28	.12	1.18	1.32	22	.81	.08	28.44	.16	.27	.06	8.01	24
Madison	8	1.08	27	.11	1.17	1.15	26	.78	1.08	29.38	.22	.27	.07	7.75	23
Maehaska	12	1.18	31	.12	1.34	1.32	23	.77	1.01	34.83	.22	.26	.05	8.31	24
Marion	9	1.10	.0	.11	1.28	1.34	28	.75	1.04	41.11	.13	.28	.07	8.21	24
Marshall	8	1.18	26	.13	1.12	1.16	21	.72	.99	35.25	.21	.27	.06	7.56	22
Mills	9	1.02	31	.09	1.02	1.22	26	.59	.94	32.56	.22	.23	.04	7.07	21
Mitchell	8	1.14	24	.13	1.24	1.63	20	.78	1.01	31.56	.17	.25	.03	8.01	24
Monona	28	1.25	25	.12	1.39	1.30	25	.72	.97	28.86	.21	.27	.06	8.09	24
Monroe	8	1.19	32	.11	1.28	1.20	25	.91	1.24	27.63	.25	.24	.07	8.55	25
Montgomery	23	1.06	25	.11	1.06	1.09	25	.65	.98	34.10	.17	.26	.06	6.89	20
Muscatine	12	1.04	22	.12	1.06	1.21	22	.87	1.03	43.33	.20	.33	.06	7.25	21
O'Brien	17	1.18	25	.13	1.15	1.18	20	.75	.96	26.47	.16	.23	.05	7.64	22
Osceola	8	1.11	24	.13	.99	1.20	16	.76	1.06	19.63	.23	.23	.08	7.76	23
Page	8	1.11	28	.11	1.22	1.30	21	.60	.92	36.25	.15	.30	.06	6.87	20
Palo Alto	10	1.16	26	.14	1.03	1.38	23	.80	1.08	25.30	.11	.23	.06	8.03	24
Plymouth	8	1.12	23	.12	1.08	1.46	23	.76	.99	33.13	.22	.24	.06	8.16	24
Pocahontas	11	1.25	31	.13	1.31	1.37	20	.77	.97	27.27	.14	.26	.08	8.42	25
Polk	11	1.14	25	.13	1.08	1.17	25	.75	1.01	40.45	.15	.30	.06	7.64	22
Pottawattamie	20	1.11	27	.11	1.25	1.29	29	.70	1.09	32.80	.21	.25	.07	8.07	24
Poweshiek	12	1.15	28	.13	1.20	1.28	24	.72	1.06	35.37	.20	.26	.06	7.74	23
Riggsold	9	1.08	31	.09	1.19	1.09	21	.67	.90	27.00	.16	.21	.07	7.32	22
Sac	15	1.13	22	.11	1.06	1.22	18	.70	.82	31.60	.20	.28	.04	7.25	21
Scott	8	1.12	33	.14	1.09	1.23	18	.74	.84	58.77	.20	.38	.06	8.04	24
Shelby	13	1.15	24	.12	1.08	1.25	23	.78	1.16	29.50	.21	.26	.07	7.67	23
Sioux	10	1.17	24	.10	1.20	1.39	22	.72	.92	27.50	.12	.22	.04	7.47	22
Story	9	1.20	29	.13	1.12	1.25	19	.84	.92	34.22	.24	.28	.07	7.89	23
Tama	13	1.21	28	.13	1.05	1.21	25	.70	.99	34.62	.24	.25	.05	8.07	24
Taylor	13	1.09	29	.07	1.02	1.26	21	.79	1.14	29.19	.20	.23	.07	7.02	21
Union	12	1.06	29	.10	1.19	1.23	24	.74	1.04	26.67	.23	.27	.06	7.69	23
Van Buren	9	1.07	33	.09	1.05	1.45	23	.79	1.12	30.04	.21	.26	.06	8.29	24
Wapello	8	1.17	30	.11	1.13	1.25	19	.75	1.04	31.84	.22	.24	.07	7.92	23
Warren	10	1.09	24	.11	1.20	1.04	19	.74	1.06	32.50	.30	.27	.06	7.67	23
Washington	14	1.15	25	.13	1.17	1.25	17	.73	.96	38.36	.20	.19	.05	7.63	23
Wayne	8	1.05	30	.10	1.11	1.19	16	.76	.88	32.50	.22	.27	.06	7.58	22
Webster	10	1.19	30	.11	1.20	1.27	19	.74	1.04	30.58	.20	.27	.05	7.66	23
Winnebago	9	1.33	23	.14	1.10	1.23	21	.73	.98	23.67	.18	.20	.05	7.08	23
Winneshiek	13	1.14	26	.14	1.05	1.36	26	.93	1.25	32.69	.24	.22	.05	8.53	25
Woodbury	9	1.19	35	.13	1.33	1.35	25	.76	1.19	36.11	.21	.27	.06	8.02	24
Worth	8	1.14	22	.11	1.06	1.35	12	.64	.90	23.50	.16	.19	.06	7.73	23
Wright	15	1.18	30	.12	1.19	1.25	23	.75	1.03	29.87	.17	.20	.06	8.07	24
Total averages	1,179	.88	22	.12	1.14	1.28	22	.75	1.03	31.89	.19	.26	.06	7.73	23

## CLASSIFIED WAGES.

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The earnings of the laboring people cannot be accurately given by the use of averages. Average wages, like average market prices for farm produce, are often false and misleading. In fact there is no such thing as average wages where there is a dissimilitude of units, which is nearly always the case in every industry. A manufactory may employ one hundred persons and pay them wages aggregating \$1,000 per week, or an average of \$10 per week to each person employed. But twenty-five out of the one hundred employed may be working at the rate of \$25 per week and thus receive \$625 of the \$1,000 paid, while the remaining seventy-five persons may be working at the rate of \$5 per week and receive only \$375 of the \$1,000 paid the total employes at the end of the week. Therefore the average, \$10 per week, is false, for the reason that it does not denote the earnings of either element. It doubles the wages of three-fourths of the employes and misleads the public as regards their opportunities and possibilities in life.

The few receive the maximum and the many the minimum rates of wages and for that reason it becomes necessary to classify the rates to the end that truthful conclusions may be given.

The accompanying tables of classified wages are substantially correct, with one exception, as more than three-fourths of the whole number given are the result of copies of pay-rolls, and personal visits made by your commissioner, to factories, mills, shops and mines. The exception referred to applies to coal miners of this State. Although several mines were visited and the pay-rolls of more than one thousand miners copied this department will not be responsible for the correctness of the conclusions given. The reason is that the books of a mining company are too ambiguous to furnish reliable data. Coal miners, as a rule, do not work by the day, week or month. They work on what are called "check numbers" and are paid for the lump coal they produce, at a stated

price per ton. The books of a mining company, therefore, show the number of days a miner put coal out of the mine and not the number of days he worked in a week, month or year. Nor do the books in all cases show the number of miners working on a given check number, although they purport to do so and credits are given in each case to one person and one person receives the pay due on each check number, but a visit to the miners whose names follow the check numbers not unfrequently reveals the fact that the coal credited to the check numbers was produced by many more persons than shown by the books of the company. It frequently occurs that a miner takes his son and sometimes two sons into the mine with him, who assist in the work of mining, yet the books of the mine show but one person working on his check number. To what extent this system may be practiced would require a thorough canvass of the miners which could not be given by this department for want of necessary assistance.

The advance bulletin of the forthcoming census reports issued March 31, 1891, shows that Iowa has 395 coal mines, including country banks and local mines. The total product for the calendar year 1889 is given at 4,061,704 tons, valued at the mines at \$5,392,220, the average number of persons employed, 9,198, and the total amount paid in wages, \$3,903,291. Therefore the average earnings per year for Iowa coal mine employes is \$424.36, or \$1.37½ per day, allowing 308 working days to the year. If the figures of Mr. Robert P. Porter are correct, it is safe to say the earnings of Iowa coal miners will not average far above one dollar per day after deducting expense of powder, oil and smithing. The average wages drawn from Mr. Porter's census reports, however, are subject to the same just criticism of all averages based upon dissimilar units. In the census bulletin the wages of superintendents and other high salaried employes of the mines, who are few in numbers, are used to increase the average earnings of the many. Therefore, while the conclusion is misleading, it is safe to say the average daily and yearly earnings of Iowa miners and mine laborers are no greater than indicated by the census bulletin issued March 21, 1891.

Following will be found a table of special interest to miners, mine laborers, and mine operators, compiled from advance bulletins of the Eleventh census received prior to June 15, 1891. The figures given cover the calendar year 1889, and apply to bituminous coal, except as indicated:

LOCATION OF MINES.	Total products in tons.	Value of total products at mines.	Average price per ton at mines.	Cost of labor per ton.	Average number employed.	Total wages paid.	Average daily wages.	Average yearly earnings.
Maryland .....	2,939,715	\$ 2,517,474	\$.86	\$.59	3,734	\$ 1,730,689	\$1.50 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	\$463.49
Alabama .....	3,378,484	3,707,426	1.10	.94	6,762	3,175,356	1.52 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	460.58
Pennsylvania.....	36,174,089	27,953,215	.77	.50	53,780	21,142,051	1.28	304.24
Pennsylvania (anthracite)	45,544,970	65,718,165	1.61	.86	125,229	30,152,124	1.01 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	312.64
Kansas .....	2,230,763	3,294,754	1.48	1.04	5,065	2,320,591	1.48 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	457.77
Indian Territory.....	752,832	1,323,808	1.76	1.22	1,867	927,267	1.61	496.66
Iowa .....	4,061,704	5,392,220	1.33	.96	9,198	3,903,291	1.37 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	424.36
Missouri.....	2,567,823	3,478,058	1.35	.99	6,739	2,546,812	1.22 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	377.77
Wyoming .....	1,388,947	1,748,618	1.26	1.12	2,692	1,554,067	1.84	577.11
Colorado .....	2,360,536	3,605,622	1.53	1.07	4,645	2,542,820	1.77 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	547.43
New Mexico.....	488,983	872,785	1.79	1.24	1,034	605,248	1.90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	587.46
Washington.....	993,724	2,203,755	2.20	1.16	1,847	1,155,238	2.03	625.45
Illinois .....	12,104,272	11,755,203	.97	.61	23,934	8,429,553	1.14	352.19
Ohio .....	9,976,787	9,355,400	.94	.68	19,343	6,730,778	1.11	342.27
Michigan.....	67,434	115,011	1.71	1.33	261	90,124	1.12	345.30
Indiana .....	2,845,057	2,887,852	1.02	.75	6,448	2,144,566	1.13	348.10
Totals .....	127,844,120	\$ 145,929,364	\$1 14	\$.76 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	272,578	\$98,150,576	\$1.17	\$360.08

The advance bulletin from the census department on mines and mining, issued June 4, 1891, containing statistics of the coal mines of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan is in a more comprehensive form, than the bulletin of March 21, for the reason that a classification of the departments of labor in and about the coal mines is made. The following tables are extracted therefrom and covers the calendar year 1889:

AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED AND AVERAGE DAILY WAGES.

STATES.	ABOVE GROUND.													Total number employed.
	FOREMEN OR OVERSEERS.			MECHANICS.			LABORERS.			BOYS UNDER 16 YEARS.				
	Average number employed.	Average wages per day.	Average number of days worked.	Average number employed.	Average wages per day.	Average number of days worked.	Average number employed.	Average wages per day.	Average number of days worked.	Average number employed.	Average wages per day.	Average number of days worked.		
Indiana .....	74	\$2.34	255	160	\$ 1.84	256	426	\$ 1.47	192	6	\$.73	152	666	
Ohio .....	231	2.28	244	334	1.92	235	1,420	1.51	102	83	.77	187	2,054	
Illinois .....	217	2.20	262	625	2.01	266	1,678	1.53	201	64	.83	200	2,584	
Michigan .....	7	2.11	199	11	1.92	213	28	1.93	249	....	....	....	46	
Totals .....	519	\$2.29	249	1,130	\$ 1.95	255	3,552	\$ 1.52	161	153	\$.79	192	5,354	



## BELOW GROUND.

STATES.	FOREMEN OR OVERSEERS			MINERS.			LABORERS.		
	Average number employed.	Average wages per day.	Average number of days worked.	Average number employed.	Average wages per day.	Average number of days worked.	Average number employed.	Average wages per day.	Average number of days worked.
Indiana .....	135	\$2.35	120	4,738	\$1.88	175	520	\$	
Ohio .....	221	2.33	125	14,735	1.96	181	1,955		
Illinois .....	305	2.35	125	15,346	2.01	177	5,062		
Michigan .....	4	2.31	218	191	1.74	184	10		
Totals .....	665	\$2.34	235	35,048	\$1.97	181	7,847		

## NUMBER OF MINE OFFICE EMPLOYEES, MALE AND FEMALE, AND TOTAL OF WAGES PAID.

STATES.	OFFICE FORCE.					
	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Amount of wages.	Number.	Amount of wages.	Number.	Amount of wages.
Indiana .....	77	\$54,038	7	2,440	84	\$56,478
Ohio .....	240	150,072	8	2,754	248	161,826
Illinois .....	374	300,104	15	4,000	389	304,704
Michigan .....	4	3,470	...	...	4	3,470
Totals .....	695	\$476,684	30	\$9,864	725	\$486,548

## TIME LOST PER YEAR AND AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS OF COAL MINE EMPLOYEES IN THE STATES GIVEN.

STATES.	ABOVE GROUND.							
	FOREMEN OR OVERSEERS.		MECHANICS.		LABORERS.		BOYS UNDER SIXTEEN.	
	Days lost per year.	Average yearly earnings.	Days lost per year.	Average yearly earnings.	Days lost per year.	Average yearly earnings.	Days lost per year.	Average yearly earnings.
Indiana .....	53	\$56.70	52	471.04	116	222.24	150	110.96
Ohio .....	64	545.32	57	451.20	206	154.02	121	143.00
Illinois .....	46	500.96	42	534.66	107	307.53	108	166.00
Michigan .....	100	419.80	95	406.06	50	460.57	...	...
Totals .....	50	\$574.23	53	499.74	147	244.49	116	\$151.25



STATES.	BELOW GROUND.							
	FOREMEN OR OVERSEERS.		MINERS.		LABORERS.		BOYS UNDER SIXTEEN.	
	Days lost per year.	Average yearly earnings.	Days lost per year.	Average yearly earnings.	Days lost per year.	Average yearly earnings.	Days lost per year.	Average yearly earnings.
Indiana .....	138	\$ 402.90	133	\$ 329.00	126	\$ 309.40	124	\$ 131.84
Ohio .....	63	568.40	127	354.76	123	301.55	127	128.51
Illinois .....	52	601.60	131	355.77	109	352.28	132	158.40
Michigan .....	90	503.58	124	320.16	92	360.72	8	261.00
Totals .....	73	\$ 546.76	127	\$ 351.53	116	\$ 335.15	103	\$ 136.77

From the foregoing table it will be noticed that the miners in the States given lose more than two fifths of the working days in the year, and the average yearly earnings of each miner is only \$351.53. If Iowa coal miners fare no better than those of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan, it is safe to say that their earnings will not average above one dollar per day after paying for powder, oil and smithing.

The following table shows the classified monthly earnings of 1,344 Iowa miners as shown by the books of six of the most prosperous mining districts in the State. In other words, the table shows the classified amounts credited to 1,344 check numbers. The exact number of miners receiving the earnings could not be ascertained for the reasons previously stated.

MINERS.		MINERS.		MINE LABORERS.	
Classified monthly wages.	Number receiving specified wages.	Classified monthly wages.	Number receiving specified wages.	Classified monthly wages.	Number receiving specified wages.
Under \$10 .....	141	\$ 75 but under \$ 80 .....	28	Under \$10 .....	24
\$10 but under 15 .....	42	80 but under 85 .....	30	\$10 but under 15 .....	23
15 but under 20 .....	56	85 but under 90 .....	27	15 but under 20 .....	22
20 but under 25 .....	56	90 but under 95 .....	20	20 but under 25 .....	20
25 but under 30 .....	54	95 but under 100 .....	17	25 but under 30 .....	47
30 but under 35 .....	85	100 but under 105 .....	11	30 but under 35 .....	43
35 but under 40 .....	82	105 but under 110 .....	14	35 but under 40 .....	57
40 but under 45 .....	70	110 but under 115 .....	9	40 but under 45 .....	85
45 but under 50 .....	160	115 but under 120 .....	3	45 but under 50 .....	98
50 but under 55 .....	99	120 but under 125 .....	11	50 but under 55 .....	58
55 but under 60 .....	116	125 but under 130 .....	4	55 but under 60 .....	49
60 but under 65 .....	85	130 but under 135 .....	5	60 but under 65 .....	47
65 but under 70 .....	72	135 but under 140 .....	2	65 but under 70 .....	4
70 but under 75 .....	40	140 and over .....	8	75 and over .....	19
Total .....		1,344		Total .....	
				914	

The pay-rolls from which the classified monthly earnings of 1,344 miners were compiled do not furnish reliable data from which to compute average yearly earnings for the reason that the pay-rolls of only two months, one summer month and one winter month, were copied at each mine visited, and as they apply only to mines in six different localities, no reliable computations of the time lost per year by the miners of the State can be given. The advance bulletins of the census department do not contain data from which to compute the time lost by miners except those employed in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan. But the similarity of the coal mines of those States to Iowa mines denote that the statistics of miners in the States referred to are in a great degree applicable to the miners of this State.

The pay-rolls of 914 day men were copied, and the books of every mining company visited showed the exact number of days worked by each employe working by the day, and if the months copied furnish reliable data for a whole year, they show that out of the 914 day men 42 lose no time, 54 lose an average of 21 days, 103 lose an average of 38 days, 110 lose an average of 60 days, 119 lose an average of 97 days, 154 lose an average of 128 days, 95 lose an average of 164 days, 98 lose an average of 212 days, and 139 lose an average of 248 days. Only a part of the mining companies visited kept a book account of the expenditures of each miner for powder, but from the pay-rolls containing such accounts and the reports of individual miners, the exact monthly powder expense of 939 miners is given, and is applicable to the whole number of miners in the State working in mines where the coal is "shot off the solid." The retail price of powder is given at \$2.25 per keg.

COST OF POWDER PER MONTH.

NUMBER OF MINERS.	Number of kegs used by each miner.	Whole number of kegs used.	Total cost.	Cost to each miner.
156	1	186	\$ 418.50	\$ 2.25
22	2	464	1,035.50	4.50
194	3	582	1,309.50	6.75
136	4	544	1,224.00	9.00
96	5	480	1,080.00	11.25
60	6	360	810.00	13.50
23	7	161	362.25	15.75
12	8	96	216.00	18.00
Average cost per month to each miner				\$6.88½

The books of the White Breast mine at Flaglers, Marion county, show that during the month of March, 1890, 134 miners consumed 302 kegs of powder, and in the same mine during the month of September 114 miners consumed 342 kegs of powder.

The books of the same company at West Cleveland, Lucas county, show that during June, 1890, 218 miners consumed 530 kegs of powder, and at the same mine during October, 1890, 132 miners consumed 515 kegs of powder.

These months were given as expressing the general average for a year, and indicate that the average cost of powder to each miner in the mines referred to, is \$6.33½ per month. The average cost of smithing to each miner is about \$1.30 per month. Lamp oil used by miners costs from sixty-five to seventy cents per gallon and about one and one-half gallons per month will supply the average miner.

In the following tables of classified wages many important trades and industries in the State are omitted. The cause is due to the fact that the collection and classification of wage rates, hours worked per day, time lost and times of payment requires much more time and labor than the mere collection of data from which to compute averages and therefore not all could be reached with the limited assistance at the command of this department.

To give average wages, it is necessary only to know the number employed, and the sum paid in wages for a given period, but to give classified wages, it is necessary to know the exact rate of wages paid each employe.

At nearly all the factories, mills and mines visited, the output and capacity, together with the aggregate amount of sales, in dollars per year, were taken with the express purpose of giving space to their publication in this Report. But as they represent only a part of the industries in the State and as the Eleventh census will contain a compilation of capacity and yearly business of all Iowa industries it is thought imprudent to publish matter in this report covered in a more thorough and comprehensive manner by the United States census department.

BAKERS.

CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.	No. of persons receiving specified wages—males.	Percentage.	NO. WORKING SPECIFIED HOURS PER DAY.			NO. PAID AT SPECIFIED TIMES.			NO. LOSING SPECIFIED TIME PER YEAR.			Average yearly earnings.
			No. working 8 hours and over but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over but less than 12.	No. working 12 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-month- ly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.	No. losing 1 month but less than 3.	
Under \$ .50..	*8	2.38	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	\$107.30
\$.50 but under .75..	*15	4.46	.....	.....	15	13	.....	2	.....	15	.....	179.80
.75 but under 1.00..	31	9.23	.....	5	26	21	.....	10	.....	31	.....	252.30
1.00 but under 1.25..	24	7.14	.....	.....	24	24	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	324.80
1.25 but under 1.50..	36	10.71	.....	.....	36	31	5	.....	.....	36	.....	307.30
1.50 but under 1.75..	73	21.75	.....	9	64	62	.....	11	.....	73	.....	400.80
1.75 but under 2.00..	90	26.78	.....	23	67	69	8	13	.....	90	.....	542.30
2.00 but under 2.50..	33	9.82	.....	17	16	33	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	652.50
2.50 but under 3.00..	19	5.65	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	797.50
3.00 but under 3.50..	7	2.06	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	942.50
3.50 but under 4.00..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.00 and over .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	336	100.00	.....	54	256	287	13	36	.....	336	.....	\$471.01

\* Apprentices.

BLACKSMITHS.

Under \$ .50..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$ .50 but under .75..	* 5	1.15	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	196.48
.75 but under 1.00..	* 11	2.53	.....	11	.....	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	267.09
1.00 but under 1.25..	9	2.07	.....	9	.....	5	4	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	327.04
1.25 but under 1.50..	34	7.82	11	23	.....	14	.....	20	.....	13	21	.....	392.72
1.50 but under 1.75..	107	24.60	.....	107	.....	49	.....	58	22	30	46	.....	460.14
1.75 but under 2.00..	119	27.36	.....	119	.....	76	.....	43	36	.....	83	.....	529.10
2.00 but under 2.50..	72	16.55	9	63	.....	31	13	28	18	34	20	.....	648.31
2.50 but under 3.00..	57	13.10	32	25	.....	23	9	25	.....	4	53	.....	741.23
3.00 but under 3.50..	21	4.82	13	8	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	21	.....	871.00
3.50 but under 4.00..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.00 and over .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	435	100.00	65	370	.....	214	26	195	92	99	244	.....	\$547.48

\* Apprentices.

BOILER MAKERS.

Under \$ .50..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$ .50 but under .75..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.75 but under 1.00..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.00 but under 1.25..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.25 but under 1.50..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.50 but under 1.75..	21	10.61	.....	21	.....	4	.....	17	.....	8	13	.....	447.74
1.75 but under 2.00..	28	14.14	.....	28	.....	3	.....	25	.....	13	15	.....	520.25
2.00 but under 2.50..	71	35.86	.....	71	.....	20	.....	51	.....	24	47	.....	619.80
2.50 but under 3.00..	68	34.34	.....	68	.....	14	.....	54	.....	19	49	.....	753.89
3.00 but under 3.50..	10	5.05	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	7	3	.....	921.05
3.50 but under 4.00..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.00 and over .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	198	100.00	.....	198	.....	41	.....	157	.....	71	127	.....	\$648.75

## BOOK-BINDERS.

CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.	No. of persons receiving specified wages—males.	Percentage.	NO. WORKING SPECIFIED HOURS PER DAY.			NO. PAID AT SPECIFIED TIMES.			NO. LOSING SPECIFIED TIME PER YEAR.				Average yearly earnings.
			No. working 8 hours and over but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over but less than 12.	No. working 12 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-month- ly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.	No. losing 1 month but less than 3.	No. losing 3 months but less than 6.	
Under \$ .50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$
\$ .50 but under .75	7	3.03	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	233.16
.75 but under 1.00	11	4.76	.....	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	300.16
1.00 but under 1.25	29	12.55	.....	29	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	387.16
1.25 but under 1.50	54	23.38	28	28	.....	46	8	.....	23	31	.....	.....	449.33
1.50 but under 1.75	73	31.60	36	37	.....	60	13	.....	29	44	.....	.....	517.50
1.75 but under 2.00	37	16.02	12	25	.....	31	6	.....	17	20	.....	.....	625.75
2.00 but under 2.50	20	8.66	7	13	.....	16	4	.....	8	12	.....	.....	761.80
2.50 but under 3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.00 but under 3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.50 but under 4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.00 and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	231	100.00	83	148	.....	200	31	.....	77	154	.....	.....	\$510.88

\* Apprentices.

## BRICK-LAYERS AND STONE-MASONS.

	Under \$ .50..										\$
\$ .50 but under .75..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.75 but under 1.00..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1.00 but under 1.25..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1.25 but under 1.50..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1.50 but under 1.75..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1.75 but under 2.00..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2.00 but under 2.50..	10	2.53	....	10	....	10	....	....	....	10	380.00
2.50 but under 3.00..	14	6.33	....	14	....	7	....	7	....	14	497.80
3.00 but under 3.50..	37	16.74	....	37	....	37	....	....	....	37	570.00
3.50 but under 4.00..	56	25.34	....	56	....	56	....	....	....	56	665.00
4.00 and over .....	104	47.06	....	104	....	90	....	14	....	104	902.50
Total .....	221	100.00	....	221	....	200	....	21	....	221	\$741.89.

## BRICK AND TILE MAKERS.

	Under \$ .50..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ .....
\$ .50 but under	.75..	4	1.04	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4 114.00
.75 but under	1.00..	13	3.37	13	13	.....	.....	.....	13 127.30
1.00 but under	1.25..	67	17.36	67	67	.....	.....	.....	67 203.30
1.25 but under	1.50..	161	41.71	161	161	.....	.....	.....	161 266.00
1.50 but under	1.75..	120	31.08	120	120	.....	.....	.....	120 285.00
1.75 but under	2.00..	4	1.04	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4 332.50
2.00 but under	2.50..	5	1.29	5	5	.....	.....	.....	5 427.50
2.50 but under	3.00..	12	3.11	12	12	.....	.....	.....	12 522.50
3.00 but under	3.50..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.50 but under	4.00..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.00 and over.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total..	.....	386	100.00	386	386	.....	.....	.....	386 \$265.53

BUTTER AND CHEESE MAKERS.

CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.	No. of persons receiving specified wages—males.	Percentage	NO. WORKING SPECIFIED HOURS PER DAY.			NO. PAID AT SPECIFIED TIMES.			NO. LOSING SPECIFIED TIME PER YEAR.				Average yearly earnings.
			No. working 8 hours and over but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over but less than 12.	No. working 12 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-monthly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.	No. losing 1 month but less than 3.	No. losing 3 months but less than 6.	
Under \$ .50..	1	.37	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	\$ 127.30
\$ .50 but under .75..	1	.37	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	165.30
.75 but under 1.00..	3	1.13	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	343.84
1.00 but under 1.25..	63	23.60	.....	60	3	7	.....	56	7	.....	58	.....	818.57
1.25 but under 1.50..	57	21.35	.....	57	.....	2	.....	55	5	.....	52	.....	439.70
1.50 but under 1.75..	77	28.84	5	71	1	.....	1	76	7	.....	70	.....	507.79
1.75 but under 2.00..	64	23.97	1	63	.....	2	1	61	3	.....	60	1	604.35
2.00 but under 2.50..	1	.37	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	844.25
2.50 but under 3.00..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.00 but under 3.50..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.50 but under 4.00..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.00 and over.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	267	100.00	7	255	5	12	6	249	26	.....	238	3	\$468.46

BOTTLING WORKS.

Under \$ .50..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ .....
\$ .50 but under .75..	*5	4.43	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	252.30
.75 but under 1.00..	*17	15.04	.....	17	.....	17	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	324.80
1.00 but under 1.25..	58	51.33	.....	58	.....	58	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	397.30
1.25 but under 1.50..	11	9.73	.....	11	.....	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	469.80
1.50 but under 1.75..	3	2.68	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	542.30
1.75 but under 2.00..	4	3.54	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	652.50
2.00 but under 2.50..	15	13.27	.....	15	.....	15	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	797.12
2.50 but under 3.00..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.00 but under 3.50..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.50 but under 4.00..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.00 and over .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	113	100.00	.....	113	.....	113	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	.....	\$452.99

\*Female.

BUGGY TOP MAKERS.

Under \$ .50..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ .....
\$ .50 but under .75..	46	54.12	.....	46	.....	46	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	179.80
.75 but under 1.00..	8	9.41	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	252.30
1.00 but under 1.25..	5	5.88	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	324.80
1.25 but under 1.50..	6	7.06	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	397.30
1.50 but under 1.75..	10	11.76	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	469.80
1.75 but under 2.00..	2	2.35	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	542.30
2.00 but under 2.50..	6	7.06	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	652.50
2.50 but under 3.00..	1	1.18	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	797.12
3.00 but under 3.50..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.50 but under 4.00..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.00 and over .....	1	1.18	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1232.50
Total .....	85	100.00	.....	85	.....	85	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	\$306.17

## BARBERS.—MALES.

CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.	No. of persons receiving specified wages.	Percentage.	NO. WORKING SPECIFIED HOURS PER DAY.		NO. PAID AT SPECIFIED TIMES.			NO. LOSING SPECIFIED TIME PER YEAR.				Average yearly earnings.
			ann over.	ann over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-monthly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.	No. losing 1 month, but less than 3.	No. losing 3 months, but less than 5.	
Under \$ .50.												
\$.50 but under .75.												
.75 but under 1.00.												
1.00 but under 1.25.	13	4.74		9	13				13			324.80
1.25 but under 1.50.	30	14.23		18	30				30			397.30
1.50 but under 1.75.	64	23.38		26	64				51	13		464.12
1.75 but under 2.00.	88	32.12		30	88				64	24		531.08
2.00 but under 2.50.	52	18.96		18	52				33	19		622.87
2.50 but under 3.00.	18	6.57		7	18				12	6		721.78
3.00 but under 3.50.												
3.50 but under 4.00.												
4.00 and over												
Total .....	274	100.00		117	157	274			212	62		\$514.74

## BOOT AND SHOE FACTORIES—FEMALES.

Under \$ .50.												
\$.50 but under .75.	10	7.19		10	10				10			179.80
.75 but under 1.00.	26	18.71		26	26				26			262.30
1.00 but under 1.25.	44	31.65		44	44				44			324.80
1.25 but under 1.50.	36	26.90		36	36				36			397.30
1.50 but under 1.75.	7	5.04		7	7				7			469.80
1.75 but under 2.00.	11	7.91		11	11				11			542.30
2.00 but under 2.50.	4	2.88		4	4				4			652.50
2.50 but under 3.00.	1	.72		1	1				1			797.50
3.00 but under 3.50.												
3.50 but under 4.00.												
4.00 and over												
Total .....	130	100.00		130	130				130			\$354.08

## BOOT AND SHOE FACTORIES—MALES.

Under \$ .50.												
\$.50 but under .75.												
.75 but under 1.00.	45	19.66		45	45				45			252.30
1.00 but under 1.25.	26	11.35		26	26				26			324.80
1.25 but under 1.50.	47	20.53		47	47				47			397.30
1.50 but under 1.75.	22	9.61		22	22				22			469.80
1.75 but under 2.00.	20	8.73		20	20				20			542.30
2.00 but under 2.50.	25	10.92		25	25				25			652.30
2.50 but under 3.00.	19	8.30		19	19				19			797.50
3.00 but under 3.50.	3	1.31		3	3				3			942.50
3.50 but under 4.00.	2	.87		2	2				2			1087.50
4.00 and over	20	8.73		20	20				20			1232.50
Total .....	220	100.00		220	220				220			\$529.50

BURLINGTON LUMBER MILLS.

CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.	No. of persons receiving specified wages—males.	Percentage.	NO. WORKING SPECIFIED HOURS PER DAY.			NO. PAID AT SPECIFIED TIMES.			NO. LOSING SPECIFIED TIME PER DAY.			Average yearly earnings.
			No. working 8 hours and over but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over but less than 11.	No. working 11 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-month- ly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.	No. losing 1 month but less than 3.	
Under \$ .50	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ .....
.50 but under .75	1	.49	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 148.50
.75 but under 1.00	6	2.93	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 198.00
1.00 but under 1.25	31	15.12	.....	31	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 257.40
1.25 but under 1.50	137	66.83	.....	137	.....	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137 313.63
1.50 but under 1.75	14	6.83	.....	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 346.50
1.75 but under 2.00	9	4.39	.....	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 430.06
2.00 but under 2.50	3	1.46	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 519.75
2.50 but under 3.00	3	1.46	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 594.00
3.00 but under 3.50	1	.49	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 693.00
3.50 but under 4.00	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
4.00 and over	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total	205	100.00	.....	205	.....	205	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	205 \$317.29

CLINTON LUMBER MILLS.

Under \$ .50..	16	.73	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16	\$ 78.96
.50 but under .75..	103	4.72	.....	103	.....	.....	.....	103	.....	.....	.....	103	110.92
.75 but under 1.00..	84	3.85	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	84	156.04
1.00 but under 1.25..	148	6.79	.....	148	.....	.....	.....	148	.....	.....	.....	148	208.68
1.25 but under 1.50..	1,346	61.72	.....	1,346	.....	.....	.....	1,346	.....	.....	.....	1,346	253.80
1.50 but under 1.75..	206	9.45	.....	206	.....	.....	.....	206	.....	.....	.....	206	290.80
1.75 but under 2.00..	88	4.03	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	88	349.68
2.00 but under 2.50..	113	5.18	.....	113	.....	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	.....	113	410.54
2.50 but under 3.00..	45	2.06	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	45	513.24
3.00 but under 3.50..	27	1.24	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	27	607.24
3.50 but under 4.00..	3	.14	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	691.84
4.00 and over .....	2	.09	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	836.60
Total .....	2,181	100.00	.....	2,181	.....	.....	.....	2,181	.....	.....	.....	2,181	\$256.09

DAVENPORT LUMBER MILLS.

Under \$ .50..	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	\$ .....
.50 but under .75..	2	.32	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	106.15
.75 but under 1.00..	10	1.58	.....	10	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	161.15
1.00 but under 1.25..	3	.48	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	213.25
1.25 but under 1.50..	85	13.45	.....	85	.....	81	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	259.67
1.50 but under 1.75..	399	63.13	.....	399	.....	281	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	399	315.02
1.75 but under 2.00..	34	5.38	.....	34	.....	31	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	351.26
2.00 but under 2.50..	46	7.26	.....	46	.....	33	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	445.83
2.50 but under 3.00..	15	2.37	.....	15	.....	11	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	513.38
3.00 but under 3.50..	17	2.69	.....	17	.....	15	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	602.16
3.50 but under 4.00..	9	1.42	.....	9	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	612.17
4.00 and over .....	12	1.90	.....	12	.....	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	847.27
Total .....	632	100.00	.....	632	.....	478	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	632	\$342.25





## TOTAL LUMBER MILLS.

CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.	No. of persons receiving specified wages--males.	Percentage.	WORKING HOURS PER DAY.		NO. PAID AT SPECIFIED TIMES.			NO. LOSING SPECIFIED TIME PER YEAR.				Average yearly earnings.
			and over but less than 11.	No. working 11 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-monthly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than one month.	No. losing 1 month but less than 3.	No. losing 3 months but less than 6.	
Under \$ .50..	23	42	16	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	23	\$ 73.48
.50 but under .75	157	2.63	110	27	21	..	..	..	..	..	137	126.48
.75 but under 1.00	182	3.40	93	89	75	..	..	..	..	..	182	177.48
1.00 but under 1.25	288	5.52	176	112	79	..	..	..	..	..	288	228.48
1.25 but under 1.50	2,292	43.92	1,750	542	764	..	..	..	..	..	2,292	279.48
1.50 but under 1.75	1,422	27.23	615	807	843	2	..	..	..	..	1,422	330.48
1.75 but under 2.00	344	6.59	163	181	151	..	..	..	..	..	344	361.48
2.00 but under 2.50	298	5.71	153	145	113	..	..	..	..	..	298	459.00
2.50 but under 3.00	98	1.78	60	33	26	..	..	..	..	..	98	561.00
3.00 but under 3.50	76	1.43	25	41	30	..	..	..	..	..	76	663.00
3.50 but under 4.00	20	.56	5	24	13	..	..	..	..	..	20	765.00
4.00 and over .....	36	.60	9	27	13	..	..	..	..	..	36	807.00
Total..	5,219	100.00	318	2,045	1,942	3	..	..	..	..	5,219	\$322.70

## CLERKS—MALES.

CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.	No. of persons receiving specified wages.	Percentage.	NO. WORKING SPECIFIED HOURS PER DAY.			NO. PAID AT SPECIFIED TIMES.			NO. LOSING SPECIFIED TIME PER YEAR.				Average yearly earnings.
			No. working 8 hours and over but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over but less than 12.	No. working 12 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-monthly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.	No. losing 1 month but less than 2.	No. losing 3 months but less than 6.	
Under \$ .50..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
\$.50 but under .75..	67	3.42	7	29	31	80	..	37	29	38	..	..	256.70
.75 but under 1.00..	117	5.97	21	43	53	36	..	..	53	64	..	..	353.42
1.00 but under 1.25..	309	15.24	23	96	190	116	21	193	148	154	7	..	407.90
1.25 but under 1.50..	513	26.67	33	162	318	207	21	245	278	224	11	..	494.27
1.50 but under 1.75..	428	21.83	19	144	305	188	17	223	186	234	2	..	555.33
1.75 but under 2.00..	280	13.25	15	81	164	102	14	144	114	143	3	..	670.07
2.00 but under 2.50..	185	9.44	13	75	57	71	9	105	93	97	5	..	831.18
2.50 but under 3.00..	55	2.80	4	22	29	20	8	32	31	24	..	..	973.68
3.00 but under 3.50..	27	1.38	3	10	14	7	2	18	16	11	..	..	1125.28
3.50 but under 4.00..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.00 and over ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	1,961	100.00	138	602	1,161	777	66	1,118	948	1,079	34	..	\$654.55

## CLERKS—FEMALES.

Under \$ .50..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$ ..
\$.50 but under .75..	186	10.56	13	68	..	..	..	94	35	154	7	..	188.75
.75 but under 1.00..	338	18.21	21	123	..	13	..	225	97	238	3	..	255.88
1.00 but under 1.25..	490	26.40	36	221	..	97	20	173	96	384	10	..	328.93
1.25 but under 1.50..	396	21.34	17	250	..	65	..	131	87	301	8	..	421.95
1.50 but under 1.75..	287	15.46	24	132	..	75	..	112	72	210	5	..	477.80
1.75 but under 2.00..	133	7.17	9	76	..	64	16	53	47	83	3	..	557.24
2.00 but under 2.50..	12	.64	..	7	..	5	..	7	4	8	..	..	672.06
2.50 but under 3.00..	4	.22	..	3	..	1	..	3	3	1	..	..	810.31
3.00 but under 3.50..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.50 but under 4.00..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.00 and over ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	1,836	100.00	120	900	..	22	36	798	441	1,379	36	..	\$363.06

## COOPERS—MALES.

Under \$ .50..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$ ..
\$.50 but under .75..	6	1.43	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	152.76
.75 but under 1.00..	14	3.33	..	14	..	14	..	..	..	..	14	..	233.16
1.00 but under 1.25..	75	17.86	..	75	..	75	..	..	..	..	75	..	281.40
1.25 but under 1.50..	70	16.67	..	70	..	65	..	5	..	..	70	..	335.00
1.50 but under 1.75..	65	15.48	..	65	..	40	..	25	..	..	65	..	423.44
1.75 but under 2.00..	80	19.05	..	80	..	70	..	10	..	..	80	..	487.76
2.00 but under 2.50..	55	13.00	..	55	..	30	..	25	..	..	55	..	508.16
2.50 but under 3.00..	30	7.14	..	30	..	25	..	5	..	..	30	..	670.00
3.00 but under 3.50..	25	5.95	..	25	..	25	..	..	..	..	25	..	804.00
3.50 but under 4.00..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.00 and over ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	420	100.00	..	420	..	350	..	70	..	..	420	..	\$444.61

CRACKER FACTORY EMPLOYES—MALES.

CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.	No. of persons receiving specified wages.	Percentage.	NO. WORKING SPECIFIED HOURS PER DAY.			NO. PAID AT SPECIFIED TIMES.			NO. LOSING SPECIFIED TIME PER YEAR.			Average yearly earnings.
			No. working 8 hours and over but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over but less than 12.	No. working 12 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-month- ly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.	No. losing 1 month but less than 3.	
Under \$ .50..	19	23.17	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	179.80
.50 but under .75..	8	9.76	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	252.30
.75 but under 1.00..	7	8.54	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	324.80
1.00 but under 1.25..	11	13.41	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	397.30
1.25 but under 1.50..	20	24.39	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	469.80
1.50 but under 1.75..	5	6.10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	542.30
1.75 but under 2.00..	8	9.76	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	652.50
2.00 but under 2.50..	4	4.87	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	797.60
2.50 but under 3.00..												
3.00 but under 3.50..												
3.50 but under 4.00..												
4.00 and over .....												
Totals .....	82	100.00		82		82				82		\$397.49

CRACKER FACTORY EMPLOYES—FEMALES.

Under \$ .50..	7	12.28	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	\$107.30
.50 but under .75..	29	50.88	...	29	...	29	...	...	...	29	...	...	179.80
.75 but under 1.00..	8	14.04	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	252.30
1.00 but under 1.25..	9	15.79	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	324.80
1.25 but under 1.50..	3	5.26	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	397.30
1.50 but under 1.75..	1	1.75	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	469.80
1.75 but under 2.00..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.00 but under 2.50..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.50 but under 3.00..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.00 but under 3.50..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.50 but under 4.00..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.00 and over .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....	57	100.00	...	57	...	57	...	...	...	57	...	...	\$220.50

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKERS.

Under \$ .50..	12	6.32	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	5	7	...	\$ 96.30
.50 but under .75..	4	2.11	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	3	...	144.55
.75 but under 1.00..	7	3.68	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	1	6	...	235.89
1.00 but under 1.25..	18	9.47	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	6	12	...	318.93
1.25 but under 1.50..	15	7.89	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	4	11	...	375.19
1.50 but under 1.75..	32	16.84	...	32	...	32	...	...	...	21	11	...	457.55
1.75 but under 2.00..	21	11.05	...	21	...	21	...	...	...	11	10	...	527.47
2.00 but under 2.50..	34	17.90	...	34	...	34	...	...	...	14	20	...	620.44
2.50 but under 3.00..	9	4.74	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	3	6	...	757.20
3.00 but under 3.50..	20	10.53	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	7	13	...	941.02
3.50 but under 4.00..	8	4.21	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	3	5	...	1035.94
4.00 but over .....	10	5.26	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	3	7	...	1066.65
...	190	100.00	...	190	...	190	...	...	...	79	111	...	\$ 444.58

CARPENTERS.

CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.	No. of persons receiving specified wages—males.	Percentage.	NO. WORKING SPECIFIED HOURS PER DAY.			NO. PAID AT SPECIFIED TIMES.			NO. LOSING SPECIFIED TIME PER YEAR.			Average yearly earnings.	
			No. working 8 hours and over but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over but less than 12.	No. working 12 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-month- ly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.	No. losing 1 month but less than 3.		No. losing 3 months but less than 6.
Under \$ .50..	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
\$ .50 but under .75..	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.75 but under 1.00..	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1.00 but under 1.25..	*20	.77	....	20	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	20	212.60
1.25 but under 1.50..	4	.15	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	260.30
1.50 but under 1.75..	128	4.91	....	128	....	105	....	23	....	....	....	128	307.80
1.75 but under 2.00..	187	7.17	32	155	....	127	....	60	13	49	....	125	408.33
2.00 but under 2.50..	1,791	68.73	880	911	....	1,667	....	124	....	27	....	1,764	435.50
2.50 but under 3.00..	445	17.08	240	205	....	438	....	7	4	....	....	441	523.13
3.00 but under 3.50..	31	1.10	31	....	....	31	....	....	8	....	....	23	715.63
3.50 but under 4.00..	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4.00 and over .....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total .....	2,606	100.00	1,183	1,423	....	2,392	....	214	25	76	....	2,505	\$440.17

\* Apprentices.

OIGAR-MAKERS.

Under \$ .50..	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	\$ .....
\$ .50 but under .75..	*12	2.41	12	....	....	12	....	....	....	12	....	....	146.56
.75 but under 1.00..	*27	5.42	27	....	....	11	....	16	....	6	21	....	237.41
1.00 but under 1.25..	39	7.83	39	....	....	15	....	24	....	39	....	....	329.23
1.25 but under 1.50..	37	5.43	37	....	....	28	....	9	....	30	3	4	380.05
1.50 but under 1.75..	68	13.66	68	....	....	38	....	30	....	57	5	6	452.93
1.75 but under 2.00..	138	27.71	138	....	....	12	....	126	....	87	45	6	528.47
2.00 but under 2.50..	150	30.12	150	....	....	72	....	78	....	126	15	9	628.05
2.50 but under 3.00..	27	5.42	27	....	....	3	....	24	....	16	8	3	749.00
3.00 but under 3.50..	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
3.50 but under 4.00..	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
4.00 and over .....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Total .....	498	100.00	498	....	....	191	....	307	....	261	109	28	\$508.89

\* Apprentices.

CREAMERY SUPPLIES AND EGG CASES.

Under \$ .50..	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
\$ .50 but under .75..	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.75 but under 1.00..	*73	46.50	....	73	....	73	....	....	....	73	....	....	252.30
1.00 but under 1.25..	21	13.38	....	21	....	21	....	....	....	21	....	....	324.80
1.25 but under 1.50..	32	20.38	....	32	....	32	....	....	....	32	....	....	397.30
1.50 but under 1.75..	15	9.55	....	15	....	15	....	....	....	15	....	....	469.80
1.75 but under 2.00..	3	1.91	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	542.30
2.00 but under 2.50..	2	1.27	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	652.50
2.50 but under 3.00..	7	4.46	....	7	....	7	....	....	....	7	....	....	797.12
3.00 but under 3.50..	4	2.55	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	942.50
3.50 but under 4.00..	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
4.00 and over .....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Totals .....	157	100.00	....	157	....	157	....	....	....	157	....	....	\$377.57

\* Females.

ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY MOTORNEERS AND CONDUCTORS.

CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.	No. of persons receiving specified wages—males.	Percentage.	NO. WORKING SPECIFIED HOURS PER DAY.			NO. PAID AT SPECIFIED TIMES.			NO. LOSING SPECIFIED TIME PER YEAR.			Average yearly earnings.
			No. working 8 hours and over, but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over, but less than 12.	No. working 12 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-month- ly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.	No. losing 1 month, but less than 3.	
Under \$ .50..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.50 but under .75..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.75 but under 1.00..	4	1.27	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	317.55
1.00 but under 1.25..	17	5.30	.....	.....	17	8	9	.....	17	.....	.....	408.80
1.25 but under 1.50..	88	27.94	.....	.....	88	31	.....	57	88	.....	.....	500.05
1.50 but under 1.75..	99	31.43	.....	.....	99	74	12	13	99	.....	.....	581.30
1.75 but under 2.00..	100	31.75	.....	.....	100	77	90	3	100	.....	.....	682.55
2.00 but under 2.50..	7	2.22	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	821.25
2.50 but under 3.00..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.00 but under 3.50..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.50 but under 4.00..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.00 and over .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	315	100.00	.....	.....	315	127	111	77	315	.....	.....	8583.42

\*73 conductors and motorneers in Des Moines are paid every day at 5:00 o'clock P. M. The yearly earnings of motorneers and conductors are based on full time, Sundays not excepted.

ENGINEERS, STATIONERY.

Under \$ .50..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ .....
.50 but under .75..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.75 but under 1.00..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.00 but under 1.25..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.25 but under 1.50..	8	4.06	.....	5	3	5	.....	3	.....	8	.....	.....	307.30
1.50 but under 1.75..	53	26.90	.....	31	22	29	8	16	.....	53	.....	.....	400.80
1.75 but under 2.00..	72	36.55	.....	35	37	32	11	29	.....	63	9	.....	537.15
2.00 but under 2.50..	44	22.34	.....	28	16	25	4	15	.....	41	3	.....	649.12
2.50 but under 3.00..	13	6.60	.....	8	5	5	.....	8	.....	13	.....	.....	797.50
3.00 but under 3.50..	7	3.55	.....	4	3	3	.....	4	.....	7	.....	.....	942.50
3.50 but under 4.00..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.00 and over .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	197	100.00	.....	111	86	90	23	75	.....	185	12	.....	\$569.93

EXPRESSMEN.

Under \$ .50..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ .....
.50 but under .75..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.75 but under 1.00..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.00 but under 1.25..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.25 but under 1.50..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.50 but under 1.75..	57	52.39	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	57	57	.....	.....	.....	497.34
1.75 but under 2.00..	33	30.28	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	33	33	.....	.....	.....	574.09
2.00 but under 2.50..	19	17.43	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	19	19	.....	.....	.....	690.75
2.50 but under 3.00..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.00 but under 3.50..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.50 but under 4.00..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.00 and over .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	109	100.00	.....	109	.....	.....	.....	109	109	.....	.....	.....	\$554.83

FURNITURE WORKERS—MALES.

CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.	No. of persons receiving specified wages.	Percentage.	NO. WORKING SPECIFIED HOURS PER DAY.			NO. PAID AT SPECIFIED TIMES.			NO. LOSING SPECIFIED TIME PER YEAR.			Average yearly earnings.	
			No. working 8 hours and over but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over but less than 12.	No. working 12 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-month- ly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.	No. losing 1 month but less than 3.		No. losing 3 months but less than 6.
Under \$ .50 ..	3	1.84	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	\$ 179.80
\$.50 but under .75 ..	7	4.29	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	252.30
.75 but under 1.00 ..	12	7.36	.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	324.80
1.00 but under 1.25 ..	18	11.04	.....	18	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	397.30
1.25 but under 1.50 ..	27	16.57	.....	27	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	469.80
1.50 but under 1.75 ..	39	23.93	.....	39	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	542.30
1.75 but under 2.00 ..	23	14.11	.....	23	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	652.50
2.00 but under 2.50 ..	20	12.27	.....	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	797.50
2.50 but under 3.00 ..	11	6.75	.....	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	942.50
3.00 but under 3.50 ..	3	1.84	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1087.50
3.50 but under 4.00 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.00 and over .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	163	100.00	.....	163	.....	163	.....	.....	.....	163	.....	.....	\$563.04

FURNITURE WORKERS—FEMALES.

Under \$ .50 ..	8	15.69	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	\$107.30
\$ .50 but under .75 ..	15	29.41	.....	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	179.80
.75 but under 1.00 ..	13	25.49	.....	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	252.30
1.00 but under 1.25 ..	9	17.65	.....	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	324.80
1.25 but under 1.50 ..	6	11.76	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	397.30
1.50 but under 1.75 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.75 but under 2.00 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.00 but under 2.50 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.50 but under 3.00 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.00 but under 3.50 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.50 but under 4.00 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.00 and over .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	51	100.00	.....	51	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	\$238.08

HARNESS MAKERS.

Under \$ .50 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
\$ .50 but under .75 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.75 but under 1.00 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.00 but under 1.25 ..	8	2.77	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	321.72
1.25 but under 1.50 ..	22	7.61	.....	22	.....	17	.....	5	.....	10	12	9	.....	380.22
1.50 but under 1.75 ..	49	16.95	.....	49	.....	37	.....	12	.....	18	23	4	.....	424.25
1.75 but under 2.00 ..	61	21.11	.....	61	.....	33	.....	28	.....	33	24	7	.....	513.93
2.00 but under 2.50 ..	82	28.37	.....	82	.....	52	.....	30	.....	54	21	.....	.....	620.73
2.50 but under 3.00 ..	67	23.19	.....	67	.....	45	.....	22	.....	31	3	.....	.....	779.92
3.00 but under 3.50 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.50 but under 4.00 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.00 and over .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	289	100.00	.....	289	.....	192	.....	97	.....	153	116	20	.....	\$571.73

HOTEL EMPLOYES—MALES.

CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.	No. of persons receiving specified wages.	Percentage.	NO. WORKING SPECIFIED HOURS PER DAY.			NO. PAID AT SPECIFIED TIMES.			NO. LOSING SPECIFIED TIME PER YEAR.				Average yearly earnings.
			No. working 8 hours and over but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over but less than 12.	No. working 12 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-monthly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.	No. losing 1 month but less than 3.	No. losing 3 months but less than 6.	
Under \$ .50..	93	29.71	11	60	33	31	...	62	97	...	...	...	\$149.65
\$ .50 but under .75..	135	43.13	2	71	62	59	...	78	135	...	...	...	226.30
.75 but under 1.00..	24	7.67	3	12	0	9	...	15	24	...	...	...	317.55
1.00 but under 1.25..	9	2.88	...	4	3	4	...	5	9	...	...	...	407.80
1.25 but under 1.50..	21	6.70	6	8	17	10	...	11	21	...	...	...	490.05
1.50 but under 1.75..	15	4.79	2	8	5	6	...	9	15	...	...	...	591.30
1.75 but under 2.00..	7	2.24	...	3	4	2	...	5	7	...	...	...	682.55
2.00 but under 2.50..	3	.96	...	3	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	821.25
2.50 but under 3.00..	2	.64	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	993.75
3.00 but under 3.50..	4	1.28	...	4	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	1186.25
3.50 but under 4.00..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.00 and over ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....	313	100.00	24	175	114	122	...	191	313	...	...	...	\$283.69

NOTE.—With very few exceptions board is included with wages, but as a rule, hotel employees work seven days per week.

HOTEL EMPLOYES—FEMALES.

Under \$ .50..	517	71.91	54	280	174	220	9	288	517	...	...	...	\$149.65
\$ .50 but under .75..	171	23.78	7	62	102	107	3	61	171	...	...	...	226.30
.75 but under 1.00..	20	2.78	3	9	8	9	...	11	20	...	...	...	317.55
1.00 but under 1.25..	2	.28	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	407.80
1.25 but under 1.50..	9	1.25	1	6	2	4	...	5	9	...	...	...	490.05
1.50 but under 1.75..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.75 but under 2.00..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.00 but under 2.50..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.50 but under 3.00..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.00 but under 3.50..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.50 but under 4.00..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.00 and over ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....	719	100.00	65	368	286	344	12	365	719	...	...	...	\$178.91

NOTE.—With very few exceptions board is included with wages, but as a rule, hotel employees work seven days per week.

LIME AND STUCCO BURNERS.

Under \$ .50..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$ .50 but under .75..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.75 but under 1.00..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.00 but under 1.25..	55	11.96	...	55	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	55	146.00
1.25 but under 1.50..	215	46.74	...	215	...	215	...	...	...	...	...	215	186.88
1.50 but under 1.75..	163	35.43	...	163	...	163	...	...	...	...	...	163	219.00
1.75 but under 2.00..	20	4.35	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	20	255.50
2.00 but under 2.50..	7	1.52	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	292.00
2.50 but under 3.00..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.00 but under 3.50..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.50 but under 4.00..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.00 and over ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....	460	100.00	...	460	...	460	...	...	...	...	...	460	\$197.95



MACHINISTS.

CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.	No. of persons receiving specified wages—males.	Percentage.	NO. WORKING SPECIFIED HOURS PER DAY.			NO. PAID AT SPECIFIED TIMES.			NO. LOSING SPECIFIED TIME PER YEAR.				Average yearly earnings.
			No. working 8 hours and over but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over but less than 12.	No. working 12 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-monthly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.	No. losing 1 month but less than 3.	No. losing 3 months but less than 6.	
Under \$ .50..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	\$ .....
\$.50 but under .75..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.75 but under 1.00..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1.00 but under 1.25..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1.25 but under 1.50..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1.50 but under 1.75..	11	2.41	....	11	....	8	....	3	....	2	6	3	406.18
1.75 but under 2.00..	43	9.43	....	43	....	29	....	14	....	10	21	12	470.02
2.00 but under 2.50..	184	40.35	....	184	....	110	5	60	....	29	123	36	582.16
2.50 but under 3.00..	171	37.50	....	171	....	106	7	58	....	18	126	27	732.89
3.00 but under 3.50..	47	10.31	....	47	....	21	....	26	....	7	21	19	779.17
3.50 but under 4.00..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4.00 and over .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals .....	456	100.00	....	456	....	274	12	170	....	66	299	91	\$644.11

NOTE.—Thirteen of the above machinists in the employ of the Des Moines Street R. Co., are paid every day at 5 o'clock P. M.

MAKERS OF IRON PUMPS, PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES AND GENERAL BRASS GOODS.

Under \$ .50..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	\$ .....
\$ .50 but under .75..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.75 but under 1.00..	19	6.53	....	19	....	19	....	....	....	19	....	....	252.30
1.00 but under 1.25..	24	8.25	....	24	....	24	....	....	....	24	....	....	324.80
1.25 but under 1.50..	48	13.49	....	48	....	41	....	7	....	48	....	....	397.30
1.50 but under 1.75..	67	23.03	....	67	....	54	....	13	....	67	....	....	469.80
1.75 but under 2.00..	31	10.65	....	31	....	26	....	5	....	31	....	....	542.30
2.00 but under 2.50..	46	15.81	....	46	....	42	....	4	....	46	....	....	652.50
2.50 but under 3.00..	28	9.62	....	28	....	21	....	7	....	28	....	....	797.50
3.00 but under 3.50..	23	7.90	....	23	....	17	....	6	....	23	....	....	942.50
3.50 but under 4.00..	2	.60	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	1087.50
4.00 and over .....	3	1.02	....	3	....	1	....	2	....	3	....	....	1232.50
Totals .....	291	100.00	....	291	....	245	....	46	....	291	....	....	\$497.39

MARBLE CUTTERS.

Under \$ .50..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	\$ .....
\$ .50 but under .75..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.75 but under 1.00..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1.00 but under 1.25..	*6	3.59	....	6	....	6	....	....	....	1	3	2	275.15
1.25 but under 1.50..	*8	4.79	....	8	....	8	....	....	....	1	4	3	318.35
1.50 but under 1.75..	12	7.19	....	12	....	12	....	....	....	3	7	2	422.01
1.75 but under 2.00..	32	19.16	....	32	....	32	....	....	....	8	17	7	479.54
2.00 but under 2.50..	69	41.32	....	69	....	69	....	....	....	12	42	15	572.01
2.50 but under 3.00..	31	18.56	....	31	....	31	....	....	....	5	20	6	705.24
3.00 but under 3.50..	9	5.39	....	9	....	9	....	....	....	2	5	2	830.44
3.50 but under 4.00..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4.00 and over .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total .....	167	100.00	....	167	....	167	....	....	....	32	128	37	\$359.35

MARBLE POLISHERS.

CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.	No. of persons receiving specified wages—males.	Percentage.	NO. WORKING SPECIFIED HOURS PER DAY.			NO. PAID AT SPECIFIED TIMES.			NO. LOSING SPECIFIED TIME PER YEAR.				Average yearly earnings.
			No. working 8 hours and over but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over but less than 12.	No. working 12 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-monthly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.	No. losing 1 month but less than 3.	No. losing 3 months but less than 6.	
Under \$ .50..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ .....
.50 but under .75..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
.75 but under 1.00..	5	4.86	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	2	206.01
1.00 but under 1.25..	11	10.68	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	2	5	4	272.87
1.25 but under 1.50..	21	20.39	...	21	...	21	...	...	...	3	11	7	335.85
1.50 but under 1.75..	49	47.57	...	49	...	49	...	...	...	6	34	9	415.33
1.75 but under 2.00..	17	16.50	...	17	...	17	...	...	...	3	8	6	456.94
2.00 but under 2.50..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
2.50 but under 3.00..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
3.00 but under 3.50..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
3.50 but under 4.00..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
4.00 and over .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Total .....	103	100.00	...	103	...	103	...	...	...	14	61	28	\$351.48

MOULDERS.

Under \$ .50..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ .....
.50 but under .75..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
.75 but under 1.00..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
1.00 but under 1.25..	*1	.78	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	324.80
1.25 but under 1.50..	*3	2.33	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	397.30
1.50 but under 1.75..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
1.75 but under 2.00..	21	16.28	...	21	...	8	3	10	...	9	12	...	496.88
2.00 but under 2.50..	68	52.71	...	68	...	31	7	30	...	33	35	...	627.02
2.50 but under 3.00..	36	27.90	...	36	...	13	9	14	...	16	20	...	764.44
3.00 but under 3.50..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
3.50 but under 4.00..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
4.00 and over .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Total .....	129	100.00	...	129	...	52	19	58	...	62	67	...	\$594.71

\*Apprentices.

PAINTERS.

Under \$ .50..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ .....
.50 but under .75..	2	.40	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	178.22
.75 but under 1.00..	3	.74	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	194.30
1.00 but under 1.25..	5	1.23	...	5	...	5	...	...	2	...	3	...	317.63
1.25 but under 1.50..	34	8.37	...	34	...	4	...	30	...	...	9	25	288.55
1.50 but under 1.75..	20	4.94	...	20	...	3	...	17	...	...	11	9	435.53
1.75 but under 2.00..	37	9.11	15	22	...	13	...	24	...	8	13	16	444.01
2.00 but under 2.50..	142	34.97	43	99	...	33	7	102	...	23	10	109	476.30
2.50 but under 3.00..	163	40.15	72	91	...	64	...	99	...	41	7	115	600.68
3.00 but under 3.50..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
3.50 but under 4.00..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
4.00 and over .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Total .....	406	100.00	130	276	...	125	7	274	3	73	54	276	\$500.14

PACKING HOUSE EMPLOYES.

CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.	No. of persons receiving specified wages—males.	Percentage.	NO. WORKING SPECIFIED HOURS PER DAY.			NO. PAID AT SPECIFIED TIMES.			NO. LOSING SPECIFIED TIME PER YEAR.				Average yearly earnings.
			No. working 8 hours and over, but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over, but less than 12.	No. working 12 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-month- ly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.	No. losing 1 month, but less than 3.	No. losing 3 months, but less than 6.	
Under \$ .50..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$ ..
\$ .50 but under .75..	94	5.64	..	94	..	94	..	..	71	..	23	..	184.42
.75 but under 1.00..	71	4.26	..	71	..	71	..	..	45	..	26	..	218.06
1.00 but under 1.25..	89	5.34	..	89	..	89	..	..	50	..	39	..	324.70
1.25 but under 1.50..	115	6.90	..	115	..	115	..	..	78	..	37	..	403.39
1.50 but under 1.75..	737	44.21	..	737	..	737	..	..	493	..	244	..	476.05
1.75 but under 2.00..	136	8.15	..	136	..	136	..	..	89	..	47	..	548.59
2.00 but under 2.50..	260	15.60	..	260	..	260	..	..	132	..	128	..	647.55
2.50 but under 3.00..	124	7.44	..	124	..	124	..	..	73	..	51	..	800.14
3.00 but under 3.50..	36	2.16	..	36	..	36	..	..	21	..	15	..	833.72
3.50 but under 4.00..	3	.18	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	1153.75
4.00 and over .....	2	.12	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	1304.75
Total .....	1,667	100.00	..	1,667	..	1,667	..	..	1,057	..	610	..	\$492.66

PLASTERERS.

Under \$ .50..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$ ..
\$ .50 but under .75..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.75 but under 1.00..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1.00 but under 1.25..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1.25 but under 1.50..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1.50 but under 1.75..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1.75 but under 2.00..	20	4.37	..	20	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	20	307.20
2.00 but under 2.50..	86	18.78	..	86	..	86	..	..	..	..	..	86	427.56
2.50 but under 3.00..	202	44.10	..	202	..	202	..	..	..	..	..	202	497.20
3.00 but under 3.50..	94	20.52	..	94	..	94	..	..	..	..	..	94	617.50
3.50 but under 4.00..	56	12.23	25	31	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	56	712.56
4.00 and over .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .....	458	100.00	25	433	..	458	..	..	..	..	..	458	\$509.44

PLOW MAKERS.

Under \$ .50..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$ ..
\$ .50 but under .75..	2	1.09	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	17.12
.75 but under 1.00..	3	1.63	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	25.30
1.00 but under 1.25..	7	3.80	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	5	..	..	37.00
1.25 but under 1.50..	38	20.65	..	38	..	38	..	..	17	11	10	..	309.73
1.50 but under 1.75..	61	33.15	..	61	..	61	..	..	10	29	23	..	429.17
1.75 but under 2.00..	30	16.31	..	30	..	30	..	..	6	15	9	..	536.31
2.00 but under 2.50..	27	14.68	..	27	..	27	..	..	9	15	3	..	659.75
2.50 but under 3.00..	12	6.52	..	12	..	12	..	..	3	9	..	..	733.63
3.00 but under 3.50..	3	1.63	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	943.50
3.50 but under 4.00..	1	.54	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1077.30
4.00 and over .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .....	184	100.00	..	184	..	184	..	..	47	93	44	..	\$403.93

## PRINTERS—MALES.

CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.	No. of persons receiving specified wages.	Percentage.	NO. PAID AT SPECIFIED TIMES.			NO. LOSING SPECIFIED TIME PER YEAR.				Average yearly earnings.
			No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-monthly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.	No. losing 1 month, but less than 3.	No. losing 3 months, but less than 6.	
Under \$ .50	3	.66	3				3			\$112.00
.50 but under .75	5	1.40	5				5			179.80
.75 but under 1.00	11	3.07	11				11			252.30
1.00 but under 1.25	7	1.96	7				7			324.80
1.25 but under 1.50	4	1.12	4				4			307.30
1.50 but under 1.75	73	20.39	73				25	38		403.38
1.75 but under 2.00	19	5.30	19				7	12		517.58
2.00 but under 2.50	51	14.25	51				12	39		597.00
2.50 but under 3.00	106	29.51	106				15	21		749.83
3.00 but under 3.50	77	21.50	77				14	53		864.00
3.50 but under 4.00	3	.84	3				3			1047.50
4.00 and over										
Total	358	100.00	358				115	243		\$581.64

\*Apprentices.

## PRINTERS—FEMALES.

Under \$ .50	3	1.30	3		3		3			\$107.40
.50 but under .75	3	1.30	3		3		3			179.80
.75 but under 1.00	14	6.48	14		14		14			252.30
1.00 but under 1.25	20	9.28	20		20		20			324.80
1.25 but under 1.50	21	9.72	21		21		21			307.30
1.50 but under 1.75	73	33.84	73		73		26	47		436.85
1.75 but under 2.00	36	16.67	36		36		19	17		476.85
2.00 but under 2.50	29	13.43	29		29		15	14		573.75
2.50 but under 3.00	17	7.82	17		17		11	6		776.15
3.00 but under 3.50										
3.50 but under 4.00										
4.00 and over										
Total	216	100.00	216		216		132	84		\$454.83

\*Apprentices.

## PICKLING WORKS.

Under \$ .50										\$
.50 but under .75										
.75 but under 1.00	14	11.67	14		14		14			252.30
1.00 but under 1.25	64	53.33	64		64		64			324.80
1.25 but under 1.50	7	5.83	7		7		7			307.30
1.50 but under 1.75	11	9.17	11		11		11			469.80
1.75 but under 2.00	8	6.67	8		8		8			542.30
2.00 but under 2.50	6	5.00	6		6		6			652.50
2.50 but under 3.00	10	8.33	10		10		10			797.12
3.00 but under 3.50										
3.50 but under 4.00										
4.00 and over										
Total	120	100.00	120		120		120			\$404.11

\*Females.

SEAMSTRESSES—FEMALES.

CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.	No. of persons receiving specified wages.	Percentage.	NO. WORKING SPECIFIED HOURS PER DAY.			NO. PAID AT SPECIFIED TIMES.			NO. LOSING SPECIFIED TIME PER YEAR.			Average yearly earnings.	
			No. working 8 hours and over but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over but less than 12.	No. working 12 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-month- ly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.	No. losing 1 month but less than 3.		No. losing 3 months but less than 6.
Under \$ .50..	13	5.99	4	7	2	11	...	2	...	5	8	...	\$ 91.18
\$.50 but under .75..	98	45.16	29	45	24	77	...	21	...	45	53	...	172.42
.75 but under 1.00..	53	24.43	13	28	14	43	...	10	...	30	23	...	248.66
1.00 but under 1.25..	37	17.05	11	17	9	30	...	7	...	15	22	...	310.15
1.25 but under 1.50..	16	7.00	5	8	3	11	...	5	...	5	11	...	376.58
1.50 but under 1.75..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.75 but under 2.00..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.00 but under 2.50..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.50 but under 3.00..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.00 but under 3.50..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.50 but under 4.00..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.00 and over .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....	217	100.00	62	103	52	172	....	45	....	100	117	....	\$223.56

SOAP FACTORY EMPLOYES.

Under \$ .50..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	\$ .....
\$ .50 but under .75..	5	5.75	....	5	....	5	....	....	....	5	....	....	179.80
.75 but under 1.00..	4	4.60	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	252.30
1.00 but under 1.25..	7	8.05	....	7	....	7	....	....	....	7	....	....	324.80
1.25 but under 1.50..	10	11.49	....	10	....	10	....	....	....	10	....	....	397.30
1.50 but under 1.75..	30	34.48	....	30	....	30	....	....	....	30	....	....	469.80
1.75 but under 2.00..	19	21.84	....	19	....	19	....	....	....	19	....	....	542.30
2.00 but under 2.50..	8	9.19	....	8	....	8	....	....	....	8	....	....	652.50
2.50 but under 3.00..	2	2.30	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	797.60
3.00 but under 3.50..	1	1.15	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	942.50
3.50 but under 4.00..	1	1.15	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1087.50
4.00 and over .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total.....	87	100.00	....	87	....	87	....	....	....	87	....	....	\$ 474.00

STOVE FACTORY EMPLOYES.

Under \$ .50..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	\$ .....
\$ .50 but under .75..	2	2.15	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	179.80
.75 but under 1.00..	3	3.23	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	252.30
1.00 but under 1.25..	5	5.38	....	5	....	5	....	....	....	5	....	....	324.80
1.25 but under 1.50..	8	8.60	....	8	....	2	6	....	....	8	....	....	397.30
1.50 but under 1.75..	11	11.83	....	11	....	10	1	....	....	11	....	....	469.80
1.75 but under 2.00..	19	20.43	....	19	....	19	....	....	....	19	....	....	542.30
2.00 but under 2.50..	13	13.98	....	13	....	12	1	....	....	13	....	....	652.50
2.50 but under 3.00..	10	10.75	....	10	....	7	3	....	....	10	....	....	797.60
3.00 but under 3.50..	14	15.05	....	14	....	14	....	....	....	14	....	....	875.00
3.50 but under 4.00..	8	8.60	8	....	....	....	8	....	....	8	....	....	1005.00
4.00 and over .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total .....	93	100.00	8	85	....	72	21	....	....	93	....	....	\$641.71

TAILORS.

CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.	No. of persons receiving specified wages—males.	Percentage.	NO. WORKING SPECIFIED HOURS PER DAY.			NO. PAID AT SPECIFIED TIMES.			NO. LOSING SPECIFIED TIME PER YEAR.				Average yearly earnings.
			No. working 8 hours and over but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over but less than 12.	No. working 12 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-month- ly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.	No. losing 1 month but less than 3.	No. losing 3 months but less than 6.	
Under \$ .50..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ .....
.50 but under .75..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.75 but under 1.00..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.00 but under 1.25..	19	7.22	.....	12	7	19	.....	.....	.....	7	12	.....	309.24
1.25 but under 1.50..	35	13.31	8	15	12	35	.....	.....	.....	14	21	.....	375.92
1.50 but under 1.75..	68	25.86	10	31	27	61	7	.....	.....	37	31	.....	453.45
1.75 but under 2.00..	74	28.13	20	20	25	53	15	6	.....	32	42	.....	518.95
2.00 but under 2.50..	36	13.69	6	17	13	33	.....	3	.....	22	14	.....	633.25
2.50 but under 3.00..	21	7.99	5	12	4	21	.....	.....	.....	9	12	.....	727.38
3.00 but under 3.50..	10	3.80	3	5	2	10	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....	108.70
3.50 but under 4.00..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.00 and over .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	263	100.00	52	121	90	232	22	9	.....	127	136	.....	\$462.66

TINNERS.

Under \$ .50..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ .....
.50 but under .75..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.75 but under 1.00..	47	4.35	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	252.30
1.00 but under 1.25..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.25 but under 1.50..	15	9.32	.....	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	307.30
1.50 but under 1.75..	27	16.77	.....	27	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	19	8	.....	459.24
1.75 but under 2.00..	41	25.46	.....	41	.....	28	.....	13	.....	23	18	.....	524.24
2.00 but under 2.50..	60	37.27	.....	60	.....	41	.....	19	.....	20	20	11	587.32
2.50 but under 3.00..	8	4.97	.....	8	.....	6	.....	2	.....	3	5	.....	759.37
3.00 but under 3.50..	3	1.86	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	942.50
3.50 but under 4.00..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.00 and over .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	161	100.00	.....	161	.....	126	.....	35	.....	90	60	11	\$532.68

\*Apprentices.

TEAMSTERS.

Under \$ .50..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ .....
.50 but under .57..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.75 but under 1.00..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.00 but under 1.25..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.25 but under 1.50..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.50 but under 1.75..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.75 but under 2.00..	121	2.92	.....	121	.....	69	.....	52	.....	28	51	32	558.15
2.00 but under 2.50..	985	23.76	.....	985	.....	491	.....	494	.....	287	487	231	577.28
2.50 but under 3.00..	2,553	61.59	.....	2,553	.....	1,603	10	940	.....	610	987	956	606.28
3.00 but under 3.50..	486	11.73	.....	486	.....	208	.....	278	.....	143	231	112	770.09
3.50 but under 4.00..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.00 and over .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals .....	4,145	100.00	.....	4,145	.....	2,371	10	1764	.....	1,078	1,736	1,331	\$617.17

## WAGON MAKERS.

CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.	No. of persons receiving specified wages—males	Percentage	NO. WORKING SPECIFIED HOURS PER DAY.			NO. PAID AT SPECIFIED TIMES.			NO. LOSING SPECIFIED TIME PER YEAR.			Average yearly earnings.
			No. working 8 hours and over but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over but less than 12.	No. working 12 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-month- ly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.	No. losing 1 month but less than 3.	
Under \$ .50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$.50 but under .75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.75 but under 1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.00 but under 1.25	5	2.80	.....	5	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	5	\$300.16
1.25 but under 1.50	11	6.18	.....	11	.....	4	.....	7	.....	.....	11	367.16
1.50 but under 1.75	27	15.17	.....	27	.....	11	.....	16	.....	7	17	429.37
1.75 but under 2.00	43	24.18	.....	43	.....	18	3	22	.....	8	26	478.99
2.00 but under 2.50	59	33.15	.....	59	.....	28	.....	33	.....	11	30	558.70
2.50 but under 3.00	24	13.49	.....	24	.....	11	.....	13	.....	4	15	660.72
3.00 but under 3.50	9	5.06	.....	9	.....	2	.....	7	.....	1	5	795.44
3.50 but under 4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.00 and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	178	100.00	.....	178	.....	74	3	101	.....	31	100	28 \$537.63

## WOOD WORKERS.

SASH, DOOR, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, WOOD MANTELS, BANK COUNTERS, ETC.

Under \$ .50..	26	2.50	...	26	...	18	13	...	26	...	...	...	\$107.30
\$.50 but under .75..	83	8.27	...	83	...	42	21	...	83	...	...	...	179.80
.75 but under 1.00..	61	6.08	...	61	...	39	13	...	61	...	...	...	252.30
1.00 but under 1.25..	64	6.58	...	66	...	42	14	...	66	...	...	...	324.80
1.25 but under 1.50..	175	17.45	...	175	...	71	49	...	146	29	...	...	390.77
1.50 but under 1.75..	243	24.23	...	243	...	116	82	...	218	30	...	...	465.40
1.75 but under 2.00..	110	10.97	...	110	...	74	20	...	93	17	...	...	635.94
2.00 but under 2.50..	141	14.06	...	141	...	23	36	...	119	22	...	...	644.77
2.50 but under 3.00..	71	7.06	...	71	...	38	4	...	57	14	...	...	753.84
3.00 but under 3.50..	19	1.80	...	19	...	6	5	...	19	...	...	...	942.50
3.50 but under 4.00..	5	.50	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1087.50
4.00 and over ..	3	.30	...	3	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1305.00
Total .....	1,003	100.00	...	1,003	...	468	206	3	801	712	...	...	\$467.84

## WOOLEN MILLS.

Under \$ .50..	4	1.53	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	\$100.27
\$.50 but under .75..	91	34.87	...	91	...	13	...	78	...	34	57	...	158.10
.75 but under 1.00..	56	21.46	11	45	...	...	4	52	...	11	45	...	221.85
1.00 but under 1.25..	28	10.73	7	21	...	10	...	18	...	28	...	...	318.08
1.25 but under 1.50..	11	4.21	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	9	2	...	379.72
1.50 but under 1.75..	34	13.03	7	27	...	6	3	25	...	21	13	...	447.62
1.75 but under 2.00..	13	4.98	...	13	...	...	2	11	...	13	...	...	531.08
2.00 but under 2.50..	5	1.91	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	636.00
2.50 but under 3.00..	9	3.45	...	9	...	3	...	6	...	9	...	...	781.00
3.00 but under 3.50..	2	.78	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	923.00
3.50 but under 4.00..	8	3.07	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	5	3	...	1070.50
4.00 and over ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....	261	100.00	25	206	...	32	11	220	...	137	124	...	\$270.76

## UNSKILLED LABOR—MALES.

## UNSKILLED LABOR—FEMALES.

Under \$ .50	937	78.16	.....	111	466	608	.....	319	.....	218	474	243	\$ 98.90
1.50 but under .75	250	21.84	.....	123	136	173	.....	86	.....	84	109	66	156.46
.75 but under 1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.00 but under 1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.25 but under 1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.50 but under 1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.75 but under 2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.00 but under 2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.50 but under 3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.00 but under 3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.50 but under 4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.00 and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1186	100.00	.....	684	607	781	.....	406	.....	294	642	309	\$111.54







The foregoing recapitulation of classified wages does not contain the wage rates or other classification of 2,258 miners and mine laborers copied from the books of mining companies, nor the rates of 4,145 teamsters whose wages include the earnings of the teams. By the word "teamsters" is meant men who hire themselves jointly with teams.

Out of a total of 4,550 women wage-workers reported, 615 receive \$1.50 per day and over. Those between \$1.50 and \$1.75 per day are largely clerks and cooks, while most of those receiving \$1.75 per day and over are members of labor organizations and are paid the same rates established by them.

For example, the Typographical Union of Des Moines contains about 125 males and 25 females. The rate for composition established by the union is 35 cents per one thousand ems for night newspaper work, 28 cents per one thousand ems for day newspaper work, 30 cents per one thousand ems for book work and \$15 per week where printers work by the week instead of by the thousand ems. This union maintains the principle of equal pay for equal work, and, therefore, the female members receive the same rate of wages as the male members, except that women are not usually employed on morning newspapers.

All other unions and other labor organizations maintains equal rights and wages for their female members, but the thousand of women wage-workers outside of organization are receiving about one-half the pay received by men for the same labor and many women who do better work and give employers better results than men are working at rates ranging from one-third to one half less than received by men employed at the same kind of work and in all factories where women are almost exclusively employed although the work may be of a high order of mechanical skill the wages are universally low.

In the table giving the classified wages of males nearly all working at less than \$1.00 per day are boys under sixteen years old, and those at \$4.00 per day and over are nearly all bosses, managers and superintendents.

NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED AND INJURED BY RAILROADS, AND WAGES  
OF RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

The following tables from the report of Railroad Commissioners from June 30, 1889, to June 30, 1890, contain the number and character of accidents to persons in Iowa by railroads, and the wages of railroad employes as far as can be given.

ACCIDENTS TO PERSONS IN IOWA.

	EMPLOYES.		PASSENGERS.		OTHERS.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Coupling cars.....	14	203				
Falling from trains and engines.....	17	53				
Overhead obstructions.....	4	4				
Collisions.....	13	36	2	13		6
Derailments.....	5	15		27		
Other train accidents.....	1	7	5	14	7	7
At stations.....	3	11	1	4	13	21
Other causes.....	16	250	1	9	35	44
At highway crossings.....					14	23
Total.....	73	579	9	67	69	101

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed.	Injured.
Employees.....	73	579
Passengers.....	9	67
Others.....	69	101
Total.....	151	747

## WAGES OF IOWA RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

RAILROADS.	GENERAL OFFICERS.			GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS.			STATION AGENTS.			OTHER STATION MEN.		
	Number.	Total yearly compensation	Average daily compensation	Number.	Total yearly compensation	Average daily compensation	Number.	Total yearly compensation	Average daily compensation	Number.	Total yearly compensation	Average daily compensation
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.....	15	\$ 44,039.10	9.38	75	\$ 48,900.92	1.82	139	\$ 77,692.98	1.78	157	\$ 80,687.10	1.50
Centerville, Moravia & Albia.....	15	49,861.90	..	1	530.63	1.70	2	322.55	.52	1	80.00	.35
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	..	..	..	31	28,321.39	..	110	61,351.45	..	284	129,115.37	..
Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	5,760.00	1.61	..	..	..
Kansas City, St. Jo & Council Bluffs.....	8	16,380.01	6.58	55	20,595.80	1.77	6	1,800.00	1.00	..	..	..
St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern.....	2	3,200.00	5.11	1	792.49	2.40	8	2,980.00	1.54	10	10,184.40	1.44
Chicago, Iowa & Dakota.....	14	64,346.08	14.97	101	76,070.68	2.41	5	2,779.17	1.78	..	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	2	6,600.00	10.54	9	14,982.29	4.94	215	163,598.84	2.22	272	160,394.58	1.88
Chicago & Northwestern.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	178	105,808.82	1.81	235	124,537.74	1.50
*Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	3	5,400.00	8.43	4	3,240.00	2.58	..	..	..	42	19,927.20	1.51
Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City.....	1	3,240.00	10.35	7	3,540.00	1.01	10.5	8,400.00	2.57	22.5	11,968.58	1.70
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha.....	1	2,000.00	6.00	1	1,200.00	4.00	4	2,340.00	1.87	21	9,535.56	1.45
Chicago, Santa Fe & California.....	2	2,400.00	3.29	1	720.00	2.80	2	1,500.00	2.50	..	..	..
.....	2	31,088.42	8.27	67	48,223.30	2.30	11	6,180.00	1.00	4	1,440.00	1.00
.....	12	7,289.84	7.74	5	4,558.87	2.87	148	82,478.10	1.91	93	41,245.93	1.42
.....	3	20,563.90	8.21	41	36,996.81	2.10	15.7	9,208.21	1.89	1	108.00	.63
.....	2	1,200.00	..	..	..	..	78	36,737.68	1.50	26	14,381.53	1.29
.....	2	4,108.84	5.30	5.5	3,597.59	2.11	13.5	5,456.24	1.30	14.5	5,498.00	1.28
.....	3	4,889.95	5.22	2	700.00	1.04	11	5,210.55	1.32	..	..	..
.....	1	1,800.00	5.75	..	..	..	18	10,800.00	1.91	6	2,376.00	2.12
.....	1.4	3,996.55	8.58	4.6	3,122.81	2.16	11.6	7,820.56	1.86	5.1	2,038.75	1.56
.....	2	2,100.00	..	..	..	..	1	720.00	..	..	..	..
.....	6	3,521.83	..	12	2,453.93	1.36	13	2,198.78	1.22	5	985.38	1.14
.....	1	4,419.89	11.45	6	3,550.74	1.80	13	10,200.00	2.56	38	23,120.92	1.94
.....	..	..	..	8	6,879.50	2.28	10	5,321.78	1.70	25	13,920.60	1.50
NARROW GAUGE ROADS.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burlington & Northwestern.....	5	1,750.00	1.95	4	780.00	1.08	8	3,640.00	1.33	..	..	..
Burlington & Western.....	5	1,750.00	1.95	4	780.00	1.08	13	3,904.36	.90	..	..	..
Chicago, Ft. Madison & Des Moines.....	2	1,000.00	4.00	8	1,236.40	1.35	15	4,798.08	1.20	2	833.74	1.30
Des Moines & Kansas City.....	6	7,700.00	..	3	1,859.80	1.83	20	12,049.40	1.86	..	..	..
Des Moines & Northwestern.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	127.9	\$ 249,892.24	..	451.1	\$ 307,096.83	..	1,124.3	\$ 658,788.73	..	1,283.1	\$ 653,159.33	..

\* No report made for Iowa.

## WAGES OF IOWA RAILROAD EMPLOYEES—CONTINUED.

RAILROADS.	MACHINISTS.			CARPENTERS.			OTHER SHOPMEN.			SECTION FOREMEN.			OTHER TRACKMEN.		
	Number.	Total yearly compensation.	Average daily compensation.	Number.	Total yearly compensation.	Average daily compensation.	Number.	Total yearly compensation.	Average daily compensation.	Number.	Total yearly compensation.	Average daily compensation.	Number.	Total yearly compensation.	Average daily compensation.
Bur., Cedar Rapids & North	128	\$ 68,108.80	\$ 1.70	53	\$ 37,100.00	\$ 2.53	124	\$ 60,020.88	\$ 1.54	146	\$ 66,633.00	\$ 1.50	671	\$ 217,253.30	\$ 1.10
Centerville, Moravia & Albia	365	206,437.46	...	362	166,291.51	...	1,122	522,407.14	...	2	865.55	1.38	5	1,790.95	1.13
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	...	...	...	9	4,400.00	1.50	2	1,000.00	1.42	13	6,240.00	1.57	864	286,620.70	...
Chicago, Bur. & Kansas City	1	1,200.00	3.84	5	3,600.00	2.30	12	6,632.60	1.50	11	5,544.00	1.41	42	13,104.00	1.00
Kansas City, St. J. & O. B.	11	8,277.00	2.42	20	7,783.62	1.50	96	43,762.38	1.46	9	4,220.00	1.40	50	21,052.38	1.14
St. Louis, Keokuk & N. W.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4,461.60	1.10	13	4,461.60	1.10
Chicago, Iowa & Dakota	...	...	...	228	165,376.50	2.32	617	354,017.48	1.83	345	1,710.00	1.82	16	6,200.00	1.25
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. P.	107	75,088.34	2.24	150	107,008.95	2.11	512	252,600.55	1.58	296	192,851.93	1.70	941	874,776.88	1.27
Chicago & Northwestern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115,152.79	1.77	906	385,700.80	1.19
*Chicago, Rock Island & P.	35	27,979.80	2.55	46	34,636.30	2.41	61	40,288.20	2.11	60	43,090.00	1.72	310	116,051.40	1.23
Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas O.	74	45,396.75	1.96	70	36,902.66	1.79	11	12,148.48	3.53	15	8,814.30	1.83	104	42,118.80	1.23
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & O.	46	24,042.20	1.35	27	16,631.64	1.97	196	95,257.92	1.54	5	2,940.00	1.88	89	56,449.40	1.23
Chicago, Santa Fe & Cal.	1	600.00	2.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	900.00	1.60	2	780.00	1.25
Crooked Creek	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,480.00	1.32	24	8,540.00	1.25
Des Moines & Northern	32	23,334.50	2.12	17	9,184.36	1.72	178	54,001.81	1.51	93	50,836.73	1.64	384	139,587.18	1.15
...	36	2,666.90	2.43	14.5	6,562.48	1.91	14.9	7,802.78	1.71	18	9,717.60	1.73	44.6	15,420.79	1.12
...	49	32,519.00	2.12	44	25,602.90	1.95	157	93,860.18	1.91	54	27,144.00	1.61	188	72,888.50	1.24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	710.00	1.50	2	72,888.50	1.50
...	9.5	5,534.53	1.68	20	8,652.80	1.40	6	2,974.38	1.22	14	7,604.15	1.77	25	11,360.28	1.05
...	3	2,557.28	2.58	4	2,397.43	1.94	10	4,110.57	1.31	15	8,247.79	1.50	22	6,453.80	1.10
...	1	892.05	2.36	1	762.50	2.50	24	12,021.20	1.80	20	15,660.00	1.73	90	35,212.50	1.25
...	5.5	4,967.99	2.60	8.8	6,185.25	2.40	51.3	25,040.41	1.40	11.1	6,182.48	1.78	42.5	14,567.82	1.10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	930.00	...	2	800.00	1.35
...	6	913.58	.80	13	2,200.53	1.13	11	1,406.76	.85	11	1,371.37	.76	282	5,711.07	1.10
...	41	28,227.55	2.20	56	34,123.71	1.95	197	95,128.90	1.54	14	7,200.00	1.64	41	17,477.91	1.38
...	15	9,815.43	1.73	10	6,906.27	1.93	34	18,051.21	1.43	1	420.00	1.35	2	719.00	1.15
Wabash	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5,303.73	1.56	40	15,377.25	1.03
NARROW GAUGE ROADS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burlington & Northwestern	2	1,022.00	1.75	1	1,345.90	2.15	6	2,986.20	1.60	6	3,480.00	1.59	49	14,728.40	1.18
Burlington & Western	2	1,014.00	1.62	1	1,345.90	2.15	6	2,458.00	1.60	6	2,458.00	1.60	45	17,820.00	1.10
Des Moines & Kansas City	7	5,435.27	2.50	6	4,274.65	1.70	8	4,853.46	2.00	12	5,790.00	1.30	32	20,648.33	1.30
Des Moines & Northwestern	...	...	...	6	4,274.00	2.25	...	...	...	17	8,160.00	1.50	85	12,857.73	1.10
Total...	1,080.61	675,160.80	...	1,088.49	691,408.95	...	3,458.28	2,81,773,187.55	...	1,394.18	804,391.60	...	15,573	1,61,865,642.44	...

\* No report for Iowa.

## WAGES OF IOWA RAILROAD EMPLOYEES—CONTINUED.

RAILROADS.	CHIEF TRAINMEN.									
	Total yearly compensation	Average daily compensation	No.	Rate	Total	No.	Rate	Total	No.	Rate
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern	80,109.80	1.70	276	3.47	300,000.24	304	2.14	208,146.56	206	2.94
Centerville, Moravia & Albia	253.22	.81	66	3.70	88,258.56	67	2.10	50,967.88	51	3.12
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	145,263.84	1.82	17	3.54	18,671.52	16	2.13	11,564.04	108	3.09
Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City	3,719.08	1.32	51	4.79	76,502.76	53	2.74	48,217.80	26	2.81
Ill. Bluffs			1	3.20	940.00	1	1.60	540.00	105	1.90
Eastern			3	3.50	11,300.00	3	1.50	2,880.00	1	2.00
Ill.			79	3.88	90,046.13	94	1.84	47,260.45	5	2.26
Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City			5.2	4.01	6,487.73	5.2	2.28	4,686.36	115	2.09
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha			44	3.91	53,816.49	44	2.23	31,225.54	9	3.44
Chicago, Santa Fe & California			1	2.68	840.00	1	1.72	420.00	56	1.34
Crooked Creek			6	3.98	7,404.35	6	2.21	3,532.00	7	3.09
Des Moines & Northern			3	3.22	3,517.05	3	2.14	2,310.04	4	2.11
Dubuque & Sioux City			14	3.75	16,432.50	15	2.20	7,068.00	14	3.22
Humeston & Shenandoah			9.2	4.57	13,305.51	9.2	2.68	8,353.32	20.3	3.50
Iowa Central			1		900.00	1		720.00	1	
Iowa Northern			1	1.80	2,432.36	0		1,450.20	16	1.21
Keokuk & Western			14	3.89	17,030.22	16	2.40	7,258.00	16	3.31
Mason City & Ft. Dodge			1	2.30	720.00	1	1.25	450.00	16	1.43
Minneapolis & St. Louis			14	3.40	17,963.04	15	1.95	9,453.84	19	3.09
Omaha & St. Louis			1	2.70	840.00	1	1.50	600.00	1	1.80
Ottumwa & Kirkville			3	3.07	2,880.00	3	1.90	2,240.00	1	2.50
Sioux City & Northern			5		3,195.01	7	1.10	2,105.58	2	2.25
Sioux City & Pacific			8	3.00	7,140.00	10	1.55	3,860.00	17	2.50
Tabor & Northern										
Wabash										
NARROW GAUGE ROADS.										
Burlington & Northwestern			1,180	2.70	314,824.08	1,213	1.50	812,969.19	1,779	2.00
Burlington & Western			3	3.07	2,880.00	3	1.90	2,240.00	6	2.50
Chicago, Ft. Madison & Des Moines			5		3,195.01	7	1.10	2,105.58	2	2.25
Des Moines & Kansas City			8	3.00	7,140.00	10	1.55	3,860.00	17	2.50
Des Moines & Northwestern										
Total	80,109.80	1.70	1,180	2.70	314,824.08	1,213	1.50	812,969.19	1,779	2.00

\* No report for Iowa. † All men in this table employed in through train service on division to Kansas City.

## WAGES OF IOWA RAILROAD EMPLOYEES--CONTINUED.

RAILROADS.	SWITCHMEN, FLAGMEN, AND WATCHMEN.		TELEGRAPH OPERATORS AND DISPATCHERS.		EMPLOYEES--ACCOUNT FLOATING EQUIPMENT.		ALL OTHER EMPLOYEES AND LABORERS.			Whole number.	Aggregate compensation.
	Number	Total year-ly compensation.	Av. daily compensation.	Number.	Total year-ly compensation.	Av. daily compensation.	Number.	Total year-ly compensation.	Av. daily compensation.		
Burlington, Cedar R. & N. ....	70	\$ 36,358.34	\$ 1.66	107	\$ 60,031.50	\$ 1.97	348	\$ 113,810.78	\$ 1.50	2,526	\$ 1,925,083.53
Centerville, Moravia & A. ....	152	97,133.52	...	1	149.10	.47	...	...	...	16	5,162.00
Chl., Burlington & Quincy .....	1	600.00	1.02	129	69,020.05	...	123	61,740.43	...	4,411	2,304,612.00
Chl., Bur. & Kans. City .....	1	...	...	3	2,425.44	2.67	8	1,110.00	1.44	108	50,190.30
K. C., St. Jo. & O. Bluffs .....	3	1,644.00	1.77	2	1,200.00	1.92	13	5,674.53	1.37	111	47,216.81
St. L., Keokuk & N. W. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	840.00	1.34	296	169,757.32
Chicago, Iowa & Dakota .....	205	183,903.84	1.00	215	137,022.83	2.05	945	498,098.71	1.64	33	13,444.74
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul ..	171	95,835.87	1.70	118	78,282.67	2.12	231	133,971.47	1.66	5,346	2,282,320.18
Chicago & Northwestern .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,127	2,438,940.44
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ..	28	18,819.00	2.14	65	46,318.40	2.27	36	30,130.20	2.76	1,071	680,367.04
Chicago, St. Paul & Kans. City ..	19	12,799.32	2.10	9	6,308.30	1.88	45	23,398.96	1.65	451	263,402.06
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & O. ....	28	10,245.44	2.20	15	8,446.52	1.84	72	39,152.88	1.74	777	490,686.16
Chicago, Santa Fe & California ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clarinda & St. Louis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crooked Creek .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	600.00	2.00	14	10,040.00
Iowa Moines & Northern .....	43	28,143.46	2.09	55	28,367.19	1.71	...	121,210.24	1.70	409	44,083.00
Dubuque & Sioux City .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	228	...	...	1,625	120,872.92
Humeston & Shenandoah .....	16	11,047.08	2.38	23	11,715.26	1.03	5.1	2,782.21	1.52	153.6	30,474.95
Iowa Central .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	46,801.32	2.17	936	574,412.73
...	3.5	2,019.21	1.86	9.5	5,775.64	1.96	5	1,606.34	1.04	8	2,000.00
...	3	2,232.00	2.38	2	1,200.00	1.72	...	...	...	161.5	82,941.42
...	5.1	4,047.72	2.18	4.6	3,019.24	1.73	...	...	...	85	46,370.46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.8	5,283.45	...	225	125,673.75
...	11	1,132.30	...	5	760.21	1.07	...	...	...	204.3	129,499.77
...	27	19,054.93	2.35	8	4,575.88	1.63	...	...	...	10	6,990.00
...	16	11,025.16	1.90	6	3,100.00	1.71	...	...	...	510	30,373.05
Sloux City & Northern .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	12,563.05	2.23	512	300,809.64
Sloux City & Pacific .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	120.75	1.15	7	2,820.65
Tabor & Northern .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	16,745.22	2.15	254	170,406.44
Wabash .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NARROW GAUGE ROADS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burlington & Northwestern .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	77	32,730.50
Burlington & Western .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	44,128.36
Des Moines & Kansas City .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	56,075.94
Des Moines & Northwestern .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	3,556.47	1.50	165	70,606.37
Total .....	802.49	546,944.06	...	790.19	477,615.86	...	2,110.0	1,119,134.91	...	24,261.4	15,218,183.09

\* Estimated on mileage basis.

\* No report for Iowa.



## IMMIGRATION.

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The following tables, compiled from government reports, give the nationality and number of immigrants arrived in the United States each year from the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, to June 30, 1890, inclusive, and the occupation or trades of the immigrants landed in the United States during the period named.

British North American possessions and Mexico furnish about one per cent of the entire immigrants to the United States and are not included in the statistics of immigration. The principal trades of Iowa only are given:

NATIONALITY AND NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES EACH YEAR FROM JUNE 30, 1881, TO JUNE 30, 1890, INCLUSIVE.

COUNTRIES.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	TOTAL.	PER CENT- AGE.
Bohemia.....	10,555	6,002	5,462	8,230	6,352	4,314	4,579	4,127	3,065	4,505	57,820	1.20
Hungary .....	6,826	8,929	11,240	14,798	9,383	12,420	15,256	15,800	10,967	22,062	127,681	2.65
Other Austria (except Poland).....	10,554	13,619	10,923	13,534	11,574	11,946	20,430	25,884	20,122	29,632	168,218	3.48
Belgium.....	1,765	1,431	1,450	1,576	1,653	1,300	2,553	3,215	2,562	2,671	20,177	.42
Denmark.....	9,117	11,618	10,319	9,202	6,100	6,225	8,524	8,962	8,689	9,366	88,132	1.82
France .....	5,237	6,003	4,821	3,608	3,493	3,318	5,034	6,454	5,918	6,585	50,461	1.04
Germany.....	210,485	250,630	194,786	179,676	124,443	84,403	106,865	109,717	90,538	92,427	1,452,970	30.07
England.....	65,177	82,304	63,140	55,918	47,352	49,767	72,855	82,574	68,503	57,020	644,680	13.33
Scotland.....	15,168	18,987	11,859	9,060	9,226	12,128	18,099	24,457	18,296	12,041	149,809	3.09
Ireland.....	72,342	76,432	81,486	63,344	51,795	49,619	68,370	73,513	65,557	53,024	655,482	13.55
Italy .....	15,387	32,077	31,792	16,473	13,590	11,295	47,532	51,075	24,848	51,799	295,877	6.12
Norway .....	22,705	29,101	23,398	16,974	12,356	12,759	16,269	18,264	13,390	11,370	176,586	3.68
Poland .....	5,614	4,672	2,011	4,536	3,086	3,939	6,128	5,826	4,922	11,073	51,806	1.07
Russia (except Poland) .....	4,864	16,321	9,186	11,854	16,603	17,309	28,944	31,256	31,889	33,147	201,373	4.16
Finland.....	176	597	723	835	555	491	1,822	2,231	2,027	2,456	11,913	.23
Sweden.....	49,760	64,007	38,277	26,552	22,248	27,751	42,836	54,696	35,415	29,632	391,776	8.10
Switzerland.....	11,293	10,844	12,751	9,386	5,895	4,805	5,214	7,737	7,070	6,983	81,988	1.72
China.....	11,890	39,579	8,031	279	22	40	10	26	118	1,716	61,711	1.26
Netherlands.....	8,597	9,517	5,249	4,198	2,689	2,314	4,506	5,845	6,460	4,326	53,701	1.09
All other countries....	5,727	6,421	5,381	7,286	7,478	8,062	13,237	12,916	14,515	12,285	93,318	1.92
Total.....	543,230	690,331	532,285	457,328	355,881	324,203	499,663	544,577	443,901	454,140	4,835,539	100.00

NOTE—From July 1, 1890 to June 1, 1891, 487,179 immigrants arrived in the United States.

NATIONALITY, TRADES AND OCCUPATION OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FROM JUNE 30, 1881 TO JUNE 30, 1890, INCLUSIVE.

COUNTRIES.	Bakers.	Barbers.	Blacksmiths.	Butchers.	Carpenters.	Dressmakers.	Machinists.	Miners.	Printers.	Painters.	Shoemakers.	Stonecutters.	Stone and Brick Masons.	Tailors.	Tobacco and cigar makers.	Farmers.	All other trades.	Unskilled.
Bohemia.....	144	26	205	175	400	5	16	124	8	75	310	16	136	383	44	2,975	40,921	11,871
Hungary.....	104	47	241	169	398	64	10	1,273	17	87	385	10	104	644	39	3,135	53,573	67,386
Other Austria (ex. Poland) ..	530	175	886	563	1,518	82	54	1,159	69	289	1,037	54	464	2,370	88	10,859	86,821	61,252
Belgium.....	109	22	84	84	225	26	21	872	14	82	108	21	110	96	182	1,811	13,039	3,269
Denmark.....	275	50	853	240	1,520	79	32	270	52	324	513	32	514	409	88	11,617	52,159	19,084
France.....	418	117	205	503	569	624	53	994	60	224	320	53	247	379	10	5,738	34,521	5,432
Germany.....	10,641	2,250	10,151	10,373	24,151	1,300	560	4,563	1,055	4,903	12,841	1,100	8,122	12,171	2,759	133,369	997,930	214,701
England.....	1,754	336	3,035	1,903	7,232	857	1,127	17,169	1,161	2,177	1,647	625	6,292	2,614	393	20,912	438,705	138,641
Scotland.....	720	54	1,183	366	3,680	253	366	6,910	354	720	445	1,190	4,478	831	12	5,319	105,582	17,703
Ireland.....	707	67	1,287	496	3,163	1,028	180	2,990	331	642	1,068	238	1,945	1,030	13	17,735	388,931	223,611
Italy.....	514	1,144	506	246	1,329	415	37	3,329	51	235	2,776	460	2,140	2,007	21	28,146	105,993	146,488
Norway.....	203	35	530	121	1,771	99	34	1,031	40	328	593	20	280	580	10	11,324	109,037	50,570
Poland.....	64	22	110	62	208	13	11	166	12	64	302	2	87	1,147	74	2,171	25,419	21,872
Russia (except Poland).....	316	165	742	574	1,292	83	59	308	71	396	1,364	17	262	5,530	512	8,141	122,770	58,771
Finland.....	34	1	48	1	90	.....	1	101	21	51	10	3	64	65	.....	723	4,457	6,243
Sweden.....	400	35	1,406	288	3,631	367	167	3,041	164	780	1,009	94	1,148	1,274	34	26,492	209,381	142,065
Switzerland.....	895	121	551	899	1,729	625	42	380	63	235	797	122	570	583	38	14,837	52,320	7,181
China.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,743	57,988
Netherlands.....	202	16	199	121	630	12	12	84	15	105	152	21	127	215	50	7,140	39,707	4,933
All other countries.....	379	106	490	229	1,908	122	84	2,095	122	103	312	92	108	13,806	10,982	18,284	13,806	30,228
Total.....	18,409	4,789	22,712	17,413	55,442	6,157	2,834	46,880	3,680	11,800	26,009	4,170	27,170	46,224	15,349	330,748	2,908,510	1,287,229

## CONTRACT CONVICT LABOR.

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The laws of Iowa relating to the leasing of convicts confined in the Fort Madison penitentiary are as follows:

SECTION 6207 (McClain's Revised Code, 1888). The warden, with the consent of the executive council, is hereby authorized and required to make contracts for the labor of convicts at the penitentiary of the State at Fort Madison, for such time, not exceeding ten years, and at such price as to said council may seem to be for the best interest of the State.

SEC. 6208. The warden, with the approval of the executive council, is further authorized to modify or cancel any existing contracts in relation to the labor of convicts with the consent of contracting parties.

On May 14, 1891, there were 686 convicts in the penitentiaries of this State, 269 in the penitentiary at Anamosa and 417 in the penitentiary at Fort Madison. The convicts at Anamosa are employed in the service of the State, mostly at stone cutting, used in the extension of the prison. Out of the number of convicts at Fort Madison 350 are leased to three private companies, who operate factories within the walls of the penitentiary, the balance being employed in the cooking, laundry and other departments of the prison. Of the number leased to private companies, 101 are employed by Huiskamp Brothers, manufacturers of boots and shoes, at 45 cents per day; 115 by the Fort Madison Chair Company, at 50 cents per day, and 134 by the Iowa Farming Tool Company, at 50 cents per day. The average time worked per day by the leased convicts, including all seasons of the year, is ten hours and twelve minutes.

The convicts in the employ of Huiskamp Brothers produce an average of 300 pairs of boots and shoes per day, or an average of 92,400 pairs per year. This output represents, so far as boots and shoes are concerned, the consumptive ability of 30,800 people, allowing four months as the average life of a pair of boots or shoes.

The Fort Madison Chair Company, with its 115 convicts, produce 480 chairs per day, or 147,840 chairs per year. Allowing three years as the average life of a chair, and allowing two chairs

to each person, this company supplies the demand for chairs of 221,760 people. The average output of the Iowa Farming Tool Company, in the aggregate, of pitchforks, hoes and steel garden rakes, is 2,100 per day, or 646,800 per year. The same convicts produce in addition, 55,440 scythe snaths, 7,392 grain cradles and 1,200 ox yokes per year. How many people are required to consume the products of this company is a difficult problem to solve, but the number no doubt reaches into the millions. A part of the products of the Iowa Farming Tool Company go to foreign countries.

The aggregate production of 350 convicts at Fort Madison not only expresses the influence contract convict labor has on the labor of free mechanics, but it illustrates how comparatively few persons with new mechanical devices, working ten hours per day, can supply the wants of the civilized world, leaving the balance of the people with little to do and consequently little with which to purchase the products of those who operate the machines, making the relationship of production to distribution one of the foremost questions of the age.

The product of the convicts in the employ of Huiskamp Brothers is shipped to Keokuk and branded as Keokuk goods, and, therefore, no Iowa convict made boots or shoes are recognized as such by the consumers.

Contract labor in the Fort Madison penitentiary has been the policy of the State for about twenty years, and the influence of such labor on the wage rates of free labor is a subject much discussed.

The present contract between Huiskamp Brothers and the State expires January 15, 1892, and the contract between the Fort Madison Chair Company and the State and the Iowa Farming Tool Company and the State expire January 15, 1893, the contracts of the two latter companies having been extended one year.

The figures giving the amounts of each article produced were not copied from the books of the companies, but were given by those in charge of the offices of the companies at the time the investigation was made.

The Fort Madison Chair Company and the Iowa Farming Tool Company each employ in addition to the convicts about forty persons, a large proportion of whom are boys and girls. They work in ware-houses and storage-rooms near the penitentiary grounds and are mostly engaged in preparing the penitentiary made products for shipment.

## MANUAL TRAINING.

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The law creating this bureau provides, among other things, that the commissioner shall report what progress has been made with schools for instruction of students in mechanics and arts, and what systems have been found most practical with details thereof. Strict compliance with this provision of the law is difficult owing to the fact that few schools in this State give instructions in mechanics and arts and few systems are in use, which render it impossible to make comparisons. Any system of training in mechanics and arts that may be put in operation in the public or private schools of our State is productive of good results. Any system of instruction in mechanics and arts aids the pupil to define for himself his natural aptitude to the various avocations and pursuits from which he must choose in after life; it enlarges the scope of knowledge and enables the pupil to become a competent judge of mechanical constructions and a critic of art whether he chooses his calling in life from among the mechanics and arts or not; it combines practicability with theory; adds dignity to labor; contributes to the abolition of class distinction in society; teaches the moral worth of industry and production; develops the physical powers of the pupil commensurate with the mental and gives to the world more men and women who have a practical knowledge of the duties and responsibilities of manhood and womanhood and fewer educated dudes who think themselves too good to labor and who expect to travel through life on what they have learned in books instead of on what they are able to do for the progress and prosperity of the nation. No feature of schools and colleges can be more commendable than instructions in mechanics and arts, and it is a matter of regret that such instructions have not been more generally given in the public schools of this State.

So far as this department has knowledge on the subject the West Side Des Moines High School is the only public school in the

State giving instructions in mechanics and arts. This department of the West Side High School is conducted by Prof. R. H. Miller who is one of the best instructors in mechanics and arts in the United States, and it is through his kind aid that this report contains a complete and comprehensive description of the system used and results attained.

The following is a contribution by Prof. Miller:

“Des Moines is the first, and so far as known, the only city in Iowa to establish a school giving free instruction in the arts and trades. It was opened September, 1890, as an annex to the West Des Moines High School. This department is to supplement the curriculum of the high school with a course in drawing, wood and iron work, cooking, sewing and cutting of garments.

This practical instruction begins with the first year of the high school, and goes hand in hand with the regular studies throughout the four years' course. The school day is about equally divided between manual and mental exercises. This school does not teach trades; the scope of a single trade is too narrow for educational purposes. Nor does it manufacture articles for sale; the student is the only product to be put upon the market, and everything exists for his benefit. The typical tools and mechanical principles of all the trades are selected, and a systematic and progressive course of exercises, arranged, beginning with the study and use of the simplest tools and principles, and gradually leading up to the more complicated work. The manual features as far as possible, apply the principles taught in the class-room. Experience has taught that an hour spent in any of the departments of a properly conducted manual training school, is as productive of mental growth and culture as an equal time spent in the study of mathematics, science or language. By alternating between these manual and mental exercises the mind is rested and refreshed, the body developed and the pupil kept constantly at his best, while his capacity for mental growth is greatly enlarged. This manual training course is elective and common to all the high school courses.

Three departments of manual work, free-hand and mechanical drawing, hand-work in wood and cooking, were opened last fall. Equipment was provided for the instruction of one hundred pupils, and the places were all promptly filled.

The drawing room is fitted up with twenty-four ash drawing tables, and twenty-four easels; the pupils stand at the tables while at work. Every table is provided with locked drawers in which the instruments and supplies are kept. The pupils furnish their own drawing boards, T-squares, triangles, instruments, pens, ink, pencils and paper.

The course in drawing covers four years, the work of the first year comprises free-hand working, drawings from objects, geometric drawing with instruments, and pen and ink exercises.

A set of drawings of the shop exercises to be undertaken during the year is made to scale and inked, the details being drawn full



size. A complete set of drawings of some machine is made by taking the machine apart and making a sketch, principally free-hand, of each piece. The parts are next carefully measured with calipers and rule and the measurements placed upon the sketches. These sketches are carried to the drawing room, and form the data from which the student works in making his scale drawings, plane, elevation, sections, etc., of the machine as a whole, and full size detail drawings of each individual piece.

The last term is spent in free-hand drawing from models, and casts of classic ornament.

The carpenter shop is equipped with nine double work benches and one grinding stone, and will accommodate four classes of eighteen pupils each per day. Every bench is provided with two sets of bench tools, two carriage-makers' vises, two bench stops, and two wood hand-screws. These tools are used in common by the members of the different classes as they take their turn at the benches.

Each pupil is furnished a set of hand edged tools, which he keeps in a locked drawer in the side of his bench, and is held individually responsible for their care and sharpening.

The shop tool-room also contains many special and expensive tools which are not brought into every day use.

The shop instruction begins with a study of the simplest tools, their sharpening, care and use. The shop exercises are all made from drawings.

The instructor at the bench, after explaining the drawing of the exercise to be undertaken, lays out the work and executes the lesson of the day in the presence of the whole class, talking as he works, and giving reasons for each step, and asking and answering questions. Each pupil then takes his place at the bench and begins work, leaving the instructor free to give such help and direction as individual students may require.

At a specified time the work ceases and the exercise is handed in for inspection. Neat, exact work is always insisted upon, and every exercise is carefully graded.

The first year's work in wood begins with planing, gauging, sawing and hammering exercises, followed by the construction of a small box, a bench hook, a halved joint upon a corner, a scarf joint to resist compression, a scarf to resist tension, and a scarf to resist cross strain.

The best proportions for these scarfs, in hard and soft woods are discussed, together with the strength and use of fish plates, bolts, keys and wedges.

The different kinds of mortise and tenon joints are made, and their proportions and uses taught.

Then follows the dove-tail joints, the dowel joints, and the glewed joints, with their many forms and applications. The laying of a veneer, with a little practice in inlaying, completes the first year's work.



The different methods of filling and finishing woods are taught, and the pupil has constant practice during the year by finishing some of his best pieces of work.

In the cooking department the instruction has been placed as near as possible upon a scientific basis. The instruction begins with a short lecture and demonstration lesson, upon which the pupils take notes, and questions are asked and answered. The class then take their places at the tables, and each student works out for herself, with test tube and thermometer, the experiments outlined by the instructor.

The results of these experiments are recorded in note books, and form the principles upon which the cooking operations are based.

The cooking department is equipped as follows: Four large cooking tables with heavy maple tops, having a utensil board or cupboard in the middle, upon which are arranged sets of kitchen utensils and dishes. Each table has two gas burners and two portable ovens. Four girls work at each of these tables, two at a side. There is a large cupboard in which to keep the supplies and extra sets of utensils, a refrigerator, a supply table, a kitchen sink and a No. 9 Acorn range. The girls keep their aprons, books, towels, etc., in locked drawers in the sides of the tables. This equipment provides for four classes of sixteen pupils each per day.

The course in cooking is as follows:

*Drawing*—Free hand and mechanical.

*Domestic Economy*—Chemistry of combustion, construction of stoves and ranges, making and care of a fire.

*Kitchen Utensils*—How to select the best adapted, in size, weight, material and pattern, to the purpose for which they are to be used.

Use and care of the same.

*Philosophy of Boiling Water*—

#### EXPERIMENTAL WORK.

Experiments with starch, flour, gluten, albumen, dextrin, etc., from which are deduced the underlying principles of cookery.

*Mixing*—The manner of: as stirring, beating and folding.

The art of making combinations, as in soups, salads, puddings.

*The Cooking of Vegetables*—

Broiling of meats, chicken, fish, oysters, etc.

*Baking*—Heat in its action on different materials.

*Bread Making*—Chemical and mechanical action of materials used. Manipulations in bread making in its various stages. Yeasts and their substitutes. Practical experiments in baking bread, pastry, puddings, cake, meat, fish, etc.

*Boiling*—Practical illustrations of boiling, steaming and stewing, in the cooking of vegetables, cereals, meat, fish, oysters, etc.

*Frying*—Chemical and mechanical principles involved and illustrated in the frying of vegetables, meats, fish, oysters, etc.

*Preparation of Food for the Sick*—Pies, cakes, sauces, dressings, flavoring, condiments, etc.

*Marketing*—Economy, etc. The selection and purchasing of household supplies. The anatomy of animals used as food and how to choose and use the several parts.

General instruction in systematizing and economizing household work and expenses.

The second year's work, to begin September 1, 1891, consists of free-hand and mechanical drawing, wood turning, pattern making and wood carving. The new equipment for this department will consist of eighteen speed lathes for wood turning, one band saw, an electric motor and sets of wood turning and wood carving tools. Girls are to be admitted to the drawing room and wood working departments. The pupils are very enthusiastic and have done splendid work. The public generally is very much interested, and almost every day brings numerous visitors.

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### PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.

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Nowhere in this great State can be found a more perfect expression of man's inhumanity to man than is embraced in the pernicious methods of our so-called employment offices. The song of the "Spider and the Fly" never formed a more fitting illustration of duplicity than is found in the management of most of these offices. They allure the honest and unsuspecting laborer seeking employment into a web of confidence surrounded by pretended sympathy and false promises, only to rob him of his earnings and turn him out disappointed and destitute. The above may seem very harsh language to appear in a public document of this kind, but it was penned after the most careful investigation and is sustained by the sworn testimony of the most creditable and reliable witnesses. The only qualification necessary to make is that no inference is intended to apply to the employment and intelligence offices doing business outside of Des Moines, as their methods are unknown to this department, and that two of the employment offices located in Des Moines seem to be making an effort to secure positions for their applicants. One of these offices is located on West Fourth street and is managed by Capt. T. J. Kennedy; the other is the Iowa League Teachers' Bureau, located on the corner of East Sixth and Locust streets.

Mr. Kennedy's business is largely confined to common laborers, he uses no contracts and his charges are nominal. But he is now (June 22, 1890.) making an effort to send 3,000 laborers to the State of Washington to work on railroad construction where there is already a great surplus of emigrant laborers and at the same time the employment offices of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago and

eastern cities are sending the same class of laborers to this State with a vague promise that steady employment and good wages will be given. Thus trampism and vagrancy are superinduced.

Mrs. T. J. Kennedy also operates an employment office which is located on the corner of East Seventh and Locust streets, her patrons are females and are mostly confined to domestic servants. Mrs. Kennedy takes no fee in advance and makes no charge to applicants for positions. She receives her fees from those who apply for help and her business methods seem honorable and just.

The Iowa League Teachers' Bureau, at Des Moines, is the principal office of the National League of State Teachers Bureaus and is under the management of Prof. Frank E. Plummer. How much this League Teachers Bureau may assist its applicants in their efforts to secure situations is not known to the public, but its terms are unjust and its charges are exorbitant as will be seen by the following, which is a true copy of the contract used:

#### TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP.

Registration fee for one year, \$2.00, payment to accompany this application, for which a receipt is given, entitling the holder to membership in this organization and to the services of The League of Bureaus for one year.

TO THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF STATE TEACHERS BUREAUS—*Sir:*

FIRST. Upon accepting any position in a school to which I have been recommended, or to which I have been directed to apply by you, my election taking place either at the time of notice or recommendation, or during the year, I agree to pay you five per cent of the first year's salary, one-half of the amount to be paid at the expiration of the first month's teaching; the remainder at the expiration of the second month's teaching.

SECOND. If the engagement is made after the beginning of the school year, I agree to pay five per cent of my salary for the time for which I am engaged. If re-elected to a position in the same school, I will pay an amount sufficient to make the whole amount paid equal to five per cent of one year's salary.

THIRD. When engaged without a fixed salary, as in an academy supported by tuition wholly or in part, I agree to pay \$25 (if a lady) and \$40 (if a gentleman).

FOURTH. If, by the aid of the Bureau, I secure an increase of salary in my present position, I agree to pay the commission, as above, on the amount of increase.

FIFTH. I will use all information of vacancies for my personal benefit only.

SIXTH. In case I give any information of a vacancy received from you to another, and this party secures the position, I will become personally responsible for his or her paying you the same commission as would be due from me had I been elected to the place. Immediately on giving him information of the position, I will send you his name and address, and the name

of the place to which I have referred him. When you receive payment from him it is understood and agreed that I shall receive from you one-fourth of the commission he pays.

SEVENTH. I will inform the Bureau immediately of change of address, and on being appointed to a position.

EIGHTH. I will inform the Bureau of all vacancies of which I hear, unless I wish to make application for the position vacant.

NINTH. I agree to acknowledge immediately receipt of all information, and state whether I will apply for the vacant position.

TENTH. If I shall have applied for any position before being recommended to it by the Bureau, immediately on receipt of advice from the Bureau, I will notify you of this fact, and state this date of my application. If this is not done, it will be understood that my first information of the vacancy was received from the Bureau.

ELEVENTH. If I am *recommended* by this Bureau to any position for which it *has been asked* to furnish candidates, I agree to pay commission as above, if I secure and accept it, whether or not I had previous information of it from other sources. (If this condition is crossed out, we must delay recommending for any place until we ascertain whether the candidate desires to be considered our candidate there, or that of some other Bureau.)

TWELFTH. If I shall be elected to a position through information received from your Bureau, having given assurance that I will accept it, and do not accept because of an increase of salary in my former position after said election, or the receiving of more desirable offer elsewhere, I will pay you the same commission as if I accepted the place.

THIRTEENTH. Board, when given as part salary, is to be estimated at \$200 per year, and commission charged upon it.

Date... Name.....

*We will make no effort in behalf of any Teacher until this Contract is signed and returned to us.*

In the Loan and Trust building on West Fifth street is located the Western Labor Bureau under the management of C. G. Whitcomb, and like most other managers of employment offices he sends out exaggerated advertisements of his ability to serve his applicants and derives his support largely from registration fees received from the innocent and unsuspecting working men and women on the farms and in the smaller towns and cities of the State. On May 19, 1891, a lady residing at Storm Lake, sent an application to Mr. C. G. Whitcomb for a position as stenographer and typewriter. She signed his contract and sent him a post-office order for \$2.00, and after waiting two or three weeks without receiving an acknowledgment of her application or money, made investigation through the Des Moines post-office and learned that the money order she sent was cashed the day following its arrival in Des Moines. About two weeks later Mr. Whitcomb informed your commissioner that those wishing to hire stenographers and typewriters did not apply

for them through his office for the reason that they were thoroughly canvassed by teachers and representatives of commercial colleges for the purposes of securing positions for newly graduated students. Therefore, Mr. Whitcomb accepted \$2.00 from the lady at Storm Lake knowing he could not aid her in securing a position such as she wanted, or that there was not one chance in a thousand to aid her in any way. Whether he accepted the money with the hope of giving value received or not, it shows his disposition to receive money without regard to his ability to return an equivalent. In fact all employment or intelligence offices receiving fees in advance of service, so far as this department has been able to gather knowledge on the subject, are ever ready and willing to receive such advance fees far in excess of their ability to supply the applicants with positions. Not one of them agree to limit the registration of applicants or the acceptance of fees to the demand for help. The registration of applicants is made the subject of earnest solicitation at all times and in all places, and the advance fee, though it may be the last dollar of a poor needy applicant, is received with as little moral compunction when the chances are a thousand to one against the applicant as under any other circumstances.

Employment agencies, as a rule, are void of philanthropy and humanity, and their relationship to labor is the same as that of the lion to the lamb. All employment agencies receiving fees in advance which they retain whether any service is giving the applicants or not, bear the ear marks of fraud. If it is worth ten per cent of one month's salary, and two dollars besides, to find a situation for a deserving laborer the rules of all honorable business demand that no part of the money be paid until the position is found. Commission merchants sell hogs, cattle and other produce for shippers without asking advance fees, but the commission merchant in the employment office who traffics in the noblest attributes of man—human labor—exacts a fee in advance without guarantee that a sale will be made, and locks the door of his commission house against the poor wretch who is poverty stricken and must sell his labor to sustain human life, but who has no money with which to pay fees in advance. All things considered the employment agent bases his business integrity on doubtful grounds, and in most cases employment agents go further and charge the buyer of labor a commission for informing him where he can close a contract or make a purchase, and to continue the application of commercial phrases to labor, it is the duty of the State to see to it that there are no "bucket shops"

nor "bulls or bears" to menace the labor market nor gamblers to grow rich off the necessities of the industrious poor.

Just before going to press with this exposure of private employment offices a letter was sent from this department to the lady at Storm Lake, previously referred to, asking if she had up to that time received any information from Mr. C. G. Whitcomb that would aid her in securing a situation.

Following is her reply:

STORM LAKE, IOWA, July 3, 1891.

*Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Des Moines, Iowa.*

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 2d inst. is at hand. I have not even heard from the agency of C. G. Whitcomb, although I sent him two letters; he must have received them or they would have been returned. I came to the conclusion that he is a fraud.

Thanking you for your kind interest I remain,

Yours truly,

MISS JULIA A. CASEY.

The following is a true copy of the contract used by Mr. C. G. Whitcomb:

WESTERN LABOR BUREAU,

DES MOINES, IOWA.

C. G. WHITCOMB, MANAGER.

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TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP.

1. Registration fee for one year, \$2.00, payment to accompany this application for which a receipt is given, entitling the holder to membership in this organization and to the services of this Bureau for one year.

2. A commission of twenty per cent upon the first month's salary shall be paid this Bureau by the applicant, when situation is secured.

NOTE —

- a. If board is furnished by the employer it is estimated at \$14.00 per month and twenty per cent commission must be paid on it.
- b. When a place is accepted for what can be made out of it, \$5.00 cash is due the Bureau.
- c. Any engagement with authorities, resulting from an introduction by this Bureau, whether made at once or later, is subject to the regular commission.
- d. If a candidate has applied for any position before being recommended to it by the Bureau, the notice from this Bureau is to be immediately returned, with a statement of the date of the candidate's previous application. If this is not done, it will be understood that the candidate wishes the Bureau's co-operation, and will pay the regular commission if the position is secured.



- e. If a candidate is elected and accepts a position, secured through this Bureau, any subsequent change of plan or the receiving of a more desirable offer elsewhere, will not affect, in any way, the candidate's obligation to this Bureau.

f. If by the aid of the Bureau, an increase of salary in the member's present position is secured, a commission, as above, must be paid on the amount of increase.
3. The candidate must, immediately, acknowledge receipt of information from the Bureau; state whether he will apply for the vacant position, and inform the Bureau on his being appointed to a position.
4. All information received with this application is regarded as strictly confidential, to be used for the sole benefit of the applicant.
5. Members are required to inform the Bureau, of all vacancies of which they may hear, unless they wish to make application for the vacant position
- I AGREE TO THE ABOVE TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP, and, further, agree to use all information furnished by the Bureau, solely for my own personal benefit.
- Date..... Name.....
- We will make no effort in behalf of any one until this contract is signed and returned to us.*

This department is unable to publish the form of contract used by an employment agency which recently did business in Des Moines. It silently stole away and the poor laborers who paid their advance fees to that concern with the hope of securing positions by its influence are made wiser by the knowledge "that not 'all is gold that glitters."

But in a basement room on the west side of West Fourth street, between Walnut street and Court Avenue, may be found "The Des Moines Labor Office," receiving applications from the people of Des Moines and other parts of the State under the following form of contract.

CONTRACT, between The Des Moines Labor Office, of the first part and .....of the second part, wherein the party of the first part agrees to use its facilities and influence for the purpose of obtaining a position as .....for the party of the second part and the party of the second part agrees to pay in advance a registration fee of \$.....to cover necessary expenses and services for trying to obtain such position, and also, agrees to pay at the end of thirty days after said position is furnished, an amount which will be....per cent of the monthly wages that the party of the second part receives from the position furnished by the party of the first part.

Dated.....

Signed, { Party of the first part.....

{ Party of the second part.....

The manager of the Des Moines Labor office claimed more honor for himself than for his competitors. He declared that he allowed only the name of one applicant to go on his books for any one kind

of position at one time, and allowed no other names to be entered until the one first entered was supplied with a position; but when closely questioned he admitted that he retained all advance fees until such times as there was a vacancy on his books, and therefore it amounted only to a distinction without a difference, as he had the same opportunity to appropriate the fees of the applicants to his own use when the names were not on the books as when they were and the advance fees are never returned if he fails to aid the applicants.

Over No. 519 Walnut street may be found an employment office incorporated under the laws of Illinois and doing business under the high sounding name, "United States Bureau of Information," with clasped hands and the all-seeing eye beautifully engraved for emblems, accompanied by the following euphonious motto, "WE ARE THE HELPING HAND OF THE PUBLIC AND THE ALL SEEING EYE OF YOUR INTERESTS."

The name and motto of this concern are copyrighted, and the business is run under the management of the original copyrighter and incorporator, Mr. T. C. McNeal, and notwithstanding the loyal and patriotic name of this concern, its emblems of brotherly love and watchful care and its charming and inspiring motto, a more unscrupulous double dealing villian never robbed the innocent toilers of any country than T. C. McNeal. A personal visit from this department to the United States Bureau of Information was made, and your commissioner was received by Mr. McNeal, with doubt and distrust, as if he stood in fear of exposure and he declined to explain his methods of business or expose the form of contract signed by his applicants for employment. Finally he agreed that if the governor would write a personal letter of introduction and request that such information be given he would comply with the request. Although somewhat embarrassing the proposition of Mr. McNeal was accepted and Governor Boies was invited to write the desired letter, which he did on June 16, 1891. The letter was presented on the same day by your commissioner to Mr. T. C. McNeal with the explanation that the letter of the governor was addressed to Thomas Meek, the assistant manager, for the reason that the name of the general manager did not appear on the advertising circular received at the former visit. Mr. McNeal accepted the letter and proceeded to make a formal introduction of himself, which somewhat represented an overdrawn autobiography in which he stated that he had been engaged in his present business twenty-one years, that he incorporated and copyrighted the United

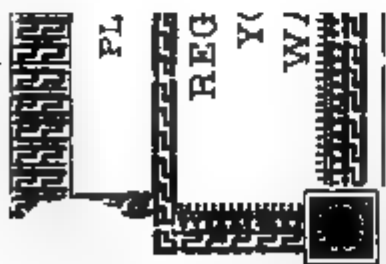


States Bureau of Information under the laws of Illinois in 1879 and did business at Peoria, Ill., until about three years ago when he removed his business to Des Moines. He interspersed the description of his life and character with some sharp questions regarding the genuineness of the governor's letter and being assured that the letter was genuine and all right he proceeded to systematize and compile a package of the various blanks and advertising circulars used in his business and expressed his wish that the governor read them and if possible write him a letter of commendation which he could use in extending the influence of The United States Bureau of Information. He also used his persuasive powers to induce your commissioner to purchase an interest in his business, claiming it was productive of great profit and showed a contract signed by an applicant for employment on which the applicant had paid an advance fee of three dollars and it contained a provision making the contract a lien on ten per cent of his first month's wages in case a position was found him by the Bureau of Information. The words used after agreeing to pay ten per cent on his first month's salary in case a situation was found him were: "Present this to my employer." "That," said Mr. McNeal, "is a trick the other employment offices have not caught on to." He then gave a word picture of his own high moral and business standing, how he had always been guided by honesty and fairness in all his dealings with his fellow men, and how dishonest and unscrupulous were all the other managers of employment offices in Des Moines, and how they swindled their applicants, and how their unsavory character contributed to injure him in the estimation of the public. All because he happened to be engaged in the same kind of business. As soon as the blanks and advertising circulars referred to, were arranged and folded to suit the tastes of Mr. McNeal, they were received and the visit ended.

The blanks contain a form of contract for registering wants, forms of contracts used in the sale of county and State rights to operate department offices under the copyright and name of The United States Bureau of Information. The advertising folders and circulars contain printed matter descriptive of the unbounded opportunities and the great facilities of The United State Bureau of Information to satisfy every want of the public from the securing of employment for laborers to the negotiation of loans for eastern capitalists.

The form of contract used to register the wants of laborers seeking employment is as follows:

# The United States Bureau of Information.



## AND TH

### REGISTRATION.

Office at Des Moines, Iowa,

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This Agreement, Entered into this date, by and between..

and the Managers of The United States Bureau of Information, is as follows:

THAT the said Managers are to try and assist me in my wants pertaining to  
on payment of

Dollars to said Managers for services,

I shall in no way hold said Managers responsible for failure of services.

I do hereby comply with all herein stated.

PUT REFERENCES ON BACK.

Signed

P. O. Address

No.

Not being satisfied with the statements of Mr. T. C. McNeal, the investigation was extended to a few of his patrons and former business associates, and on June 20, 1891, the service of a constable was secured, also a competent stenographer, and under authority of chapter 132, section 6, laws of the Twentieth General Assembly subpoenas were issued, witnesses summoned and the following testimony taken under oath:

Mr. W. W. TOWNSEND, real estate agent, 304 west Fifth street, Des Moines, Iowa, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Question. How long have you resided in Des Moines?

Answer. About eighteen months.

Q. Are you acquainted with Mr. T. C. McNeal, general manager of The United States Bureau of information?

A. Yes, sir; I am.

Q. When did you form his acquaintance?

A. On or about February 12, 1890.

Q. Did you ever have any business relations with Mr. McNeal?

A. Yes, I have.

Q. You may state the character of such business relations.

A. I bought a half interest in his business on or about the 15th day of February, 1890, for which I paid \$400.

Q. Did you assume the management of any part of the business at the time of your purchase?

A. I was considered one of the firm and was to have a say in the business and was to receive one-half the profits.

Q. How long were you in business with Mr. T. C. McNeal on those terms?

A. About five weeks.

Q. During those five weeks did any person, male or female, call at your office and register for employment?

A. Yes, about twelve or fifteen registered for employment during that time.

Q. What charges generally were made to those who registered for employment, if any?

A. Three dollars each, the regular fee.

Q. Did Mr. McNeal or yourself assume the duties of securing positions for them?

A. Mr. McNeal. He did all the registering.

Q. You may state what per cent of those applying for positions received employment through that bureau while you were connected with it?

A. No per cent at all.

Q. Did Mr. McNeal make any effort to secure positions for those who applied for employment?

A. No effort whatever was made to find positions for any of them while I was with him.

Q. When parties registered for employment, and retired from the room, did Mr. McNeal, in any case, express himself as regards to what his conduct toward them would be?

A. Yes, he made the remark twice that I can remember, "There goes another damn fool. He has thrown his money away." He used so much profane and vulgar language that it would not sound well to repeat it. And when I called his attention to registering parties and not trying to procure positions for them, he made the remark: "We must make ice while the weather is cold; when the weather gets warm the fellows will hunt up their own work and not hunt us up." I objected to that way of doing business, and from that time on there was no more registering done in the office while I was with him, which was about two weeks. I know that his calculations were to do no one any good. It was only to get the \$3 registration fee.

Q. Were his business methods, as you understand them, of a fraudulent nature?

A. Yes, sir; I know them to be so. (Here a copy of the blank contract used in registering applicants for employment was placed in the hands of the witness.)

Q. Do you recognize that contract in blank as being a true copy of the contract used by Mr. McNeal?

A. Yes, sir; I do.

Q. Can you state upon oath what words were usually written in the two blank lines following the words, "I shall in no way hold said managers responsible for failure of services?"

A. They were generally filled in with an agreement to pay a per cent or commission on the applicant's first and second month's wages, providing McNeal found him a position. This was simply done as a form to make parties believe he was going to do something for them. It was kind of a blind.

Q. Do you know what the rate or per cent was?

A. I think about ten per cent. That was to be additional commission above the \$3.00.

Q. Did he break the co-partnership with you?

A. He did.

Q. What cause did he allege for breaking the co-partnership?

A. He broke it because I would not cater to his wishes.

Q. Was it because you would not assist him in swindling those who came for the purpose of securing positions through his services?

A. Yes, that was the principal reason. I objected to that kind of work going on. I did not consider it honorable, right or decent. I considered his business a regular confidence game to entice the people into his office, get their money and give them no value received. Finally he told me to get out and stay out and I did so.

Q. Did any parties apply for help while you were in partnership with Mr. McNeal?

A. No, sir.

I hereby certify that the foregoing interrogatories were propounded by me and the answers thereto were given under oath by W. W. Townsend, in the office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Des Moines, Iowa, June 20, 1891.

J. R. SOVEREIGN,  
*Commissioner.*

Mr. P. E. WALKER, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Reside at 925 Sixth avenue, a machinist by trade; came from Omaha to Des Moines on or about Jan. 1, 1891.

Question. Are you acquainted with Mr. T. C. McNeal, general manager of the United States Bureau of Information?

Answer. I am.

Q. Did you ever have any business relation with Mr. McNeal?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You may state their character.

A. I bought one-half interest in his business.

Q. What did it consist of?

A. False representations, I should say.

Q. Were there any chattels connected with it?

A. Yes, a few; such as writing desk; blanks. etc.

Q. Did you purchase one-half interest in that business on the recommendation of Mr. McNeal?

A. I did.

Q. What did you pay for it?

A. I traded a stock of books worth \$400 for a half interest in the business.

Q. How long were you in partnership with Mr. McNeal?

A. About six weeks.

Q. What time was it that you formed this co-partnership with McNeal?

A. About January 13, 1891.

Q. While you were in business with Mr. T. C. McNeal did any laboring people seek his services for the purpose of securing positions?

A. Yes, about a half dozen or more while I was with him.

Q. What charge, if any, did Mr. McNeal make to those applying for positions?

A. Three dollars each.

Q. Did Mr. McNeal make any effort to secure employment for those so registering?

A. He did not so far as I know.

Q. During the time you were in partnership with McNeal did any person apply for help? That is to say, did a manufacturer, business man or other person come to the office and ask McNeal to find him a mechanic or other help.

A. Yes, one came while I was there.

Q. What charge, if any, was made the gentleman who came seeking help?

A. McNeal wanted to charge him \$3.00 but he would not pay it and went away.

Q. Did he register?

A. No.

Q. On his refusal to register did McNeal still regard him as a patron of the office and entitled to service?

A. He did not.

Q. During the time you were in partnership with Mr. McNeal did you consider his business conduct honorable? That is to say, do you consider that he treated those who applied for positions honorable and just?           

A. No, sir.

Q. Did McNeal make any effort to fulfill the promises he made his applicants for employment?

A. He did not make an effort to fulfill his promises while I was with him.

Q. When an applicant registered and paid the regular \$3.00 registration fee and left the office after having received the promises of McNeal that he would do all in his power to secure a position what were the usual remarks of Mr. McNeal, if any?

A. Generally profane language of the worst kind.

Q. But what would he say regarding his own conduct towards the applicant, after the applicant had left the office?

A. Most of the time he would say, "There goes another sucker."

Q. Was that a general remark of Mr. McNeal?

A. It was.

Q. Did Mr. McNeal swindle you out of your investment in the business?

A. Yes, sir; every cent of it.

Q. Did he break the co-partnership with you?

A. Yes, he broke the co-partnership.

Q. Did he order you out?

A. Yes.

Q. On what ground did he base his reason for breaking the co-partnership with you?

A. I objected to his way of registering people without rendering any service.

(Here the blank form of contract used by Mr. McNeal for registering applicants for employment was presented to the witness.)

Q. Do you recognize that form of contract as a true copy of the one used by Mr. McNeal?

A. I do.

Q. Can you state what words were usually written in the two blank lines following the words: "I shall in no way hold said managers responsible for failure of services"?

A. The usual words were: "I agree to pay said manager ten per cent of my first month's earnings. Present this to my employer."

Q. Did any of the contracts call for a per cent of two month's earnings?

A. I think some were for two months.

I hereby certify that the foregoing interrogatories were propounded by me and the answers thereto were given under oath by E. P. Walker, in the office of the The Bureau of Labor Statistics, Des Moines, Iowa, June 20th, A. D. 1891.

J. R. SOVEREIGN,  
*Commissioner.*

Mr. E. F. WICKERSHAM, being duly sworn, gave the following evidence:  
Reside at 1426, West Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa, a painter by trade.

Question. Are you acquainted with Mr. T. C. McNeal, general manager of the United States Bureau of Information?

Answer. I am.

Q. Did you ever do business with Mr. McNeal?

A. I had office room with him about six weeks.

Q. What was your business while in his office?

A. Life insurance. I also went in his office to work in different branches as he represented them to me.

Q. How long were you in business in connection with Mr. McNeal?

A. From about January 20, 1891, to about March 1, 1891.

Q. During the time you were in business with Mr. McNeal did any laboring people call at the office and apply for employment?

A. Yes, quite a number of them.

Q. Do you know of Mr. McNeal having informed any of those laboring people who called at the office during that time where they could find employment?

A. I do not.

Q. Did they pay a registration fee?

A. I could not say. I only know what the men said for McNeal took them into a little room to talk to them. It was his custom at that time to talk to them in what he called his "sweet box."

Q. Did you hear any of the applicants for employment say they paid a registration fee?

A. Yes, sir. I heard a great many who came in while I was there complain of his not having done anything for them, that he had taken their money and had done nothing for them in return.

Q. After an applicant for employment had left the office did Mr. McNeal make any remarks in your hearing regarding his conduct toward him?

Yes.

Q. What did he usually say?

A. I would not like to use his words, he is a very profane man.

Q. Did he speak as if he intended to make an effort on behalf of the applicant for employment.

A. I have heard him say at different times that he did not care just so he got the applicant's money.

I hereby certify that the foregoing interrogatories were propounded by me and the answers thereto were given under oath by E. F. Wickersham in the office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Des Moines, Iowa, June 20, A. D. 1891.

J. R. SOVEREIGN,  
*Commissioner.*

Mr. W. L. CHANEY, being duly sworn testified as follows:

Reside at 1118 East Walnut street, Des Moines, Iowa. At present employed at the water works.

Question. Are you acquainted with Mr. T. C. McNeal, general manager of the United States Bureau of Information?

Answer. Yes, a somewhat short acquaintance.

Q. When did you form his acquaintance?

A. About the latter part of December, 1890, or the first part of January, 1891.

Q. Did you seek his acquaintance?

A. Yes, I went to McNeal's office in response to an advertisement I saw in the Des Moines News.

Q. What was the nature of the advertisement?

A. McNeal wanted a man in the rental and real estate departments of his business, to take an interest in it and run it, and as I was doing nothing at the time I thought I would call and see what he had to say.

Q. When you called on Mr. McNeal did you purchase the department in his business?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you operate that department in the same office with Mr. McNeal?

A. Yes.

Q. How long did you operate in that way?

A. One month.

Q. During the time you did business in Mr. McNeal's office did any working people call at the office and apply for employment?

A. Yes; quite a number of men and some women.

Q. Did Mr. McNeal charge a registration fee to those so applying?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know the amount of such charge?

A. Three dollars, if he could get it; he sometimes took two dollars.

Q. Did Mr. McNeal promise to do what he could to secure positions for his applicants?

A. He did.

Q. Do you know of an instance wherein Mr. McNeal attempted to fulfill those promises made to his applicants for employment?

A. No, I do not.

Q. Did Mr. McNeal take the applicants into a small room to talk to them?

A. He did.

Q. Was what you heard conversation between McNeal and his applicants after they came from the little room?

A. That was all I heard.

Q. When applicants for employment went out of Mr. McNeal's office, did you at any time hear Mr. McNeal say, "There goes another sucker" or something of the kind?

A. Once or twice I heard him say something of that kind.

Q. During the time you did business in Mr. McNeal's office did any one come there wanting to hire help?

A. Only one came in and he wanted McNeal to find him some boarders.

I hereby certify that the foregoing interrogations were propounded by me, and the answers thereto were given under oath by W. L. Chaney, in the office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Des Moines, Iowa, June 20, A. D. 1891.

J. R. SOVEREIGN,  
*Commissioner.*

Mr. WILLIAM HALL, beng duly sworn, testified as follows:

Residence, 1314 West Twenty-third street, Des Moines, Iowa; lived in Des Moines two and one-half years; a laborer but unemployed.

Q. Do you know Mr. T. C. McNeal, general manager of the United States Bureau of Information?

A. Yes.

Q. When did you form his acquaintance?



A. About January 1, 1891.

Q. Did you seek his acquaintance?

A. Yes.

Q. What was the motive that actuated you to seek his acquaintance?

A. I saw the advertisement in the Des Moines News for men for office work.

Q. Did you go to Mr. McNeal and apply for employment?

A. I applied for a position in his business.

Q. Did you form any business engagement with Mr. McNeal?

A. Only to hire desk room in his office, for which I paid \$8 per month.

Q. What department of his business did you operate?

A. I was to have what he called his sale and exchange business.

Q. How long were you thus engaged with Mr. Mc Neal?

A. One month.

Q. Was your department conducted in the same room with Mr. Mc Neal?

A. Yes.

Q. During the time you were in business with Mr. McNeal did anyone come in and ask him to secure employment for them.

A. Yes.

Q. Did McNeal take them into a small private room?

A. Yes, and the business was done in that room.

Q. When applicants retired from the office did you ever hear McNeal make remarks about what would be his own conduct towards them.

A. Yes he would speak disrespectful of the applicants unless they registered. Those of whom he did not speak disrespectful I presume registered.

I hereby certify that the foregoing interrogatories were propounded by me and that the answers thereto were given under oath by William Hall in the office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Des Moines, Iowa, June 20, A. D., 1891.

J. R. SOVEREIGN,  
*Commissioner.*

Mr. H. W. RAMSEY, being duly sworn, testified that he resided at 419 west Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa, employed by Electric Street Car Co., and has resided in Des Moines about fourteen months.

Q. Are you acquainted with Mr. T. C. McNeal, general manager of the United States Bureau of Information?

A. Yes.

Q. When did you form his acquaintance?

A. On or about October 1, 1890, I saw his bills posted and called at his office and applied for employment.

Q. Did you register?

A. Yes, two or three days after my first visit, and paid Mr. McNeal three dollars and signed his contract. I do not remember what words were written in the two blank lines following the words, "I shall in no way hold said managers responsible for failure of service," but they were filled in with a written provision of some kind.

Q. Did Mr. McNeal promise to find a situation for you?

A. On my first call I had not sufficient money to register. I had only about \$1.50 with me. Mr. McNeal said he was sorry, for the reason that he

had a good job ready for me. Two or three days later I called at his office, registered, and paid three dollars. Mr. McNeal had no job ready for me then. I called two weeks later and still he had no job for me. I called about eight times after that and asked him if he had anything for me, and each time he said no, very gruffly.

Q. The last time you called on him did he make the same reply?

A. I do not wish to use the language he did.

Q. Were there other applicants with you?

A. Yes.

Q. How many?

A. I do not remember the number.

Q. What did he say to them?

A. He called them everything a white man could call another and ordered them out. I heard him say all he cared a damn for was a man's money.

I hereby certify that the foregoing interrogatories were propounded by me and the answers thereto were given under oath by H. W. Ramsey in the office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Des Moines, Iowa, June 20, A. D., 1891.

J. R. SOVEREIGN,  
*Commissioner.*

With the evidence of Mr. Ramsey the investigation, under oath, of the United States Bureau of Information came to an end. Scores of other reliable witnesses could have been subpoenaed but the foregoing evidence is sufficient to show the public how the willing toilers of this State are deceived and swindled, all under the sweet appellation of dignity and patriotism, "The United States Bureau of information," supported and strengthened by the euphony and brotherhood of its motto, "We are the Helping Hand of the Public and the All Seeing Eye of Your interests."

How many unsuspecting working men and women living in the rural districts have been decoyed with circulars sent through the mails by this and similar concerns doing business in this State will never be known and the number of anxious toilers in Des Moines who have been enticed into these dens of hypocrisy only to become the victims of deceptive arts is in no less obscurity. But that hundreds of working people in this State have been shamefully imposed upon and defrauded by private employment agencies and bureaus of information is no longer a question of doubt.

Some men doubtless began the management of employment offices with honest intentions and became dishonest in their dealings with their patrons as they discovered the easy opportunities afforded by such a business to swindle and deceive the people. There may be some men who have maintained their integrity through a succession of years in such business, but the opportunities employment

offices afforded to deceive make them the natural calling of men of questionable integrity and therefore they become a menace to labor and inimical to public interests.

The following from the Columbus, Ohio, World, of June 10, 1890, about one month before the establishment of free public employment offices in that State, exposes a typical Ohio private employment agency:

Every city of the land finds in the warp and woof of its business enterprises various concerns which are parasitic in their life, illegitimate in their processes, and as unscrupulous as they are baneful in their operations. Our city is not by any means exempt from combinations and firms of this description. Even the eye of strictest vigilance often fails to detect the presence of questionable business manipulations until considerable boldness is displayed by the sharks and irreparable harm done. An "outfit" of this doubtful character does business at No. 35½ North High street, and is called by the euphonious name, "The Mercantile Record." "Room 8" of said place is the scene and theater of its transactions. The incredibly large line and file of men and women, young and old, married and single, that has passed its portals will never be known. In the absence of figures it will ever remain impossible to estimate the large percentage of the above host of applicants from the city and surrounding country who discovered when too late that they were deceived, disappointed, victimized and robbed. The painful feature about this so-called "Employment Agency" lies in the fact that its victims chiefly are harvested from the rural districts and neighboring towns. "The Mercantile Record" by correspondence and advertising abroad has drawn many unsuspecting young men and women from the suburban towns into its coils, only to leave them hopelessly stranded and with pockets despoiled of their hard savings.

No doubt "The Mercantile Record" has obtained employment for some of its applicants and fulfilled some of its contracts. So has the Louisiana Lottery put money into a few poor men's pockets, built churches and blown wind into some church organs. But all over the land the Louisiana Lottery is denounced as an unmitigated curse. Evil men even sometimes do good deeds. The conclusions are obvious. An evil establishment is no less evil because it does some good. A *World* reporter has in possession one of the contracts and agreements used by said firm. The signature of the concern is printed: The contract is then signed by the applicant upon the deposit of an arbitrary amount of money and is open for thirty days. The dupe who pays his money and signs the document has no legal redress because he signed the agreement. We here give the copy of the blank used:

#### CONTRACT.

The Mercantile Record, 35½ North High street,

COLUMBUS, O., February 7, 1890.

Received of ——— \$2.00 for position as short-hand and type-writer; should position not be accepted in thirty days from above date, one-half of the above amount, which is \$1.00, will be returned on presentation of this

contract and agreement in person; it is agreed and understood that the balance is retained to defray expenses of solicitors, advertising, etc. The Mercantile Record.

I hereby accept the terms of the above contract and agreement as therein printed and specified. Signed ———.

Please read this contract before signing.

The agreement would seem to evidence sincerity on the part of the contractors, but the experience of a very large number shows that it is only a scheme to wring money out of the earnings of poor men and women. The deluded applicant calls repeatedly to ascertain developments only to discover in the end that the promised position is not to be had, the assured employment not to be obtained, the money gone, or half of it in some instances returned, and the person victimized.

In many cases the applicant is sent to some home, or shop or business place to inquire for the employment or position promised, and learns to his disgust that the whole thing is a mere ruse and that the business man knows nothing of such an arrangement. How many business men and homes have been annoyed in this manner, and how many poor boys and girls have been deceived after this style, no one can ever tell.

A *World* reporter himself, with another witness, saw a poor girl who had been deceived after this fashion, stand in "Room 3," with her shoes torn, and pleading for the return of her money, because she had been sent about town only to find herself disappointed. No doubt it was the last dollar she had, and had paid it thus in quest of work. Poor working girls are the principal victims of this concern. We will select a number of cases to illustrate the methods of this firm. The facts are true and can be proven. Where names are suppressed, the same can be obtained. If other facts and names are wanted they can easily be obtained, and it is suggested that other victims report their names to the *World* office. Here are some victims:

Mr. J. J. Furguson, residing at the corner of Spring and North Grant avenue, can unfold an interesting experience with said agency. He made application for night watchman some time last month, paid the sum of three dollars and signed the contract. The two men operating the Record promised him the place in a short time and said it would pay \$10.00 per week. The applicant called at the different times specified. He was held off until Mr. Furguson's patience was exhausted. He resolved to call once more and either get the position, the money refunded, or "do up" the boss. He took with him several witnesses. They found one of the fellows locked in Room 3, as developments afterward showed. The other one returning from supper found his man at the head of the stairs waiting for him. Mr. F. made his demands. The metropolitan man endeavored to bluff him. But bluffing would not do in this case and the fellow betook himself to the water closet. There he remained a full hour. Meanwhile other victims came up stairs with a purpose to find out more of their prospects. One of this number was a lady who had paid \$6 00, another, a man who had deposited \$5.00, and two or three others who had paid lesser amounts.

The aid of Police Officer Jones was invoked. Thinking it time to act the fellow came out of the closet, and his partner also unlocked the door of room 3,

and the duet met the crowd with the officer. The result was that under the pressure the employment agency paid over the amounts due those present, whose contracts had brought no return. The next day Mr. F. took others there who had their money refunded. After the evening scene above related, one of the firm challenged Furguson to fight a duel to get even, and they actually took the cars together to go to the outskirts of the city to engage in the encounter. But the fad was careful to take an Oak street car instead of a white car, and when the court house was reached, remarked that he had not taken the right car by mistake, and that he wished to take him (Furguson) away from the office to prevent a mob.

Another case: Miss Annie Radcliffe, 887 E. Baltimore street, paid her \$3 and is out of her money, and has no place.

Miss Lillie Wilson, 363 N. Park street, applied for some kind of employment, paid \$3, and never got work or her money.

Mr. ————— applied for a position of clerkship, paid \$5, was promised such a place, and frequently went to the agency, until, disgusted, he left, having neither work nor money.

Observe this case—the names can be obtained: By correspondence six girls were induced to come from Chillicothe and get places of employment. They each paid \$2. After waiting and finding nothing would come out of the arrangement, they demanded their money and were advised to go home and the Record would inform them when to return. The girls had no money, and were compelled to seek out a former resident of Chillicothe, who resides in this city, who took pity on them and paid their fare home. These girls were only samples of many other victims from the neighboring towns.

A man residing at the corner of Main and Fourth streets applied for position of hotel clerk. He paid no money, because he detected the trap in time. He called four times. On the first call the place was open at \$45 per month; on second call it was rather uncertain; on last call the place was exceedingly doubtful in the prospect, and had depreciated to a \$30 job. Because the applicant would sign no contract and pay no money, he was insolently dismissed.

Miss Sullivan, 624 Mt. Vernon avenue, applied for a position, signed contract, paid \$6. She called repeatedly for her position or return of her money. Finally the fellows met her importunity by sending her to Seibert & Lilley's. It was a ruse. Mr. Siebert said he did not know how many were sent by this concern to him, and yet he had nothing to do with it. Miss Sullivan is employed now on North High street. Her sister, at 284 East Town street, can vouch for the above experience of her sister. She, too, is without her money.

Miss —————, living in the East End, applied for a place, paid \$1, and though she called often to know what was doing for her, was treated with angry retort by the outfit, and got neither place nor part of her money back.

Miss —————, residing on Third avenue, applied, signed contract, paid \$2, and was at length put off by securing for her a very unsatisfactory position.

A Grand Army man of some prominence in this city secured positions for four comrades who had applied and paid their money to the Mercantile Record, but never got situations.

The reporter can give many other similar cases. The above parties named and implicated can testify to the facts in their own experience. Beware of "The Mercantile Record."

Following will be found a true copy of the law relating to free public employment offices now in force in Ohio with comments on its results by Hon. John McBride, Commissioner of Labor Statistics of that State, which are extracted from advance sheets of his forthcoming report. The Ohio law contains many objectionable features and incurs greater public expense than is required in a State with no very large cities like Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, Dayton and Toledo. But that there is pressing need of at least one free public employment office in every state in the Union for the benefit of both employers and employes is made plain by the facts already given:

#### THE OHIO LAW.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That section 308 of the Revised Statutes be so amended as to read as follows:

Sec. 308. The commissioner shall have an office in the state house, which shall be a bureau of statistics of labor, and he shall collect, arrange and systematize all statistics relating to the various branches of labor in the State, and especially those relating to the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes. Said commissioner is hereby authorized and directed, immediately after the passage of this act, to organize and establish in all cities of the first-class, and cities of the first and second grade of the second class in the State of Ohio, a *free public employment office*, and shall appoint one superintendent for each of said offices to discharge the duties hereinafter set forth. Said superintendents shall cause to be posted in front of their said offices on a sign board, or in a suitable place on the building where such offices are located, the words, "*free public employment office*." It shall be the duty of such superintendents to receive all applications for labor of those desiring employment and those desiring to employ labor, and record their names in a book kept for that purpose, designating opposite the name of each applicant the character of employment, or labor desired, and the address of such applicant. Each of said superintendents shall be provided with such clerical assistance as in the judgment of the commissioner may appear necessary for properly conducting the duties of their several offices. No compensation or fee shall, directly or indirectly, be charged to or received from any person or persons seeking employment, or any person or persons desiring to employ labor through any of said offices. Said superintendents shall make a weekly report on Thursday of each week to said commissioner of all persons desiring to employ labor and the class thereof, and all persons applying for employment through their respective offices, and the character of employment desired by each applicant; also, of all persons securing employment through their respective offices and the character thereof, and a semi-annual report of the expense of maintaining such offices. Said commissioner shall cause to be printed weekly a list of all applicants



and the character of employment desired by them, and of those desiring to employ labor, and the class thereof; received by him from the respective offices aforesaid, and cause a true copy of such list on Monday of each week to be mailed to the superintendent of each of said offices in the State, which said list by the superintendent shall be posted immediately on receipt thereof in a conspicuous place in his office, subject to the inspection of all persons desiring employment. Said superintendents shall perform such other duties in the collection of labor statistics as said commissioner shall determine. Any superintendent or clerk as herein provided, who directly or indirectly charges or receives any compensation from any person whomsoever in securing employment, or labor from any other person or persons as provided in this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, and imprisoned in the county jail or workhouse not exceeding thirty days. The superintendent of each of said offices shall receive a salary, *to be fixed by the council of such city*, payable monthly. The clerk or clerks required in any of such offices shall receive a salary of not more than fifty dollars per month, provided the compensation of such superintendents and clerks so appointed shall be paid out of the city treasury, in which such free public employment office may be located.

#### COMMENTS BY THE COMMISSIONER.

The total number of persons wanting situations was 20,136, and of this number 14,529 were males and 5,607 females.

The total number of employes wanted by employers was 18,154, and of this number 11,453 were males and 6,701 females.

The total number of persons having secured situations through the offices was 8,982, and of this number 5,575 were males and 3,407 females.

The amount of "help wanted" was 90.2 per cent of the "situations wanted."

"Positions secured" was 49½ per cent of "help wanted."

"Positions secured" was 44.6 per cent of "situations wanted."

From the fact that offices had to be rented and furnished, and that there was no money for advertising purposes, the work done by the Free Public Employment Offices during the short time reported, is creditable alike to the officials in charge of the offices and to the State.

The entire cost connected with the offices up to January, 1891, will not exceed \$5,000.

If the 8,982 persons who secured work through the Free Public Employment Offices had obtained employment through the private employment agencies, it is but fair to assume that the cost of such services would have averaged \$3 per capita for males and \$1 for females, or a total of \$20,132, and by deducting from the latter sum the cost of maintaining the Free Public Employment Offices there is a balance of \$15,132, which has been saved to the willing, yet poor and needy, working men and women by the State law.

This saving in dollars and cents may appear large in the eyes of those not familiar with the patronage given to employment agencies, but as there are at least twelve well known private employment agencies now running in the cities in which the free offices are located, and as many more scattered over the smaller cities of the State, it is evident that nearly one hundred persons

live and thrive through the profits derived from such private agencies. This would indicate that nearly one hundred thousand dollars is annually spent by working men and women in efforts to secure employment through the assistance of employing agencies, and if this sum can be saved to the honest toilers of Ohio by the expenditure of about ten thousand dollars annually on the part of the State for the maintaining of Free Public Employment Offices that will be run by officials obligated to make honest and energetic efforts to furnish help to employers of labor, and to aid idle labor in securing honorable employment, it should be done.

Ohio being the first State to create "Free Public Employment Offices," their establishment by legislation was looked upon as being an experiment which many predicted would only be productive of evil results.

The friends and advocates of the measure were very sanguine that a trial would demonstrate the utility of the offices in every way and the result has but emphasized the correctness of their claims.

From nearly all States in the Union, and from several foreign countries, have come inquiries as to the working of the law, and, although copies of the law were sent to all parties who requested them, time and a limited office force would not permit of an extended written explanation either to the causes leading to the law's enactment or the result of its practical operation. So much interest has been manifested, however, that I deem it best to give some of the salient points connected with the enactment of this law.

The Municipal Labor Congress of Cincinnati, an organization composed of all the trade and labor unions in that city, started the agitation in favor of "Free Public Employment Offices" being established by the State government in all of the large cities of the State. It was this organization that drafted the bill which was introduced by Senator M. T. Corcoran of Cincinnati.

The bill as drafted and introduced made the employment offices branches of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, fixed the salaries of superintendents and clerks and placed the entire expense upon the State. Senator Corcoran and the friends of the bill fought hard to have it passed in its original form, but the Senate refused to pass it until amended so as to place the expense upon the cities in which they were located. The House took a different view of the matter and amended the Senate bill by substituting the original bill. The Senate, however, refused to accept the House amendment, and the measure went into the hands of a conference committee which finally submitted a report embodying the present law, which was adopted by a unanimous vote in the Senate and with but one dissenting vote in the House.

The members of the Legislature were of the opinion that inasmuch as the offices were to be located in certain cities, that only those cities would derive the benefits accruing from their labors; hence they believed that the city governments should defray the greater portion of the expense connected with offices.

The law, however, is general in its application, and the offices are intended to help employers and employes in all parts of the State.

Its prime features provide, first for the collection of statistical data relating to the industrial interests of the State; second, to assist employers to secure employes; third, to furnish our working men and women, when out of employment, free and reliable information as to the kind and character



of employment to be had. By the carrying out of the objects of the law the collection and compilation of industrial statistics, something in which all our people are interested, will be more complete and the entire State benefited, and the State government certainly can not undertake a more charitable or a more honorable and praiseworthy act than that of securing employment for her willing yet needy citizen laborers.

Prior to the establishment of the "Free Public Employment Offices" there were "Employment Agencies" in nearly all large cities in this State; but they were run for private profit rather than for public good. They were leeches engaged in sucking the life blood from the poor. These private agencies charged men and women anywhere from \$1 to \$15 for securing them employment, and in most cases they demanded and received a price for accepting an application whether they secured a place or not. This every honest-hearted citizen knows to be wrong, because it is evident that when men and women are willing to work, and are unable to find it to do, it is sufficient for them to suffer the hardships which are inseparable from enforced idleness without taxing them for the privilege of securing work, or for the promise to secure work.

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## LABOR LAWS OF IOWA.

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The following labor laws of Iowa are extracted from Miller's Annotated Code of 1888, except such as were passed by the Twenty-third General Assembly (1890).

Many of the laws passed for the special protection of coal miners are waived by contracts signed by the miners. Nearly all the mine operators in the State demand as one of the conditions of employment, that the miners sign contracts waving nearly all protection guaranteed the miners by the laws of the State. Especially is this true regarding the law providing for the weighing of coal before screened.

In the negotiation of loans the borrower is often required to abrogate by contract all his rights guaranteed under the laws of exemptions, stay and appeals. It has recently come to the notice of this department that there is a weak point in the exemption laws of this State, which should command the attention of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly. If exemption laws intended for the protection of helpless wives and children are good, they should apply to all citizens who are similarly situated, but our present exemption laws do not so apply. If a railroad employe, residing in Iowa and entitled to the exemption of his wages earned within

three months of the time of commencing action under our exemption laws by reason of having a family to support, contracts a debt in Iowa, and in the discharge of his duties as a brakeman, conductor, fireman, engineer or other railroad employe he is required to cross the boundary line of this State and go into Missouri his employer can be garnished in that State, judgment rendered against him, which he must pay and thus cancel the laborer's claim for wages, and the exemption laws of neither Iowa or Missouri can operate against an execution. Such a person is barred from the exemption rights of both States; Missouri will not recognize the exemption rights of the defendant, because he is not a resident of that State; Iowa will not recognize his exemption rights, because the judgment is obtained in another State. The full wages of the defendant can be garnished in spite of the exemption laws of both the States, and without regard to the rights of the family of the defendant to the necessities of life. This defect in the law demands remedial legislation. There should be laws requiring the plaintiff to litigate in the state in which the debt was contracted. Especially in all cases where both debtor and creditor reside in the same State in which the debt was made.

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## CHAPTER VI.

### MASTER AND APPRENTICE.

SECTION 2280. [*Minors.*] Any minor child may be bound to service until the attainment of the age of legal majority as hereinafter described.

SEC. 2281. [*Indenture: when minor to sign.*] Such binding must be by written indenture, specifying the age of the minor and the terms of agreement. If the minor is more than twelve years of age and not a pauper, the indenture must be signed by him of his own free will.

SEC. 2282. [*Consent of relatives required.*] A written consent must be appended to or indorsed upon such agreement and signed by one of the following persons, to-wit:

1. By the father of the minor, but if he be dead, or has abandoned his family, or is from any cause incapacitated from giving his assent, then,

2. By the mother; and if she be dead, or unable, or incapacitated for giving such assent, then,

3. By the guardian; and if there be no guardian, then by the clerk of the circuit court.

## CHAPTER 20, LAWS OF 1886.

## TRIBUNALS OF VOLUNTARY ARBITRATION.

SECTION 1. [*District judge have power to establish arbitration tribunals.*] *Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Iowa.* That the district court of each county, or a judge thereof in vacation, shall have the power, and upon the presentation of a petition, or of the agreement hereinafter named, it shall be the duty of said court, or a judge thereof in vacation, to issue in the form hereinafter named, a license or authority for the establishment within and for each county of tribunals for voluntary arbitration and settlement of disputes between employers and employed in the manufacturing, mechanical, or mining industries.

SEC. 2. [*Petition or agreement: signed by twenty persons.*] The said petition or agreement shall be substantially in the form hereinafter given, and the petition shall be signed by at least twenty persons employed as workmen, and by four or more separate firms, individuals, or corporations within the county, or by at least four employers, each of whom shall employ five workmen, or by the representative of a firm, corporation or individual employing not less than twenty men in their trade or industry; *provided*, that at the time the petition is presented, the judge before whom said petition is presented, may, upon motion require testimony to be taken as to the representative character of said petitioners, and if it appears that said petitioners do not represent the will of a majority, or at least one-half of each party to the dispute, the license for the establishment of said tribunal may be denied, or may take such other order in this behalf as to him shall seem fair to both sides.

SEC. 3. [*License to issue: when.*] If the said petition shall be signed by the requisite number of both employers and workmen, and be in proper form and contain the names of the persons to compose the tribunal, being an equal number of employers and workmen, the judge shall forthwith cause to be issued a license substantially in the form hereinafter given, authorizing the existence of such tribunal and fixing the time and place of the first meeting thereof, and an entry of the license so granted shall be made upon the journal of the district court of the county in which the petition originated.

SEC. 4. [*To continue one year: jurisdiction.*] Said tribunal shall continue in existence for one year from the date of the license creating it, and may take jurisdiction of any dispute between employers and workmen in any mechanical, manufacturing or mining industry, or business, who shall have petitioned therefor, or who may submit their disputes in writing to such tribunal for decisions. Vacancies occurring in the membership of the tribunal shall be filled by the judge or court that licensed said tribunal, from three names, presented by the members of the tribunal remaining in that class in which the vacancies occur. The removal of any member to an adjoining county shall not cause a vacancy in either the tribunal or post of umpire.

Disputes occurring in one county may be referred to a tribunal already existing in an adjoining county. The place of umpire in any of said tribunals and vacancies occurring in such place, shall only be filled by the mutual choice of the whole of the representatives of both employers and workmen constituting the tribunal, immediately upon the organization of the same, and the umpire shall be called upon to act after disagreement is manifested in the tribunal by failure during three meetings held and full possession had. His award shall be final and conclusive upon such matters only as are submitted to him in writing and signed by the whole of the members of the tribunal or by parties submitting the same,

SEC. 5. [*Number of members of tribunal.*] The said tribunal shall consist of not less than two employers or their representatives, and two workmen or their representatives. The exact number which shall in each case constitute the tribunal, shall be inserted in the petition or agreement, and they shall be named in the license issued. The said tribunal, when convened, shall be organized by the selection of one of their members as chairman and one as secretary, who shall be chosen by a majority of the members, or if such majority cannot be had after two votes, then by secret ballot, or by lot, as they prefer.

SEC. 6. [*Compensation: expenses.*] The members of the tribunal shall receive no compensation for their services from the city or county, but the expenses of the tribunal, other than fuel, light, and the use of the room and furniture, may be paid by voluntary subscription, which the tribunal is authorized to receive and expend for such purposes. The session of said tribunal shall be held at the county seat of the county where the petition for the same was presented, and a room in the court-house or elsewhere for the use of said tribunal shall be provided by the county board of supervisors.

SEC. 7. [*Chairman to administer oaths in absence of umpire.*] When no umpire is acting, the chairman of the tribunal shall have power to administer oaths to all witnesses who may be produced, and a majority of said tribunal may provide for the examination and investigation of books, documents and accounts pertaining to the matters in hearing before the tribunal, and belonging to either party to the dispute; *provided*, that the tribunal may unanimously direct that instead of producing books, papers and accounts before the tribunal, an accountant agreed upon by the entire tribunal may be appointed to examine such books, papers and accounts, and such accountant shall be sworn to well and truly examine such books, documents and accounts as may be presented to him, and to report the results of such examination in writing to said tribunal. Before such examination, the information desired and required by the tribunal shall be plainly stated in writing, and presented to said accountant, which statement shall be signed by the members of said tribunal, or by a majority of each class thereof. Attorney at law or other agents of either party to dispute, shall not be permitted to appear or take part in any of the proceedings of the tribunal, or before the umpire.

SEC. 8. [*Umpire to preside while acting.*] When the umpire is acting he shall preside and he shall have all the power of the chairman of the tribunal, and his determination upon all questions of evidence, or other questions in conducting the inquiries there pending, shall be final. Committees of the tribunal consisting of an equal number of each class may be constituted to

examine into any question in dispute between employers and workmen which may have been referred to said committee by the tribunal, and such committee may hear, and settle the same finally, when it can be done by a unanimous vote; otherwise the same shall be reported to the full tribunal, and be there heard as if the question had not been referred. The said tribunal in connection with the said umpire shall have power to make or ordain and enforce rules for the government of the body when in session to enable the business to be proceeded with, in order, and to fix its sessions and adjournments, but such rules shall not conflict with this statute, nor with any of the provisions of the constitution and laws of Iowa.

SEC. 9. [*Questions to be plainly defined in writing.*] Before the umpire shall proceed to act, the question or questions in dispute shall be plainly defined in writing and signed by the members of the tribunal, or a majority thereof of each class, or by the parties submitting the same, and such writing shall contain the submission of the decision thereof to the umpire by name, and shall provide that his decision thereon, after hearing, shall be final. The umpire shall be sworn to impartially decide all questions that may be submitted to him during his term of office. The submission and his award may be made in the form hereinafter given, and said umpire must make his award within ten days from the time the question or questions in dispute are submitted to him. Said award shall be made to the tribunal; and if the award is for a specific sum of money, said award may be made a matter of record by filing a copy thereof in the district court of the county where the tribunal is in session. When so entered of record, it shall be final and conclusive, and the proper court may, on motion of any one interested, enter judgment thereon, and when the award is for a specific sum of money, may issue final and other process to enforce the same.

SEC. 10. [*Form of petition.*] The form of the joint petition or agreement praying for a tribunal under this act shall be as follows:

To the district court of ..... county (or to a judge thereof, as the case may be): The subscribers hereto being the number, and having the qualifications required in this proceeding, being desirous of establishing a tribunal of voluntary arbitration for the settlement of disputes in the (here name the branch of industry) trade, and having agreed upon A, B, C, D and E, representing the employers, and G, H, I, J and K, representing the workmen, as members of said tribunal, who each are qualified to act thereon, pray that a license for a tribunal in the ..... trade may be issued to said persons named above.

EMPLOYERS.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	WORKS.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EMPLOYES.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	BY WHOM EMPLOYED.
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

SEC. 11. [*Form of license*]. The license to be issued upon such petition may be as follows:

STATE OF IOWA, }  
.....County. } ss.

WHEREAS, the joint petition and agreement of four employers (or representatives of a firm or corporation or individual employing twenty men, as the case may be) and twenty workmen have been presented to this court (or if to a judge in vacation so state) praying the creation of a tribunal of voluntary arbitration for the settlement of disputes in the workman trade within this county, and naming A, B, C, D and E, representing the employers, and G, H, I, J and K, representing the workmen. Now, in pursuance of the statute for such case made and provided, said named persons are hereby licensed and authorized to be and exist as a tribunal of voluntary arbitration for the settlement of disputes between employers and workmen for the period of one year from this date, and they shall meet and organize on the .....day of....., A. D.....

.....  
*Clerk of the District Court of.....County.*

SEC. 12. When it becomes necessary to submit a matter in controversy to the umpire, it may be in form as follows:

FORM OF SUBMISSION.

We, A, B, C, D and E, representing employers, and G, H, I, J and K, representing workmen composing a tribunal of voluntary arbitration hereby submit, and refer unto the umpirage of L (the umpire of the tribunal of the ..... trade) the following subject-matter, viz., (Here state full and clear the matter submitted) and we hereby agree that his decision and determination upon the same shall be binding upon us, and final, and conclusive upon the question thus submitted, and we pledge ourselves to abide by, and carry out the decision of the umpire when made.

Witness our names this ..... day of ....., A. D., ....

(Signatures)

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

SEC. 13. [*Award to be in writing*]. The umpire shall make his award in writing to the tribunal, stating distinctly his decisions on the subject-matter submitted, and when the award is for a specific sum of money, the umpire shall forward a copy of the same to the clerk of the proper court.

Approved March 6, 1886.

## CHAPTER 132, LAWS OF 1884.

## BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

AN ACT to create a bureau of labor statistics, and to provide for the appointment of a commissioner of said bureau, and to define his duties and term of office.

SECTION 1. [*Appointment of commissioner provided for.*—*Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Iowa:* That there is hereby created a bureau of labor statistics, to be under the control and management of a commissioner thereof, to be appointed as hereinafter provided by this act.

SEC. 2. [*Governor to appoint within 30 days.*] That the governor shall, within thirty days after the taking effect of this act, and biennially thereafter, with the advice and consent of the executive council, appoint a commissioner of labor statistics. The term of office of said commissioner to commence on the first day of April in each even-numbered year and continue for two years and until his successor is appointed and qualified; and said commissioner before entering upon the discharge of his duties shall take an oath or affirmation to discharge the same faithfully and to the best of his ability; and shall give bond in the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) with sureties to the approval of the governor, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his official duties.

SEC. 3. [*Salary \$1,500 per annum.*] Said commissioner shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly, and necessary postage, stationery and office expenses, the said salary and expenses to be paid by the State as the salaries and expenses of other State officers are provided for. He shall have and keep an office in the capitol at Des Moines in which shall be kept all records, documents, papers, correspondence and property pertaining to his office, and shall deliver them to his successor in office.

SEC. 4. [*May be removed by governor.*] Said commissioner may be removed from his office by the governor for neglect of duty or malfeasance in office; and any vacancy occurring at any time may be filled by the governor by and with the consent of the executive council.

SEC. 5. [*Duties of commissioner: statistics to be gathered.*] The duties of said commissioner shall be to collect, assort, systematise and present in biennial reports to the governor on or before the 15th day of August preceding each regular meeting of the general assembly, statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the State, especially in its relations to the commercial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the laboring classes, and to the permanent prosperity of the mechanical, manufacturing and productive industries of the State, and shall as fully as practicable collect such information and reliable reports from each county in the State the amount and condition of the mechanical and manufacturing interests, the value and location of the various manufacturing and coal productions of the State, also sites offering natural or acquired advantages for the profitable location and



operation of different branches of industry; he shall by correspondence with interested parties in other parts of the United States impart to them such information as may tend to induce the location of mechanical and producing plants within the State, together with such other information as shall tend to increase the productions, and consequent employment of producers; and in said biennial report he shall give a statement of the business of the bureau since the last regular report, and shall compile and publish therein such information as may be considered of value to the industrial interests of the State, the number of laborers and mechanics employed, the number of apprentices in each trade, with the nativity of such laborers, mechanics and apprentices' wages earned, the savings from the same, with age and sex of laborers employed, the number and character of accidents, the sanitary condition of institutions where labor is employed, the restrictions, if any, which are put upon apprentices when indentured, the proportion of married laborers and mechanics who live in rented houses, with the average annual rental and the value of property owned by laborers and mechanics; and he shall include in such report what progress has been made with schools now in operation for the instruction of students in the mechanic arts and what systems have been found most practical, with details thereof.

Such report when printed shall not consist of more than six hundred printed pages octavo.

Five thousand copies thereof shall be printed and bound uniformly similar to the reports of other State officers as now authorized by law. Said reports when published to be disposed of as follows, viz.: To the public libraries in the State, to the various trade organizations, agricultural and mechanical societies, and other places where the commissioner may deem proper and best calculated to accomplish the furtherance of the industrial interests of the State.

SEC. 6. [*Power of commissioner.*] The commissioner shall have power to issue subpoenas for witnesses and examine them under oath and enforce their attendance to the same extent and in the same manner as a justice of the peace, said witnesses to be paid the same fees as are now allowed witnesses before a justice of the peace, the same to be paid by the State.

SEC. 7. [*Publication.*] This act being deemed of immediate importance shall be in force and take effect from and after its publication.

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## CHAPTER 21, LAWS 1884.

### MINES AND MINING.

AN ACT to regulate mines and mining, and to repeal Chapter 202 of the Acts of the Eighteenth General Assembly.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:*

SECTION 7. The agent or owner of every coal mine shall make or cause to be made an accurate map or plan of the working of such mine on a scale of not less than one hundred feet to the inch, showing the area mined



or excavated. Said map or plan shall be kept at the office of such mine. The agent or owner shall, on or before the first day of September of each year, cause to be made a statement and plan of the progress of the workings of such mine up to said date, which statement and plan shall be marked on the map or plan herein required to be made, in case of refusal on the part of said owner or agent for two months after the time designated to make the map or plan, or addition thereto, the Inspector is authorized to cause an accurate map or plan of the whole said mine to be made at the expense of the owner thereof, the cost of which shall be recoverable against the owner in the name of the person or persons making said map or plan, and the owner or agent of all coal mines hereafter wrought out and abandoned, shall deliver a correct map of said mine to the Inspector to be filed in his office.

SEC. 8. It shall be unlawful for the owner or agent of any coal mine worked by a shaft to employ or permit any person to work therein unless there are to every seam of coal worked in such mine, at least two separate outlets; separated by natural strata of not less than one hundred feet in breadth, by which shafts or outlets distinct means of ingress and egress are always available to the persons employed in the mine, but in no case shall a furnace shaft be used as an escape shaft; and if the mine is a slope or drift opening, the escape shall be separated from the other openings by not less than fifty feet of natural strata, and shall be provided with safe and available traveling ways, and the traveling ways to the escapes in all coal mines shall be kept free from water, and falls of roof, and all escape shafts shall be fitted with safe and convenient stairs at an angle of not more than sixty degrees descent, and with landings at easy and convenient distances, so as to furnish easy escape from such mine; and all air shafts used as escapes where fans are employed for ventilation shall be provided with suitable appliances for hoisting the underground workmen, said appliances to be always kept at the mine ready for immediate use, and in no case shall any combustible material be allowed between any escape shaft and hoisting shaft, except such as is absolutely necessary for the operation of the mine, provided that where a furnace shaft is large enough to admit of being divided into an escape shaft and furnace shaft. There may be a partition placed in said shaft properly constructed so as to exclude the heated air and smoke from the side of the shaft used as an escape shaft, such partition to be built of incombustible material for a distance of not less than fifteen feet up from the bottom thereof, and provided that where two or more mines are connected underground. Each owner may make joint provisions with the other for the use of the other's hoisting shaft or slope as an escape, and in that event the owners thereof shall be deemed to have complied with the requirements of this section, and, provided further, that in any case where the escape shaft is now situated less than one hundred feet from the hoisting shaft there may be provided a properly constructed underground traveling way from the top of the escape shaft, so as to furnish the proper protection from fire for a distance of one hundred feet from the hoisting shaft, and in that event the owner or agent of any such mine shall be deemed to have complied with the requirements of this section; and, provided further, that this act shall not apply to mines operated by slopes or drifts, openings where not more than

five persons are employed therein [and, provided further, that any escapement shaft that is hereafter sunk and equipped before said escapement shaft shall be located or the excavation of for it begun, the District Inspector of mines shall be duly notified to appear and determine what shall be a suitable distance for the same. The distance from main shaft shall not be less than three hundred feet without the consent of the Inspector, and no building shall be put nearer the escape shaft than one hundred feet, except the house necessary to cover the fan.]—*Chapter 56, Laws of 1888, Section 1.*

SEC. 9. In all mines there shall be allowed one year to make outlets as provided in section eight, when such mine is under two hundred feet in depth, and two years when such mine is over two hundred feet in depth, but not more than twenty men shall be employed in such mine at any one time, until the provisions of section eight are complied with, and after the expiration of the period above mentioned. Should said mines not have outlets aforesaid, they shall not be operated until made to conform to the provisions of section eight [and, provided further, that this act shall not apply to mines where the escape way is lost or destroyed by reason of the drawing of pillars preparatory to the abandonment of the mine, provided that not more than twenty persons shall be employed in said mine at any one time].

SEC. 10. The owner or agent of any coal mine, whether it be operated by shaft, slope or drift, shall provide and maintain for every such mine an amount of ventilation of not less than one hundred cubic feet of air per minute for each person employed in such mine, and not less than five hundred cubic feet of air per minute for each mule or horse employed in the same, which shall be distributed and circulated throughout the mine in such manner as to dilute, render harmless and expel the poisonous and noxious gases from each and every working place in the mine, and whenever the Inspector shall find men working without sufficient air or under any unsafe conditions he shall first give the operator or his agent a reasonable notice to rectify the same and upon a refusal or neglect so to do the Inspector may himself order them out until said portion of said mine shall be put in proper condition, and all mines governed by the provisions of this act shall be provided with artificial means for producing ventilation such as exhaust or forcing fans, furnaces or exhaust steam or other contrivances of such capacity and power as to produce and maintain an abundant supply of air for all the requirements of the persons employed in the mine; but in case a furnace is used for ventilating purposes, it shall be built in such manner as to prevent the communication of fire to any part of the works by lining the upcast with incombustible material for a sufficient distance up from said furnace to insure safety.

SEC. 11. The owner or agent of every coal mine operated by a shaft or slope in all cases where the human voice cannot be distinctly heard shall forthwith provide and maintain a metal tube or other suitable means for communication from the top to the bottom of said shaft or slope, suitably calculated for the free passage of sound therein, so that communication can be held between persons at the bottom and top of the shaft or slope, and there shall be provided a safety catch of approved pattern and a sufficient cover overhead on all carriages used for lowering and hoisting persons, and on top of every shaft an approved safety gate and also an approved safety spring on top of every slope, and an adequate brake shall be attached to every

drum or machine used for raising or lowering persons in all shafts or slopes, and a trial shall be attached to every train used on a slope, all of said appliances to be subject to the approval of the inspector.

SEC. 12. No owner or agent of any coal mine operated by shaft or slope shall knowingly place in charge of any engine used for lowering into or hoisting out of such mine persons employed therein, any but experienced, competent and sober engineers, and no engineer in charge of such engine shall allow any person except such as may be deputed for that purpose by the owner or agent, to interfere with it or any part of the machinery, and no person shall interfere or in any way intimidate the engineer in the discharge of his duties, and the maximum number of persons to ascend out of or descend into any coal mine on a cage, shall be determined by the inspector, but in no case shall such number exceed ten, and no person shall ride upon or against any loaded cage or car in any shaft or slope except the conductor in charge of the train.

SEC. 13. No boy under twelve years of age shall be permitted to work in any mine, and parents or guardians of boys shall be required to furnish an affidavit as to the ages of their boys when there is any doubt in regard to their age, and in all cases of miners applying for work the agent or owner of the mines shall see that the provisions of this section are not violated.

SEC. 14. In case any coal mine does not in its appliances for the safety of the persons working therein conform to the provisions of this act, or the owner or agent disregards the requirements of this act for twenty days after being notified by the inspector, any court of competent jurisdiction, while in session, or the judges in vacation, may, on application of the inspector, by civil action in the name of the State, enjoin or restrain by writ of injunction the said agent or owner from working or operating such mines with more persons at once than are necessary to make the improvements needed, except as provided in section eight and nine, until it is made to conform with the provisions of this act, and such remedies shall be cumulative, and shall not take the place of or effect any other proceedings against such owner or agent authorized by law, for the matter complained of in such action, and for any willful failure or neglect to comply with the provisions of this law by any owner, lessee or operator of any coal mine or opening whereby anyone is injured, a right of action shall accrue to the party so injured for any damage he may have sustained thereby, and in case of loss of life by reason of such willful neglect or failure aforesaid, a right of action shall accrue to the widow, if living, and if not living, to the children of the person whose life shall be lost, for like recovery of damages for the injury they shall have sustained.

SEC. 15. Any minor workman or other person who shall knowingly injure or interfere with any air-course or brattice, or obstruct or throw open doors or disturb any part of the machinery, or disobey any order given in carrying out the provisions of this act, or ride upon a loaded car or wagon in a shaft or slope, except as provided in section twelve, or do any act whereby the lives and health of the persons or the security of the mines and machinery is endangered, or if any miner or person employed in any mine governed by the provisions of this act shall neglect or refuse to securely prop or support the roof and entries under his control, or neglect or refuse to obey any order given by the superintendent in relation to the security of

the mine, in the part of the mine under his charge or control, every such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 16. Whenever written charges of gross neglect of duty or malfeasance in office against any inspector shall be made and filed with the governor, signed by not less than fifteen miners or one or more operators of mines, together with a bond in the sum of five hundred dollars payable to the State and signed by two or more responsible freeholders and conditioned for the payment of all cost and expenses arising from the investigation of such charges, it shall be the duty of the governor to convene a board of examiners to consist of two practical miners, one mining engineer and two operators, at such time and place as he may deem best, giving ten days' notice to the inspector against whom charges may be made, and also the person whose name appears first in the charges, and said board when so convened and having first been duly sworn or affirmed truly to try and decide the charges made, shall summon any witness desired by either party and examine them on oath or affirmation which may be administered by any member of the board and depositions may be read on such examination, as in other cases, and report the result of their investigations to the governor; and if their report shows that said inspector has grossly neglected his duties or is incompetent or has been guilty of malfeasance in office, it shall be the duty of the governor forthwith to remove said inspector and appoint a successor; and said board shall award the costs and expenses of such investigation against the inspector or person signing said bond.

SEC. 18. The owner, agent or operator of any coal mine shall keep a sufficient supply of timber, to be used as props, so that the workman may at all times be able to secure the workings from caving in, and it shall be the duty of the owner, agent or operator to send down all such props when so required.

SEC. 19. Any person wilfully neglecting or refusing to comply with the provisions of this act when notified by the mine inspector to comply with such provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, except when different penalties are herein provided.

SEC. 20. Chapter 202 of the acts of the Eighteenth General Assembly is hereby repealed.

SEC. 21. That chapter 21, laws of the Twentieth General Assembly be and the same is hereby amended by enacting the following supplementary section:

SEC. 22. The executive council shall appoint a board of examiners, composed of two practical miners, two mine operators and one mining engineer who shall have at least five years' experience in his profession. The members of said board shall be of good moral character, and citizens of the United States and state of Iowa, and they shall before entering upon their duties take the following oath (or affirmation): I ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that "I will perform the duties of examiner of candidates for the office of mine inspector to the best of my ability, and that in recommending any candidate I will be governed by the evidence of qualification to fill the

position under the law creating the same, and not by any consideration of political or personal favors; that I will grant certificates to candidates according to their qualifications and the requirements of the law." They shall hold their office for two years.

SEC. 23. Said board shall meet biennially on the first Monday in April of each even-numbered year, except that for the year 1888, said board shall meet on the second Monday, in the office of state mine inspector, in the capitol, and they shall publish in at least one newspaper published in each mining district of the state the date fixed by them for the examination of candidates. They shall be furnished with the necessary stationery and other necessary material for said examination in the same manner as other state officers are now provided. They shall receive as compensation the sum of \$5.00 per day for time actually employed in the duties of their office and actual traveling expenses. The said compensation and expenses shall be paid in the same manner as the salaries and expenses of other state officers are now paid; *provided*, that in no case shall the per diem received by any member exceed \$50.00 for each biennial session.

SEC. 24. Certificates of competency shall be granted only to citizens of the United States and state of Iowa, of good moral character, not less than twenty-five years of age, who shall have had at least five years' experience in the mines, and who shall not have been acting as agent or superintendent of any mine for at least six months prior to their appearance for examination.

SEC. 25. The examination of candidates for the office of mine inspector shall consist of oral and written questions in theoretical and practical mining and mine engineering, on the nature and properties of noxious and poisonous gases found in mines, and on the different systems of working and ventilating coal mines. The candidates shall not be allowed to have in their possession at the time of their examination, any books, memoranda or notes to be used as aids in said examination. The board of examiners shall give to all persons examined who in their judgment possess the requisite qualifications, certificates of such qualification, and from the persons holding such certificates the governor shall appoint the State mine inspector.

Approved April 12, 1888.

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## CHAPTER 53, LAWS OF 1888.

### PROVIDING FOR THE WEIGHING OF COAL AT MINES.

AN ACT to Amend Chapter 21 of the acts of the 20th General Assembly, Providing for the weighing of Coal at Mines.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:*

SECTION. 1. That the owner or agent of each coal mine within this State, at which the miners are paid by weight, shall provide at such mines suitable scales of standard make for the weighing of all coal mined.

SEC. 2. The owner or agent of such mine shall require the person authorized to weigh the coal delivered from said mine to be sworn before some person having authority to administer an oath, to keep the scales correctly

balanced, to accurately weigh, and to record a correct account of the amount weighed of each miner's car of coal delivered from such mine, and such oath shall be kept conspicuously posted at the place of weighing. The record of the coal mined by each miner shall be kept separate and shall be open to his inspection at all reasonable hours, and also for the inspection of all other persons pecuniarily interested in such mine.

SEC. 3. In all coal mines in this State the miners employed and working therein may furnish a competent check-weighman, who shall at proper times have full right of access and examination of such scales, machinery or apparatus, and seeing all measures and weights of coal mined and accounts kept of the same, provided that not more than one person on behalf of the miners collectively shall have such right of access, examination and inspection of scales, measures and accounts at the same time, and that such person shall make no unnecessary interference with the use of such scales, machinery or apparatus. The agent of the miners, as aforesaid, shall before entering on his duties, make and subscribe to an oath before some officer duly authorized to administer oaths, that he is duly qualified and will faithfully discharge the duties of check-weighman. Such oath shall be kept conspicuously posted at the place of weighing.

SEC. 4. Any person, company or firm having or using any scale or scales for the purpose of weighing the output of coal at mines so arranged or constructed that fraudulent weighing may be done thereby, or who shall knowingly resort to or employ any means whatsoever by reason of which such coal is not correctly weighed, or reported in accordance with the provisions of this act; or any weighman or check-weighman who shall fraudulently weigh or record the weights of such coal, or connive at or consent to such fraudulent weighing, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction for each offense be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred dollars (\$200) or more than five hundred dollars (\$500), or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not to exceed sixty days or by both such fine and imprisonment; proceedings to be instituted in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 5. Any person, owner or agent, operating a coal mine in this State who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act, or who shall obstruct or hinder the carrying out of its requirements, shall be fined for the first offense not less than fifty dollars (\$50) nor more than two hundred dollars (\$200); for the second offense not less than two hundred dollars (\$200) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500); and for a third offense not less than five hundred dollars (\$500); provided that the provisions of this act shall apply only to coal mines whose products are shipped by rail or water.

SEC. 6. That section 17 of chapter 21 of the laws of 1884 is hereby repealed.



## CHAPTER 57, LAWS OF 1888.

## TO PREVENT BLACK LISTING.

AN ACT for the Protection of Discharged Employes and to Prevent Black Listing.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:*

SECTION 1. That if any person, agent, company or corporation, after having discharged any employe from his or its service shall prevent or attempt to prevent by word or writing of any kind such discharged employe from obtaining employment with any other person, company or corporation, except by furnishing in writing on request a truthful statement as to the cause of his discharge, such person, agent or corporation, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars nor less than one hundred dollars, and such person, agent, company or corporation shall be liable in penal damages to such discharged person to be recovered by civil action; but this action shall not be construed as prohibiting any person or agent of any company or corporation setting forth a truthful statement of the reasons for such discharge.

SEC. 2. If any railway company, any other company or partnership or corporation in this State shall authorize or allow any of its or their agents to black list any discharged employe or attempt by word or writing or any other means whatever to prevent such discharge employe or any employe who may have voluntarily left said company's service from obtaining employment with any other person or company except as provided for in section 1 hereof, such company or co-partnership shall be liable in treble damages to such employe so prevented from obtaining employment, to be recovered by him by civil action.

Approved April 16, 1888.

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CHAPTER 54, LAWS OF 1888.

## WEIGHING COAL AT MINES.

AN ACT to Establish a Uniform System of Weighing Coal at the Mines of this State, and to Punish certain Irregularities connected therewith.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:*

SECTION 1. That all coal mined in this State under contract for payment by the ton or other quantity shall be weighed before being screened unless otherwise agreed upon in writing, and the full weight thereof shall be credited to the miner of such coal; and eighty pounds of coal as mined shall

constitute a bushel, and two thousand pounds of coal as mined shall constitute a ton. Provided that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to compel payment for sulphur, rock, slate, blackjack, or other impurities including slack and dirt which may be loaded with or amongst such coal.

SEC. 2. Each State mine inspector shall procure from the State Superintendent of weights and measures at the expense of the State, a full and complete set of standards, balances and other means of adjustment such as are necessary in the comparison and adjustment of the scales, beams and other apparatus used in weighing coal at the mines, to the State standards of weight; and it shall be the duty of said inspectors to examine, test and adjust as often as occasion demands, all scales, beams and other apparatus used in weighing coal at the mines.

SEC. 3. Any person damaged by reason of coal mined not having been weighed and credited to him in accordance with the provisions of this act may recover his damage in a civil action against the employer, but such action must be begun within two years after the right thereto accrued; but his right to recover in such action shall not be barred by reason of his having knowledge of the violation of this act at the time.

Approved April 12, 1888.

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## CHAPTER 55, LAWS OF 1888.

### PROTECT WORKMEN IN MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF WAGES.

**AN ACT to Provide for the Payment of Wages of Workmen Employed in Mines, in the State of Iowa, in Lawful Money of the United States, and to Protect said Workmen in the Management and Control of their own Earnings.**

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:*

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company or corporation, owning or operating coal mines in the State of Iowa, to sell, give, deliver or in any manner issue, directly or indirectly, to any person employed by him or it, in payment for wages due for labor, or as advances on wages of labor not due, any script, check, draft, order or evidence of indebtedness, payable or redeemable otherwise than in their face value in money; and such person, firm, company or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars (\$300) nor less than twenty-five dollars, and the amount of any script, token, check, draft, order or other evidence of indebtedness, sold, given, delivered or in any manner issued in violation of the provisions of this act, shall recover in money at the suit of any holder thereof, against the person, firm, company or corporation, selling, giving, delivering, or in any manner issuing the same; provided that this act shall not apply to any person, firm, company or corporation employing less than ten (10) persons.



SEC. 2. Whoever compels or in any manner seeks to compel or coerce an employe of any person, firm, company or corporation, to purchase goods or supplies from any particular person, firm, company or corporation, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars or imprisoned in the county jail, not exceeding sixty days, or both at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. The county attorney of any organized county, upon complaint being made to him of the violation of any of the provisions of this act within this county, shall cause such complaint to be investigated before the grand jury of the county where such wrong has been complained of, at its next session following the time such complaint is made.

Approved April 6, 1888.

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## CHAPTER 46, LAWS OF 1890.

### ESCAPE SHAFTS IN COAL MINES.

AN ACT to amend section 9, Chapter 21, Acts of the Twentieth General Assembly, as amended by section 2, Chapter 56, Acts of the Twenty-second General Assembly, relative to escape shafts in coal mines.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:*

SECTION 1. That section 9, chapter 21, of the Acts of the Twentieth General Assembly, as amended by section 2, chapter 56, Acts of the Twenty-second General Assembly, be so amended as to read as follows:

SEC. 9. In all mines there shall be allowed one year to make outlets as provided in section 8, when such mine is over two hundred feet in depth; and two years when such mine is over two hundred feet in depth; but not more than twenty men shall be employed in such mine at any time until the provisions of section 8 are complied with; [provided that in the case of mines over two hundred feet in depth there shall be allowed three years on the condition that during the third year not more than ten men shall be employed in such mine at any one time and provided further, that in cases where the two years shall already have expired, a third year shall be allowed after the taking effect of this act;] and after the expiration of the period above mentioned should said mines not have outlets aforesaid, they shall not be operated until made to conform to the provisions of section 8. And provided further, that this act shall not apply to mines where the escape way is lost or destroyed by reason of the drawing of pillars preparatory to the abandonment of the mine; provided that not more than twenty persons shall be employed in said mine at any one time.

SEC. 2. And provided further, that ten men or less may be lawfully employed in any coal mine without reference to the provisions of this or any other act.

Approved April 17, 1890.

## CHAPTER 47, LAWS OF 1890.

## PROTECTION OF LABORERS.

AN ACT to protect laborers and miners for labor performed in developing and working in Coal mines, additional to Chapter 100, Acts of the 16th General Assembly and Chapter 179, Acts of the 20th General Assembly.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:*

SECTION 1. Every laborer or miner who shall perform labor in opening and developing any coal mine, including sinking shafts, constructing slopes, or drifts, mining coal and the like, shall have a lien upon all the property of the person, firm or corporation, owning, constructing or operating such mine, used in the construction or operation thereof, including real estate, buildings, engines, cars, mules, scales and all other personal property, for the value of such labor for the full amount thereof, upon the same terms with the same rights and to be secured and enforced as mechanics' liens are secured and enforced.

Approved April 30, 1890.

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EXEMPTIONS.

SEC. 3072. (*As amended by ch. 42, 15 g. a., ch. 62, 19 g. a., and ch. 49, 19, g. a. [Property enumerated.]*) If the debtor is a resident of this State and is the head of a family, he may hold exempt from execution the following property: All wearing apparel of himself and family kept for actual use and suitable to their condition, and the trunks or other receptacles necessary to contain the same, one musket or rifle and shot gun; all private libraries, family Bibles, portraits, pictures, musical instruments and paintings not kept for the purpose of sale; a seat or pew occupied by the debtor or his family in any house of public worship; an interest in a public or private burying ground not exceeding one acre for any defendant; two cows and calf; one horse, unless a horse is exempt as hereinafter provided; fifty sheep and the wool therefrom (and the materials manufactured from such wool; (six stands of bees; five hogs, and all pigs under six months; the necessary food for all animals exempt from execution for six months; all flax raised by the defendant on not exceeding one acre of ground and the manufactures therefrom; one bedstead and the necessary bedding for every two in the family; all cloth manufactured by the defendant, not exceeding one hundred yards in quantity; household and kitchen furniture, not exceeding two hundred dollars in value; all spinning wheels and looms, one sewing machine and other instruments of domestic labor kept for actual use; the necessary provisions and fuel for the use of the family for six months; the proper tools, instruments or books of the debtor, if a farmer, mechanic, surveyor, clergyman, lawyer,

physician, teacher, or professor; the horse or the team, consisting of not more than two horses or mules, two yoke of cattle, and the wagon or other vehicle with a proper harness or tackle, by the use of which the debtor, if a physician, public officer, farmer, teamster or other laborer, habitually earns his living. [If the debtor is a seamstress one sewing machine shall be exempt from execution and attachment.] And to the debtor if a printer, there shall be exempt a printing press and the newspaper office connected therewith, not to exceed in all the value of twelve hundred dollars. [Any person entitled to any of the exemptions mentioned in this section does not waive his rights thereto by failing to designate or select such exempt property, or by failing to object to a levy thereon, unless failing or refusing to do so when required to make such designation or selection by the officers about to levy.]

SEC. 3073. The word "*family*" as used in the last section, does not include strangers or boarders lodging with the family.

SEC. 3074. *The earnings* of such debtor for his personal services, or those of his family, at any time within ninety days next preceding the levy, are also exempt from execution and attachment.

SEC. 3075. [*Unmarried persons.*] There shall be exempt to an unmarried person, not the head of a family, and to non-residents, their own ordinary wearing apparel and trunks necessary to contain the same.

SEC. 3076. [*Persons who have started to leave the State.*] Where the debtor, if the head of a family, has started to leave the State, he shall have exempt only the ordinary wearing apparel of himself and family, and such other property in addition, as he may select, in all not exceeding seventy-five dollars in value; which property shall be selected by the debtor and appraised according to the provisions of section two thousand, nine hundred and ninety-seven of chapter one of this title, but any person coming into this State with the intention of remaining, shall be considered a resident within the meaning of this chapter.

SEC. 3077. [*Purchase money.*] None of the exemptions prescribed in this chapter shall be allowed against an execution issued for the purchase money of property claimed to be exempt, and on which such execution is levied.

SEC. 3078. [*Absconding debtor.*] When a debtor absconds and leaves his family, such property shall be exempt in the hands of the wife and children, or either of them.

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## CHAPTER 23, LAWS OF 1884.

### EXEMPTING PENSION MONEY.

SECTION 1. [*Moneys and Credits.*] *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:* All money received by any person, resident of the State, as a pension from the United States government, whether the same shall be in the actual possession of such pensioner, or deposited, loaned, or invested by him, shall be exempt from execution or attachment, or seizure

by or under any legal process whatever, whether such pensioner shall be the head of the family or not.

SEC. 2. [*Homestead.*] The homestead of every such pensioner, whether the head of a family or not, purchased and paid for with any such pension money, or the proceeds or accumulations of such pension money, shall also be exempt as is now provided by the law of this State in relation to homesteads; and such exemption shall also apply to debts of such pensioner contracted prior to the purchase of such homestead.

SEC. 3. [*Absconding Debtor.*] When a debtor absconds and leaves his family, the property exempted by this act shall also be exempt to his wife and children, or either of them.

Approved March 20, 1884.

[Took effect by publication in newspapers.]

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### HOLIDAYS.

SEC. 2094. [*Holidays: Protests made.*] The first day of the week, called Sunday; the first day of January; (thirtieth day of May;) the fourth day of July; the twenty-fifth day of December; and any day appointed or recommended by the governor of this State, or by the President of the United States, as a day of fasting or of thanksgiving, shall be regarded as holidays for all purposes relating to the presenting for payment or acceptance, and the protesting and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks and promissory notes; and any bank or mercantile paper falling due on any of the days above named, shall be considered as falling due on the preceding day.

SEC. 3722. [*Notice.*] Reasonable notice of the name of a witness and the time and place when and where the same will be taken, must be given to the opposite party; but if notices are given in the same case by the same party, and of the taking of deposition at different places upon the same day, they shall be invalid; and no party shall be requested to take depositions on the day of the general election, or on the fourth day of July.

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### CHAPTER 45.

#### ESTABLISHING LABOR DAY AS A HOLIDAY.

AN ACT to amend Section 2094 of the Code of 1873, establishing "Labor Day" as a legal holiday.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State Iowa:*

SECTION 1. That section 2094 of the Code of Iowa is hereby amended by inserting therein, after the words "4th day of July," the following—"the first Monday in September to be known as "Labor Day."

Approved April 5th, 1890.

## MECHANIC'S LIEN.

SEC. 2129 (2). [*Collateral security: prevents a lien.*] No person shall be entitled to a mechanic's lien, who, at the time of executing or making the contract for furnishing material or performing labor, as hereinafter provided, or during the progress of the work, erection, building or other improvement, shall take any collateral security on such contract. But after the completion of such work, and when the contractor or other person shall have become entitled to claim, or have a lien, the taking collateral or other security shall not affect the right to such mechanic's lien, unless such new security shall be by express agreement given and received in lieu of the mechanic's lien.

SEC. 2130 (3). (*Who may have a lien*). Every mechanic, or other person who shall do any labor upon, or furnish any materials, machinery, or fixtures for, any building, erection or other improvement, upon land, including those engaged in the construction or repair of any work of internal improvement, by virtue of any contract with the owner, his agent, trustee, contractor, or subcontractor, upon complying with the provisions of this chapter, shall have for his labor done, or materials, machinery or fixtures furnished, a lien upon such building, erection or improvement, and upon the land belonging to such owner on which the same is situated, to secure the payment of such labor done, or materials, machinery, or fixtures furnished.

SEC. 2131 (4). [*Extent of lien.*] The entire land upon which any such building, erection, or other improvement is situated, including that portion of the same not covered therewith, shall be subject to all liens created by this chapter, to the extent of all the right, title and interest owned therein by the owner thereof, for whose immediate use or benefit such labor was done or things furnished, and when the interest owned in said land by such owner of such building, erection or other improvement is only a leasehold interest, the forfeiture of such lease for the non-payment of rent, or for non-compliance with any of the other stipulations therein, shall not forfeit or impair such liens so far as concerns such buildings, erections and improvements, but the same may be sold to satisfy said lien, and be moved within thirty days after the sale thereof by the purchaser.

SEC. 2132 (5). [*Extent of lien on work of internal improvement.*] And when such material shall have been furnished or labor performed, in the construction, repair, or equipment of any railroad, canal, viaduct, or other similar improvement, the lien therefor shall extend and attach to the erection, excavations, embankments, bridges, road-bed, and all land upon which the same may be situated, including the rolling stock thereto appertaining and belonging; all of which, except the easement of right-of-way, shall constitute the building, erection or improvement provided and mentioned in this statute.

SEC. 2133 (6). *Contractor or subcontractor to make and file statement.* Every person, whether contractor or subcontractor, who wishes to avail himself of the provisions of this statute, shall file with the clerk of the district court of the county in which the building, erection or other improvement to be charged with the lien is situated, a just and true statement or account of the demand due him after allowing all credits, setting forth the

time when such material was furnished or labor performed, and when completed, and containing a correct description of the property to be charged with the lien, and verified by affidavit. Such verified statement or account must be filed by a principal contractor, within ninety days, and by a subcontractor within thirty days, from the date on which the last of the material shall have been furnished, or the last of the labor performed. But a failure or omission to file the same within the periods last aforesaid, shall not defeat the lien, except against purchasers or incumbrancers in good faith without notice, whose rights accrued after the thirty or ninety days, as the case may be, and before any claim for the lien was filed; *provided*, that where a lien is claimed upon a railway, the subcontractor shall have sixty days from the last day of the month in which such labor was done or material furnished, within which to file his claim therefor.

SEC. 2134 (7). [*Subcontractor must give notice of filing claim.*] To preserve his lien as against the owner and to prevent payments by the latter to the principal contractor or to intermediate subcontractors, but for no other purpose, the subcontractor must, within the thirty days provided in section six (6), serve upon such owner, his agent or trustee, a written notice of the filing of said claim, which notices may be served by any sheriff or constable, or other person; and if the party to be served, his agent or trustee, is out of the county wherein the property is situated, a return of that fact by the officers shall constitute sufficient service from and after it is filed with the clerk. But the lien of the subcontractor may at any time be vacated and discharged by the owner, contractor, or intermediate subcontractor, *filed* [filing] with the clerk of the said district court a bond in twice the amount of the sum for which the mechanic's lien is claimed, and filed with two or more sureties to be approved by the clerk, conditioned for the payment of any sum for which the mechanic may obtain judgment upon the demand of which such statement or account has been filed. But if no claim for a lien is filed within the periods hereinbefore provided and the notice thereof is not served, or if such thing being done and the bond as above provided is filed, then the owner or contractor may thereafter proceed, make payments and adjust their claims, without regard to the lien of the subcontractor, and nothing in this act contained shall be construed to require the owner to pay a greater amount or in any other manner or at earlier dates than those provided in his contract. But the liens created by this act are for the full enforcement thereof for the use and benefit of the holders of said liens.

SEC. 2135 (8). [*Extent of lien if claim is filed after expiration of thirty days.*] A subcontractor may at any time after the expiration of said thirty days, file his claim for a mechanic's lien with the clerk of the district court, as hereinbefore provided, and give written notice thereof to the owner, his agent or trustee, as provided in section seven (7), and from and after the service of such notice his lien shall have the same force and effect, and be prosecuted or vacated by bond, as if filed within the thirty days; but shall be enforced against the property or upon the bond, if given by the owner, only to the extent of the balance due from the owner to the contractor at the time of the service of such notice upon the owner, his agent or trustee. But if in such case the bond is given by the contractor or person contracting with the subcontractor filing the claim for a lien, such bond shall be enforced to the full extent of the amount found due the subcontractor.



SEC. 2136 (10). [*Definition of "owner."*] Every person for whose immediate use or benefit any building, erection, or other improvement is made, having the capacity to contract, including guardians of minors, or other persons, shall be included in the word "owner" thereof.

SEC. 2137 (11). [*Definition of "subcontractor."*] All persons furnishing things or doing work provided for by this act shall be considered subcontractors, except such as have therefor contracts directly with the owner, proprietor, his agent or trustee.

SEC. 2138 (12). [*Lien: how enforced.*] Any person having filed a claim for a lien by virtue of this chapter, may at once bring suit to enforce the same, or upon any bond given in lieu thereof, in the district or circuit court of the county wherein the property is situated.

SEC. 2139 (13). [*Suit shall be begun on demand, or lien forfeited.*] Upon the written demand of the owner, his agent or contractor, served on the person claiming the lien requiring him to commence suit to enforce such lien, such suit shall be commenced in thirty days thereafter, or the lien shall be forfeited. The mechanics' liens are assignable, and shall follow the assignment of the debt; and where such lien is for personal services, the same shall be exempt from execution, as now provided for such services.

SEC. 2140 (14). [*Duty of clerk.*] The clerk of the district court shall indorse upon every account or statement the date of its filing, and make the abstract thereof in a book by him to be kept for that purpose, and properly indexed, containing the date of its filing, the name of the person filing the lien, the amount of the lien, the name of the person against whom the lien is filed, and a description of the property to be charged with the same.

SEC. 2141 (15). [*Acknowledgment of satisfaction: penalty for failure*] Whenever a lien has been claimed by filing the same in the clerk's office, and is afterwards paid, the creditor shall acknowledge satisfaction thereof upon the proper book in such office, or otherwise, in writing; and if he neglects to do so for ten days after the demand, he shall forfeit and pay twenty-five dollars to the owner or contractor and be liable to any person injured, to the extent of his injury.

Approved March 15, 1876.

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## CHAPTER 179, LAWS OF 1884.

### TO PROTECT SUBCONTRACTORS.

AN ACT to protect subcontractors for labor performed and material furnished for public buildings and improvements. [Additional to chapter 100 of the acts of the sixteenth general assembly.]

SECTION 1. [*Who may have a lien.*] Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Iowa: Every mechanic, laborer or other person who as subcontractor shall perform labor upon, or furnish materials for the construction of any public building or bridge or other improvement not belonging to the State, shall have a valid claim against the public corporation

constructing such building, bridge or other improvement for the value of such services and material, in an amount not in excess of the contract price to be paid for the building, bridge or other improvement, nor shall any such corporation be required to pay any such claim, at any time before, or in any manner different from that provided in the principal contract.

SEC. 2. [*How lien shall be made.*] Such claim shall be made by filing with the public officer through whose order the payment is to be made, an itemized and sworn statement of the demand within thirty days after the performance of the last labor, or the furnishing of the last portion of the material, and claims shall have priority in the order in which they shall be filed.

SEC. 3. [*How adjudicated.*] Any party in interest may cause the adjudication as to the amount, validity, priority and mode and time of payment of such claim by equitable proceedings in any court having jurisdiction. In such case the court may assess a reasonable sum to be taxed as attorney's fees against the party failing in such action in favor of such corporation.

SEC. 4. [*Contractor may release claim by filing bond: may prevent filing claim by filing bond.*] The contractor may at any time release such claim by filing with the treasurer of such corporation, a bond to such corporation for the benefit of such claimants in sufficient penalty with sureties to be approved by such treasurer, conditioned for the payment of any sum which may be found due such claimant. And such contractor may prevent the filing of such claim by filing in like manner a bond conditioned for the payment of persons who may be entitled to file such claims. Suit may be brought on said bond by any claimant within one year after the cause of action accrues, and judgment shall be rendered against the principal and sureties for any amount due said claimant.

Approved April 7, 1884.

SEC. 3063. [*No appeal where stay is taken.*] No appeal shall be allowed after such stay has been obtained, nor shall a stay be taken on a judgment entered as herein contemplated against one who is surety in the stay of execution, nor shall such stay be allowed to any judgment obtained by a laboring man or mechanic for his wages.

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## CHAPTER 28.

### PUNISHMENT OF POOLS, TRUSTS, COMBINATIONS, ETC.

AN ACT for the punishment of Pools, Trusts, Combinations and Conspiracies, and as to evidence in such cases.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:*

SECTION 1. If any corporation organized under the laws of this or any other State or country, for transacting or conducting any kind of business in this State, or any partnership or individual or other association of persons whosoever, shall create, enter into, or become a member of, or a party to, any trust, agreement, combination, confederation or understanding with



any other corporation, partnership, individual, or any person or association of persons, to regulate or fix the price of any article of merchandise or commodity, or shall enter into, become a member of or party to any pool, agreement, contract, combination or confederation to fix or limit the amount or quantity of any article, commodity or merchandise to be manufactured, mined, produced or sold in this State, shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a conspiracy to defraud, and be subject to indictment and punishment as provided in this act.

SEC. 2. It shall not be lawful for any corporation to issue or to own trust certificates, or for any corporation, agent, officer or employes, or the directors or the stockholders of any corporation, to enter into any combination, contract or agreement with any person or persons, corporation or corporations, or with any stockholder or director thereof, the purpose and effect of which combination, contract or agreement shall be to place the management or control of such combination or combinations, or the manufactured product thereof, in the hands of any trustee or trustees, with the intent to limit or fix the price or lessen the production and sale of any article of commerce, use or consumption, or to prevent, restrict or diminish the manufacture or output of any such article.

SEC. 3. If a corporation or a company, firm or association, shall be found guilty of a violation of this act, it shall be punished by a fine of not less than one per cent of the capital stock of such corporation or amount invested in such company, firm or association, and not to exceed twenty per cent of such capital stock or amount invested. Any president, manager, director or other officer or agent or receiver of any corporation, company, firm or association, or any member of any company, firm or association, or any individual, found guilty of a violation of the first section of this act, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, nor to exceed five thousand dollars, and in addition thereto may be imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed one year.

SEC. 4. Any contract or agreement in violation of any provisions of the preceding sections of this act shall be absolutely void.

SEC. 5. Any purchaser of any article or commodity from any individual, company or corporation transacting business contrary to any provisions of the preceding sections of this act shall not be liable for the price or payment of such article or commodity, and may plead this act as a defense to any such suit for price or payment.

SEC. 6. Any corporation created or organized by or under the law of this State which shall violate any provision of the preceding sections of this act shall thereby forfeit its corporate right and franchises, and its corporate existence shall thereupon cease and determine as provided in this section and it shall be the duty of the secretary of State, after the passage of this act, to address to the president, secretary or treasurer of each incorporated company doing business in this State, a letter of inquiry as to whether the said corporation has merged all or any part of its business or interest in or with any trust, combination or association of persons or stockholders as named in the preceding provisions of this act, and to require an answer, under oath, of the president, secretary, treasurer or any director of said company; a form of affidavit prescribed by the secretary of State shall be enclosed in said letters of inquiry, and on refusal to make oath in

answer to said inquiry, the secretary of State shall immediately cause a certified statement of the facts to be filed in the office of the attorney-general of the State who shall proceed, or direct such proceedings by any county attorney in the State, to commence an action in the district court of any county in the State of competent jurisdiction, when said proceedings are instituted they shall be conducted as ordinary law actions triable by court or jury on the final decision of the same—should the defendant be found guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of this act, said court shall render a judgment and order a revocation of the charter of said company as a penalty for the violation, or violation for which the said company shall be found guilty, and the secretary of State shall make publication of such revocation in four newspapers in general circulation in the four largest cities of the State.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the secretary of State upon satisfactory evidence (evidence) that any company or association of persons duly incorporated and operating under the laws of this State have entered into any trust, combination or association as provided in the preceding provisions of this act, to give notice to such corporation that unless they withdraw from and sever all business connection with said trust, combination or association, their charter will be revoked at the expiration of thirty days from date of such notice.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorneys in their respective jurisdictions, and the attorney-general, to enforce the foregoing provisions of this act, and any prosecuting attorney, or the attorney-general, securing a conviction under the provisions of this act, shall be entitled, in addition to such fee or salary as by law he is allowed for such prosecution, to one-fifth of the fine recovered. When the attorney-general and prosecuting attorney act in conjunction in the prosecution of any case, under the provisions of this act, they shall be entitled to one-fourth of the fine recovered which they shall divide equally between them, where there is no agreement to the contrary, and it shall be the duty of the grand jury to inquire into and ascertain if there exists any pools, trusts, combinations within their respective counties.

SEC. 9. Chapter 84, Acts of the Twenty-second General Assembly and all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. Whereas, great injustice is being done to the people of this State by the formation of trusts and trust companies, therefore an emergency exists, and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication, as required by law, in the *Iowa State Register* and *Des Moines Leader*, newspapers published in Des Moines Iowa.

Approved May 6, 1890.

## CHAPTER 43.

## ARREST, TRIAL AND PUNISHMENT OF TRAMPS.

AN ACT relating to tramps, their arrest, trial and punishment, and prescribing penalties for violation of this Act, and repealing Chapter 69, Laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:*

SECTION 1 That chapter 69, laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2, Any male person sixteen years of age or over, who is physically able to perform manual labor, and is a vagrant within the purview of section 4130 of the Code, who is wandering about practicing common begging, or is wandering about having no visible calling or business to maintain himself and unable to show reasonable efforts and in good faith to secure employment shall be deemed a tramp.

SEC. 3. Any person convicted of being a tramp shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor in the county jail not exceeding ten days, or by imprisonment in such jail in solitary confinement not exceeding five days.

SEC. 4. Any tramp who shall wantonly or maliciously, by means of violence, threats, or otherwise, put in fear any inhabitant of this State, or who shall enter any public building, house, barn or out-building belonging to any other person, with intent to commit some unlawful act, or who shall carry any firearm or other dangerous weapon, or who shall indecently expose his person, or who shall be found drunk and disorderly, or shall commit any offense against the laws of this State for which no greater punishment is provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor in the county jail not exceeding thirty days, or by imprisonment in such jail in solitary confinement not exceeding ten days, nor less than three days.

SEC. 5. If two or more tramps shall assemble or congregate together within this State, they shall be tried jointly by the court before whom they shall be brought and the justice of the peace, mayor or police magistrate shall only be entitled to fees as in proceedings for the arrest and trial of one person.

SEC. 6. The board of supervisors shall at their regular meeting held in June of each year fix the compensation to be allowed to the officers under this act. To the trial magistrate not exceeding two dollars and to the peace officer for all service, except making the arrest, not more than one dollar and mileage as now allowed by law and for making arrest the same fee as now allowed for similar service in other cases.

SEC. 7. It shall be unlawful for any sheriff, or the keeper of any jail to permit any person convicted under this act to have or possess any tobacco, intoxicating liquors, sporting or illustrated newspaper, cards, or any other article of amusement or pastime, or to permit such person to be kept or fed otherwise than stated in the commitment, and any sheriff or keeper of any

jail, or other person who shall in any manner knowingly violate this section, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 8. Any officer or magistrate who shall conspire with any other officer or person for the purpose of increasing the emoluments of his office, or for any other unlawful purpose, to evade the provisions of this act, or who shall, with such intent, in any manner, or by any means, encourage such tramp to remain within his bailiwick or jurisdiction, or to come within the same, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and shall be committed until said fine and the costs in said trial are paid, but not to exceed thirty days.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the sheriff or keeper of any jail, under the direction of the board of supervisors, as provided in chapter 153, of the laws of the Twenty-first General Assembly, or as otherwise provided by law, to keep all persons sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor in such jail under this act, at work according to law, doing such work as the board of supervisors may provide, and such sheriff or keeper is hereby authorized, and it is made his duty to appoint or detail any deputy or other police officer to guard such prisoners while at work. Or he may turn over such prisoners to the municipal authorities of any city or town, to be by them worked on the streets or at such labor as the town may provide.

SEC. 10. Any tramp who has been duly sentenced to hard labor under the provisions of this act, who wantonly or willfully refuses to work, shall be punished by such jailor so refusing, by imprisonment in solitary confinement in the county jail not exceeding ten days, during which time he shall be fed on bread and water; provided, that such punishment shall not exceed the time for which he is sentenced.

SEC. 11. Hereafter no sheriff or jailor shall receive, and no board of supervisors shall allow, any compensation for keeping or boarding any tramp in the jail or any other place of any county in this State, unless such tramp shall have been duly arrested or committed under the provisions of this act; provided, that the board of supervisors of each county shall have power to furnish one night's lodging only for apparently deserving persons, and provided further that all such persons who are sick or disabled, may be cared for as the necessities of the case demand. And all county officers shall comply with the requirements of the board of supervisors in relation to the persons mentioned in this section.

Approved May 3d, 1890.

## CONCLUSION.

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With a few concluding words and a few statistical facts given in brief closes the Fourth Biennial Report of this Bureau. The commissioner feels that he has done his duty to the best of his ability, without regard to his personal interests or future welfare. This volume is smaller, so far as paper is concerned, than any preceding report of this bureau, but it was purposely made so. It could have been made twice its present size with no more matter and with no larger type than was used in its present composition. The desire was to boil all statistical matter down to the smallest possible space and give totals at the foot of every table for the purpose of giving conclusions to the reader with the least possible effort on his part, and also as a matter of economy to the taxpayers of the State.

In a rhetorical sense it is not expected that this work will gratify the tastes of the most learned for the reason that the commissioner is a graduate of the mechanic's bench and not of college. The principal effort has been to make the report mathematically correct and impart such information as truthfully represents the condition of the industrial masses.

### LUMBER MILLS.

In giving the classified wages of lumber mill employes the mills at Lansing, Bellevue, Fort Madison and Keokuk were omitted, which, if included, would make the number of lumber mill employes in Iowa above 6,000, exclusive of office and steamboat employes. All told Iowa lumber mills employ about 7,500 persons in the production of pine lumber. The mills are operated by twenty-two different companies and the aggregate production per year is about 548,000,000 feet exclusive of lath and shingles.

### ELECTRIC STREET RAILROADS.

The number of miles of each electric street railway was taken among other statistics but important extensions of electric railway

lines have been made and some new plants have been established since the canvass was made. So far as this department has been able to collect the mileage of electric street railways. They are distributed as follows: Council Bluffs, 18 miles, Des Moines, 35½ miles, Dubuque, 10 miles, Keokuk, 5½ miles, Ottumwa 5 miles and Sioux City 32 miles, making a total of 105¾ miles; and, if the contemplated lines at Clinton, Davenport and Burlington have been put in operation, it is safe to say that Iowa now has about 150 miles of electric street railroad. In addition thereto Sioux City has 3 miles of cable railroad; also 1½ miles of elevated road which connects with 3½ miles of service road operated by steam power and is said to have cost \$550,000. On the whole the cities of Iowa have made great strides toward rapid transit and in this respect compare favorably with the larger cities of the east.

To give the reader a more comprehensive understanding of the great facilities of Iowa cities for rapid street transit it is only necessary to state that the electric street cars of Des Moines traveled a total of 84,728 miles during the month of April, 1891, and that the average at present will approximate 100,000 miles per month and carry an average of over 10,000 people per day.

#### CROPS OF 1890.

In giving general agricultural statistics and the cost of producing corn, the crops of 1890 were not considered and no statistics were collected relating to them. The reason given is that the collection of agricultural statistics and the cost of producing corn began several months before the crops of 1890 were harvested, and to embrace them in the same tables would have destroyed the uniformity of the report and thrown into confusion the statistics collected prior to the time the crops of 1890 could have been considered. The exact market value of the corn crop of 1890 could not have been determined earlier than January or February, 1891, and the resources of this department were too limited to collect at that late date, by voluntary correspondence, statistics for an additional chapter covering the crop of 1890.

Mention of these facts would not be necessary but for the reason that a Guthrie county correspondent has notified this department that a gentleman high in public life, who recently visited that county, complained that this report would contain no statistics relating to the profits of the corn crop of 1890, which had a market value of several million dollars more than the corn crop of 1889, notwithstanding the partial failure of the crop of 1890; and, therefore, the



report would be misleading in its statistics giving the conditions of agriculture in this State.

Enough has been learned through correspondence to state without fear of successful contradiction that a partial failure of crops and correspondingly higher prices do not always indicate profit to producers and such is true with the producers of the corn crop of 1890. If the farmers of Iowa could have marketed the entire corn crop of that year it would doubtless have brought them about \$30,000,000 more than the corn crop of 1889 notwithstanding the great yield of the latter year. But the low prices of corn for several preceding years induced many farmers to invest largely in stock and when the small yield and the high prices of 1890 came the farmers, as a rule, were not prepared for the change of conditions, and instead of marketing the high priced corn they were compelled to feed it to low priced hogs and cattle. It is not the market value of a total corn crop or of any other crop that indicates the profits of the farmers, but the market price of the surplus, and when the yield of corn is so limited in quantity that there is little or no surplus there must necessarily be little or no profit on the crop, even if the market price be above \$1.00 per bushel, except the price of the hogs and cattle and other stock fed by the corn increase in price commensurate with the price of corn, which did not occur in the stock markets of 1890, or even the first six months of 1891. Bread may be worth \$1.00 per loaf but if the bread owners have only enough to supply their own needs there can be no profit to them. The corn crop of 1890 was in many sections insufficient in quantity to meet the wants of the producers and during the winter and spring of 1891 much stock suffered for want of food, and many farmers were compelled to pay high prices for the little surplus corn of other farmers to sustain the lives of their stock, which made the profit of one farmer the loss of another.

Farmers as a whole can only be prosperous when they have abundant harvest, the surplus of which brings profitable prices. The great barrier between the farmers and prosperity is not wholly chargeable to their dependency upon eastern money lenders, unjust taxation and the discrimination against them resulting from the manipulation of the volume of money, but there are too many market manipulators who erect toll gates between the farmers and the consumers of their surplus products. So great is this isolation that at the time the corn crop of 1889 was selling in Iowa at 18 cents per bushel the same corn was retailing at \$1 per bushel on

the stock yards of Chicago, and 85 cents per bushel in the mining regions of Pennsylvania. Let social adjustments remove the barriers and let the farmers meet their best customers with the least possible expense and discrimination, and no one will venture to advocate the burning of corn for fuel whenever the farmers have large crops and great surpluses.

### COST OF LIVING.

This department has given considerable attention to the necessary living expenses of laboring men with families to support, but not sufficient data was collected on this subject to express the results in any extended form. The following, however, expresses the minimum cost as indicated by reports received and personal inquiry, and apply to the average family (man, wife and three children). The reader is invited to compare the cost of living given below with the average yearly earnings of 27,000 mechanics and laborers found on page 200 of the report. The items are as follows:

	PER YEAR,
House rent \$5 per month.....	\$ 60.00
Fuel.....	24.50
Food, two adults per week, \$1.70 each.....	176.80
Food, three children per week, .84 each.....	181.04
One dress suit for man.....	18.50
One overcoat.....	4.50
One hat.....	1.50
One cap for winter.....	.80
Two pairs of boots.....	7.00
Four pairs of pants for wear while working.....	5.00
One common coat and vest.....	4.00
One pair gloves or mittens.....	.75
One pair over shoes.....	1.25
Two suits under clothes for winter.....	8.00
Two suits under clothes for summer.....	1.50
One good dress for wife.....	6.00
Four calico dresses for wife.....	8.50
One hat for wife.....	2.00
Winter wraps for wife.....	5.00
One corset for wife.....	1.50
Two pairs of shoes for wife.....	5.00
Two suits of underwear for wife.....	3.00
Pins needles, thread, combs, muslin, hose and aprons.....	8.00
Clothing for three children including head and feet wear....	45.00
Table linnen.....	3.50
Towels.....	1.50
Soap, including toilet and laundry.....	2.50



Oil for lamp.....	\$ 1.80
Two brooms.....	.40
Bedding and bed covers.....	11 00
Replacing broken dishes, broken and worn out furniture .....	9.00
School books for three children .....	4.00
Subscription to newspapers.....	2.00
Total.....	<u>\$549.84</u>

It will be seen that the minimum cost of living to the laborer with an average family as shown above, is \$131.30 more per year than the average yearly earnings of the mechanics and laborers shown on page 200, and about \$180.00 more than the average yearly earnings of Iowa coal miners. Yet \$549.84 do not equal the cost of maintaining an average family in respectability according to the standard of American society. Where is the gentleman leader of American society who would think his wife properly clothed to mingle in social circles on one \$6 dress and one \$2 hat, confronted by all the changes of fashion and the seasons for a whole year?

No home is respected by society except its walls are decorated with art, its floors with carpets and its windows with curtains, yet in the foregoing estimate of the annual cost of living, no such items are included. No provisions for social amusements, no street car fares, no feasts for holidays, no contributions for Sunday schools and churches, no medicine or medical assistance during illness, no mineral springs or other places of resort to recuperate the minds and bodies of over-worked laborers, and no mementoes of love with which to express the affections of the members of the family circle towards each other. In fact every item of comfort that adds respectability, refinement and culture to the home and gives life to virtue, moral character and the hearts best affections, have been excluded from the foregoing estimate of the cost of living. Yet the rich wonder why so many of the laboring people are unrefined, immoral and intemperate. It is because their homes lack the conditions of refinement, morality and temperance.

It is not desired to leave an impression upon the mind of the reader that none of the homes of the working people subsisting on the minimum cost of living are refined, for many of them are, but they are usually the results of overworked wives, and in some cases that came under the personal notice of the commissioner the children were taken from school and hired to others that their small earnings might contribute to the maintenance of the home. What

is meant is that \$549.84 is not sufficient money to afford the conditions of morality and refinement in the home of the average family; that present conditions are not conducive of morality, and whatever refinement there is in the home of the laborer with a wife and three children to support with the income reduced to \$549.84 per year, is maintained in spite of adverse conditions. Rev. Dr. Horace Tilden solved a great problem in the philosophy of human character when he said not one man in five hundred and not one woman in a thousand could be polite in old clothes. The table of classified wages on page 200 shows that more than 88 per cent of our mechanics and laborers earn less than \$549.84 per year.

Your commissioner may be criticised for making this complaint of the social treatment of the working people, but the world cannot show just cause why the complaint should not be made. This department was created for the benefit of labor and it should represent the interests of labor and express the conditions of labor whether good or bad.

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## NATIONAL, STATE AND COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS.

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The aggregate national indebtedness of the civilized countries of the earth, less sinking fund, United States not included, is \$25,636,075,840, being \$33.36 per capita. This shows an increase of national indebtedness aggregating a little more than two billion dollars since 1880, but in 1880 the debt per capita was \$34.14, showing that the increase of population is a little greater than the increase of debt.

The national debt of the United States, less sinking fund, is given at \$915,962,112 or \$14.63 per capita, showing a reduction of about one billion dollars in the national debt since 1880.

The aggregate State debts of the United States and Territories is \$223,107,883 or \$3.56 per capita, showing a decrease of about sixty-seven million dollars since 1880.

The total county indebtedness of the several States is \$141,950,884 or 2.27 per capita, showing an increase of nearly eighteen million dollars since 1880.

Iowa has a floating debt, less sinking fund, of \$246,435, a decrease of \$300,000 since 1880. The aggregate county indebtedness of this

State is \$3,403,073, or \$1.91 per capita showing an increase of \$410,500 since 1880.

The counties showing the greater increase of indebtedness since 1880 are those containing the larger cities of the State except Clinton, Des Moines and Lee counties, which have no county indebtedness except Lee. The debt of Dubuque county has increased from \$36,900 in 1880, to \$73,480 in 1890; Polk county, from \$45,000 in 1880, to \$111,443 in 1890; Scott county, from no debt in 1880, to \$60,000 in 1890; Woodbury county, from \$170,000 in 1880, to \$250,000 in 1890. Lee county has reduced her debt from \$774,700 in 1880, to \$721,704 in 1890. Forty-one counties in the State have no county indebtedness.

This department is not in possession of figures giving the municipal indebtedness of the various cities and towns of this State, but such indebtedness will aggregate many million dollars. The real estate mortgage indebtedness is placed at about \$199,000,000 or \$104 per capita. A conservative estimate considering national, State, county, municipal, real estate and chattle mortgage indebtedness would place the debt burden of the people of Iowa at about \$280 per capita, not including the vast debt represented by interest bearing commercial paper. This \$280 per capita calls for an annual interest of \$16.80 from every man, woman and child in the State, estimated at 6 per cent per annum, which represents in the aggregate \$22,119,852.80 paid as interest annually by the producers of Iowa. This is sufficient to prove to people unacquainted with Iowa that it is one of the best, if not the best, State in the Union. No state could long endure such strain upon her productive industries without a most prolific soil and unbounded natural resources. That Iowa can pay this enormous interest and still keep her people from actual starvation places her among the most productive regions on the face of the globe, and her people among the most industrious and frugal found among the nations of the earth.

The following newspapers and periodicals have been regularly contributed to this bureau by the publishers, for which the commissioner feels truly grateful: "*The Age of Steel*," St. Louis, Mo.; *The Farmers' Voice*, Chicago, Ill.; *Nonconformist*, Winfield, Kan.; *Independent American*, Creston, Iowa; *Ottumwa World*, Ottumwa, Iowa; *Irish World*, New York City; *The Nation*, Red Cloud, Neb.; *Rights of Labor*, Chicago, Ill.; *Iowa Plain Dealer*, Cresco, Iowa; *Daily Telegraph*, Dubuque, Iowa; *Labor Signal*, Indianapolis, Ind.; *American Economist*, New York City; *The Issue*, New

Orleans, La.; *Head Light*, Stromsburg, Neb.; *People's Defender*, Arlington, Neb.; *Journal of the Knights of Labor*, Philadelphia, Pa.; *Der Sozialist*, New York City; *The Nucleus*, Logan, Iowa; *Liberty Bell*, Sioux City, Iowa; *The Brass Worker*, Detroit, Mich.; *Painters and Decorators' Journal*, Philadelphia, Pa.; *Cass County Democrat*, Atlantic, Iowa; *The Investigator*, Atlantic, Iowa; *Nebraska Independent*, Lincoln, Neb.; *Industrial Union*, Creston, Iowa.

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## BUREAUS OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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The following is a list of Bureaus of Labor Statistics in the United States, with name of commissioner or chief of bureau, and their post-office address:

- California*—J. J. TOBIN, Commissioner, San Francisco, California.  
*Colorado*—Secretary of State *ex-officio*; JOHN W. LARKIN, Deputy Commissioner, Denver, Colorado.  
*Connecticut*—SAMUEL M. HOTCHKISS, Commissioner, Hartford, Connecticut.  
*Illinois*—JOHN H. LORD, Secretary, Springfield, Illinois.  
*Indiana*—WILLIAM A. PEELE, JR., Chief, Indianapolis, Indiana.  
*Iowa*—J. R. SOVEREIGN, Commissioner, Des Moines, Iowa.  
*Kansas*—FRANK H. BETTON, Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.  
*Maine*—SAMUEL W. MATTHEWS, Commissioner, Augusta, Maine.  
*Maryland*—THOMAS C. WEEKS, Chief, Baltimore, Maryland.  
*Massachusetts*—HORACE J. WADLIN, Chief, Boston, Massachusetts.  
*Michigan*—ALFRED H. HEATH, Commissioner, Lansing, Michigan.  
*Minnesota*—JOHN LAMB, Commissioner, St. Paul, Minnesota.  
*Missouri*—C. W. HALL, Commissioner, Jefferson City, Missouri.  
*Nebraska*—JOHN JENKINS, Commissioner, Lincoln, Nebraska.  
*New Jersey*—JAMES BISHOP, Chief, Trenton, New Jersey.  
*New York*—CHARLES F. PECK, Commissioner, Albany, New York.  
*North Carolina*—JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH, Commissioner, Raleigh, North Carolina.  
*North Dakota*—H. T. HELGESSEN, Commissioner, Grand Forks, North Dakota.  
*Ohio*—A. D. FASSETT, Commissioner, Columbus, Ohio.  
*Pennsylvania*—ALBERT S. BOLLES, Chief, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.  
*Rhode Island*—ALMON K. GOODWIN, Commissioner, Providence, Rhode Island.  
*South Dakota*—FRANK WILDER, Commissioner, Aberdeen, South Dakota.  
*Tennessee*—GEO. W. FORD, Commissioner, Nashville, Tennessee.  
*Wisconsin*—H. M. STARK, Commissioner, Madison, Wisconsin.  
*National Bureau of Labor*—CARROLL D. WRIGHT, Commissioner Washington, D. C.



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**FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**STATE MINE INSPECTORS,**

**TO THE**  
**GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF IOWA,**

**For the two Years Ending June 30, 1891.**

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**THOMAS BINKS, Dist. No. 1, JAMES GILDROY, Dist. No. 2,  
MORGAN G. THOMAS, Dist. No. 3, Inspectors.**

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**DES MOINES:**  
**G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.**  
**1891.**



# BIENNIAL REPORT.

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TO HIS EXCELLENCY, HORACE BOIES, *Governor of Iowa:*

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the mining laws of Iowa, I have the honor to submit my third biennial report of coal mines for the First District for the two years ending June 30, 1891.

The following report gives the usual tabulated statements, showing the number of mines shipping, and local, and the kind of power used, also the method of working and how ventilated. The number of miners and other employees. The number of new mines and mines abandoned, the number and kind of improvements, the price paid for mining and the value of coal at the mines, the total tonnage for each county and for the district, and the aggregate value of total product, the number and kind of coal mining machines. A record is also made of fatal and non-fatal accidents.

The First Inspection District comprises twenty-one counties, ten of which are coal producing, namely, Appanoose, Adams, Davis, Lucas, Monroe, Page, Taylor, Wapello, Warren and Wayne.

During this biennial term the mines in the First District have been visited as often as the conditions seemed to require. The sanitary condition of the mines being greatly improved as will be shown by reference to the table of improvements. There have been twenty-eight air shafts, ten brakes on drums, eleven fans, fourteen stairways, twenty-six second openings, thirteen safety catches, eight safety gates, fifteen furnaces, ten covers on cages, total, one hundred and thirty-five improvements during this term, and it affords me great pleasure to state that the above named improvements have been made without a resort to legal proceedings. With very few exceptions, where orders have been given they have been complied with in reasonable time. The air shafts sunk this term are considerably larger than previous ones. The fans are from nine to twenty feet in diameter. The furnaces are also larger which will give greater volumes of air if proper splits and overcasts

are made. The shipping mines in this district are well provided with fans and furnaces for supplying a good volume of air, and if the mine bosses in charge see that it is properly conducted into the miner's rooms and not let it all pass along the entries, there is no reason why the mines in this district should not be well ventilated. The greatest impediment to good ventilation in quite a number of mines are poorly constructed doors and stoppings, small contracted airways, single doors where they should be double and left to be opened and shut by the driver when they should have trappers. Doors should fit tight and fall with the air, stoppings on main air-course should be built of brick and plastered. With the double entry and long wall system of mining, the working places of the miners can be well supplied with plenty of fresh air, but if the doors and stoppings are neglected and not kept air tight, and break throughs in the entries and rooms are not kept clear of rock timber and other obstructions, it will avail but little after having gone to the expense of making larger air shafts and fans and furnaces wherewith to supply larger volumes of air. The management and ventilation of the mine depends largely on the ability of the inside manager. He should be a man of good judgment and should be firm and decided, but at the same time kind and ready to impart that knowledge he possesses to the workmen in his employ. It is a well known fact that no mine can altogether be successful without an intelligent colliery official, both as regards a practical and theoretical knowledge relative to mining. I believe that it would be for the best interest of all those concerned, both operators and miners, if all mine managers in charge of mines that employ twenty or more miners, be compelled to obtain a certificate of competency from the State board of examiners which meets biennially for the purpose of examining candidates for mine inspectors.

THOMAS BINKS, *Inspector District No. 1.*

## TABLE No. I.

*Showing number of mines, annual output, number of miners and other employees, value of product, etc., in District No. 1, for the year ending June 30, 1890.*

## TABLE No. II.

*Showing number of mines, annual output, number of miners and other employees, value of product, etc., in District No. 1, for the year ending June 30, 1891.*

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TABLE No. III.

*Showing average number of mines in operation, output of coal, average number of miners and other employes, compensation of employes, value of product, etc., in District No. 1 for the biennial period ending June 30, 1891.*

NAME OF COUNTY.	Average number of mines in operation.	Number of tons of coal produced.	Average number of miners employed.	Average number of all other employes.	Average price per ton paid for mining.	Total amount paid miners.	Total amount paid all other employes.	Average selling price per ton at mines.	Total value of product at mines.
Appanoose . . . .	52	681,984	1,176	196	\$.93	\$ 627,350.61	\$ 113,617.98	\$ 1.37	\$ 937,128.48
Adams . . . . .	15	29,152	92	12	1.34	38,934.42	5,086.00	2.08	60,637.56
Davis . . . . .	5	6,472	17	5	.95	6,154.00	538.00	1.54	9,980.50
Lucas . . . . .	8	488,856	346	77	.76	367,500.00	110,166.00	1.24	605,062.01
Monroe . . . . .	18	664,879	617	156	.72	477,748.84	175,846.05	1.25	827,321.76
Page . . . . .	3	5,020	25	4	1.57	7,880.00	875.00	2.39	12,000.00
Taylor . . . . .	13	21,540	67	25	1.35	29,065.00	6,313.00	2.01	43,360.00
Wapello . . . . .	21	466,749	516	107	.76	357,580.27	93,420.11	1.32	616,848.28
Warren . . . . .	22	33,527	83	16	1.11	37,374.61	6,140.23	1.76	58,891.60
Wayne . . . . .	8	52,778	78	20	.90	47,342.00	12,325.00	1.45	76,472.00
Total . . . . .	165	2,450,951	3,017	618	\$.82	\$1,996,933.75	\$ 524,327.37	\$ 1.33	\$3,247,680.17

The foregoing tables show the *value* of all coal product and a partial expenditure of the receipts in the way of compensation to miners and other employes, but we have no method of obtaining anything like an accurate account of the expense or outlay for props, tracking, machinery, mules, horses, taxes, royalties, interest on capital invested, etc., which amounts to a very large sum annually:

#### COAL OUTPUT OF THE COUNTIES COMPRISING DISTRICT No. 1 FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS.

COUNTY.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Appanoose . . . . .	150,000	160,350	210,263	246,634	288,729	393,255
Adams . . . . .	9,581	19,851	18,817	13,566	14,260	14,872
Davis . . . . .	1,000	1,800	1,800	1,640	3,200	3,272
Lucas . . . . .	530,759	472,998	364,960	263,851	352,134	136,722
Monroe . . . . .	117,700	183,505	233,896	224,742	309,402	355,477
Page . . . . .	1,550	1,780	3,430	2,400	2,320	2,700
Taylor . . . . .	8,585	12,180	8,002	12,731	8,120	17,420
Wapello . . . . .	237,111	272,073	380,395	273,362	297,459	169,290
Warren . . . . .	23,332	24,796	17,013	15,583	17,923	15,604
Wayne . . . . .	34,000	28,084	24,293	20,840	21,200	31,578
Total . . . . .	1,113,618	1,177,417	1,262,878	1,173,561	1,314,767	1,136,190

The foregoing tables show the total output of coal in the first mining district to be 2,450,955 tons for the biennial term ending June 30, 1891.

This district is composed of the ten coal producing counties, five of these, namely, Adams, Davis, Page, Taylor and Warren, sell

their product almost exclusively for local consumption, except about six thousand tons from New Market, Taylor county, and about five thousand tons from Somerset, Warren county, that is shipped to markets outside the county.

For the year 1891, the counties of Appanoose, Adams, Davis Monroe, Page, Taylor and Wayne, show an increase over year previous of 167,313 tons, while the counties of Lucas, Wapello and Warren, show a decrease for the present year of 178,587 tons. But the same ten counties now composing this district show a net increase of 14,428 tons over the previous biennial report.

This increase would have been much larger had it not been for what is known as the eight hour strike that occurred the first day of May, 1891, and continued through May and June, leaving most of the mines idle for about two months, as the strike was very general throughout the First District.

We have had a very perceivable decrease in the list of accidents this term, as there has been but nine total and forty-two non-total, against twenty-six totals and sixty-nine non-totals for the preceding term, a difference of seventeen totals and twenty-seven non-totals in favor of the present, or a decrease of sixty-five per cent on totals and thirty-eight per cent on non-totals. None of the accidents reported in this district have occurred for the want of appliances, such as escape ways, safety catches, covers on cages, etc.

We find that in the first district during the present biennial period there were 272,328 tons of coal mined for each life lost, 58,356 tons of coal mined for each non-fatal accident, and taking into consideration the number of men employed in and around the mines of the district that a life was lost for every 404 men employed, or that an accident occurred for every 86 men employed.

The four non-fatal accidents that are marked with a star denoting that they finally proved fatal were only reported to us as non-fatal, we afterwards learned that they died from their injuries but our information in regard to their death was not official, consequently had to record them as reported.

It will be seen by referring to the non-total tables that four of the miners were burned by an explosion of powder, this happened in the Sugar Creek mine, near Ottumwa, and was caused by carelessly placing the kegs of powder too near the working places, some of the kegs being left uncovered were ignited from the shots, one man being so badly burned that he will never be able to perform manual labor.



Four other miners were severely burned by a blown out shot in the second east entry in the Wapello Coal Company's mine at Hite-man, Monroe county. The dust was ignited from the flame of the shot, the force of the explosion travelled west into the main south entry, broke down the door between the first and second east entries and travelled south against a strong current of fresh air to the last cross-cut between the main south entries; here the force of the explosion was checked, the entries here being quite damp and no dust. That coal dust in an atmosphere entirely free from gas is a dangerous element in the mines is held by a majority of the mining authorities of the world. Some provisions relative to this subject should be incorporated in the mining laws of this State and should receive more attention, as we have had several explosions of dust caused by blown out shots, where no fire damp was ever known to exist. In fact, the mines in Iowa are free from fire damp, but there is no doubt that blasting with powder in dry and dusty mines will cause explosions in the entire absence of fire damp.

I would, therefore, recommend an amendment to the mining law that all dry workings where coal dust is created should be well sprinkled, which would, no doubt, largely remove the cause of these explosions in our mines.

Accidents will occur as long as mining is done. Innumerable acts may be passed by our legislatures for the protection of the miner, but they will have to learn to be more precautions in guarding against accidents themselves before the casualties will decrease, especially those from the fall of roof or coal at the face of the workings where more than fifty per cent of the accidents occur.

At the same time it is necessary to have a manager who will see that all hauling-ways, traveling-ways and working faces are visited often and roof and coal face carefully examined and instructions given to the workmen in regard to the condition of the same.

**IMPROVEMENTS MADE IN THE MINES OF THE FIRST DISTRICT  
FROM JUNE 30, 1889, TO JUNE 30, 1891.**

**ADAMS COUNTY.**

NAME OF MINES.	Air shaft.	Brake on drum.	Furnace.	Fans.	Stairways.	Second opening.	Safety catches.	Safety gates.	Cover on cages.
Church mine .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Huck mine.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Windy Hill mine.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carbon Coal Co.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

**APPANOOSE COUNTY.**

Whitebreast Fuel Co.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diamond Coal Co.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Monitor Coal Co.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Anchor Coal Co.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
B. F. Silknetter, No. 1.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
B. F. Silknetter, No. 2.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tipton Coal Co.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gladstone Coal Co.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Phillips Fuel Co., No. 4.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Phillips Fuel Co., No. 5.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brown & Bowers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Iowa and Missouri.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lodwick & Bros., No. 1.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lodwick & Bros., No. 2.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lone Star Coal Co.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
A. Milburn.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mystic Block Coal Co.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Henrietta Mine, No. 7.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Black Diamond.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rock Island Block Coal Co.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Centerville Coal Co.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Darby Coal Co.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Black Diamond Block Coal Co.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Milburn Coal Co.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>

**MONROE COUNTY.**

Wapello Coal Co.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Soap Creek Coal Co.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Charles Akers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Enterprise.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
G. C. Cook.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Iowa and Wisconsin Coal Co.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pleasant Valley Coal Co.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>

## IMPROVEMENTS MADE IN THE MINES—CONTINUED

## WAPELLO COUNTY.

## NAME OF

Whitebreast Fuel Co... ..  
 Phillips' Fuel Co ... ..  
 Appanoose Coal and Fuel C  
 Black Diamond Coal Co ...  
 Ottumwa Co-operative Coa  
 Birch Brothers... ..  
 Jacob Beam. ....  
 Total. ....

## WAYNE COUNTY.

Chicago Coal Co.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Seymore Coal Co..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Baty & Jones .....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total. ....	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1
Grand total.....	27	9	14	10	14	26	13	8	10

## LIST OF FATAL ACCIDENTS.

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STATE OF IOWA, } ss.  
Lucas County. }

An inquisition holden at the Whitebreast Fuel Company's Mine, Cleveland, Lucas county, Iowa, on the 4th day of September, 1889, before a justice of the peace, in the absence of the coroner of said county, upon the body of David W. Powell, there lying dead, by the jurors whose names are hereunto subscribed. The said jurors upon their oaths, do say that the said David W. Powell came to his death at or about 1 o'clock, P. M., September 3, 1889, at the Whitebreast Fuel Company's Mine in Cleveland, Lucas county, Iowa while in the employ of said company by means of falling slate from side of entry, killing him instantly.

JOHN VENER,  
JOHN EVANS,  
JOHN R. EVANS,  
*Jurors.*

STATE OF IOWA, } ss.  
Wapello County. }

An inquisition holden at Moses Northway's residence, in Center township, Wapello county, Iowa, on the 8th day of January, 1890, before E. M. Arenschild, coroner of said county, upon the body of Wm. Northway, there lying dead, by the jurors whose names are hereunto subscribed. The said jurors upon their oaths, do say that the said Wm. Northway came to his death by the premature explosion of a blast in mine No. 1, of Phillips Coal Company, situated in Center township, Wapello county, Iowa.

In testimony whereof the said jurors have hereunto set their hand the day and year aforesaid.

D. D. CALHOUN,  
JAS. D. GRAY,  
C. MYERS,  
*Jurors.*

Attest:

E. M. ARENSCHILD, *Coroner of Wapello County.*

STATE OF IOWA, } ss.  
Monroe County. }

An inquisition holden at Jack Oak Mines in Monroe county, Iowa, on the 25th day of January, 1890, before H. C. Eschbach, coroner of said Monroe

county. State of Iowa, upon the body of James Cullinane there lying dead by the jurors whose names are hereunto subscribed. The said jurors upon their oaths, do say: We do find that said deceased, came to his death by falling from the top of Jack Oak shaft down to the bottom below. We further find that deceased came to his death purely accidental and not through the carelessness or negligence of any person or persons connected with the management of said coal mines. We further find that due and proper diligence was exercised by the operators of said coal mines for the prevention of accidents of a similar character, and that no blame is attached to anyone.

W. E. RENDALL,  
GEO. B. HARRIS,  
CLARK N. BONE,  
*Jurors.*

Attest:

H. C. ESCHBACH, *Coroner Monroe County, Iowa.*

STATE OF IOWA }  
Wapello Co. } ss.

An inquisition holden before me, E. M. Arenschield, coronor of said county, at Ottumwa, Iowa, March 2d, A. D. 1891, upon the body of Moses Northway, there lying dead, by the jurors whose names are hereunto subscribed. The said jurors upon their oaths, do say that the said Moses Northway came to his death about 12:30 o'clock, P. M., March 2, 1891, as a result of injuries received from falling slate in Phillip's mine No. 2, at about 10 A. M., March 2, 1891, from accident and no one to blame.

A. L. PEDSICK,  
LEWIS LAMAN.  
HIRAM EDWARDS.

Attest:

E. M. ARENSCHIELD, *Coronor Wapello county, Iowa.*

STATE OF IOWA, }  
Appanoose County. } ss.

At an inquisition holden at Centerville, in said county on the 2d day of March, 1891, before R. H. Easton, coroner of said Appanoose county, State of Iowa, upon the bodies of Thos. and Wm. Sullivan, there lying dead, by the jurors whose names are hereunto subscribed. The said jurors upon their oaths, do say, we do find that said deceased came to their death by being crushed by a fall of "black bat" on them in their room which they were working at the Centerville Coal mines. That in our judgment, from the inspection of the mine where the accident occurred and from the testimony before us, the fall of the "black bat" occurred on account of negligence of the deceased in not sufficiently placing props in their room Whereof the said jurors have hereunto set their hands this 3d day of March, 1891.

T. L. ALLEN,  
JOHN HARPER,  
W. C. MARTIN,  
*Jurors.*

Attest:

R. H. EASTON, *Coroner Appanoose County.*

STATE OF IOWA,  
Appanoose County. } ss.

At an inquisition holden at Mystic, Appanoose county, on the 6th day of March, 1891, before Robert H. Easton, coroner of said Appanoose county, State of Iowa, upon the body of William Harrison, there lying dead by the jurors whose names are hereunto subscribed. The said jurors upon their oaths, do say: We do find that said deceased came to his death by a fall of coal falling on him while working in the mine of Seddon Brothers without permission. And that the deceased came to his death through his ignorance of mining and his own carelessness. We, the jury, exonerate Seddon Brothers from all blame and we also exonerate all persons whomsoever from any blame attached to the death of the deceased.

JOHN M. ELGIN,  
SAM'L KATE,  
J. N. MAY,

*Jurors.*

Attest:

ROBERT H. EASTON, *Coroner.*

STATE OF IOWA,  
Monroe County. } ss.

At an inquisition holden at Hiteman, in said county, on the 11th day of March, 1891, before H. C. Eschbach, coroner of said Monroe county, State of Iowa, upon the body of John Swanson, there lying dead, by the jurors whose names are hereunto subscribed. The said jurors upon their oaths do say, we do find that said deceased came to his death by falling of slate while working in the mine at Hiteman.

In testimony whereof the said jurors have hereunto set their hands this 11th day of March, 1891.

CHAS. A. SANDSTROM,  
DAVID COALSON,  
M. A. COALSON,

*Jurors.*

Attest:

H. C. ESCHBACH, *Coroner of Monroe County, Iowa.*

STATE OF IOWA,  
Wapello County. } ss.

An inquisition holden before me, E. M. Arenschield, coroner of said county at Keb, Iowa, at 8:30 A. M. April 19, 1891, upon the body of Wm. Benton, there lying dead by the jurors whose names are hereunto subscribed. The said jurors upon their oaths do say that the said Wm. Benton came to his death at Keb. Richland township, Wapello county, Iowa, about 6 P. M., April 18, 1891, as a result of injuries received by a fall of slate at about 4:15 P. M. same day. As a result of unforeseen accident.

ANTHONY BURNS,  
S. B. CARR,  
N. D. WRIGHT,

*Jurors.*

Attest:

E. M. ARENSCHIELD, *Coroner Wapello County, Iowa.*

TABLE

Showing the number of all Fatal Casualties reported in District No. 1, for the two years ending June 30, 1891.

DATE.	NAME OF DECEASED.	CAUSE OF CASUALTY.	NAME OF COMPANY OR MINE.	WHERE LOCATED.
September 4, 1890	David W. Rowell.....	Falling slate.....	Whitebreast Fuel, No. 2.....	Cleveland.
January 8, 1890	William Northway.....	Premature explosion of blast.....	Phillips Coal Company, No. 1.....	Ottumwa.
January 25, 1890	James Cullinane.....	Falling from top of shaft.....	Jack Oak Mine.....	Albia.
March 2, 1891	Moses Northway.....	Falling slate.....	Phillips Coal Company, No. 2.....	Ottumwa.
March 2, 1891	Thomas Sullivan.....	Fall of black bat.....	Centerville Coal Company.....	Centerville.
March 2, 1891	William Sullivan.....	Fall of black bat.....	Centerville Coal Company.....	Centerville.
March 6, 1891	William Harrison.....	Fall of coal.....	Sheldon Brothers.....	Mystic.
March 11, 1891	John Swanson.....	Falling coal.....	Wapello Mine, No. 1.....	Hiteman.
April 19, 1891	William Benton.....	Fall of coal.....	Whitebreast, No. 22.....	Keb.

## NON-FATAL CASUALTIES OF FIRST MINING DISTRICT.

DATE.	NAME AND OCCUPATION.	CHARACTER OF INJURY.	CAUSE OF ACCIDENT.	RESIDENCE.
1890.				
July	13 W. J. Bothers, miner.	.....	Falling of prop stone.	Albia.
September	25 Ruby Miller, miner.	ired.	Falling black jack.	Avery.
October	2 R. Phillips, jr., machinist.	.....	Ought in machinery.	Ottumwa.
October	7 Morgan James, miner.	.....	Falling slate.	Kirkville.
1890.				
January	6 Moses Northway, miner.	.....	Premature discharge of shot.	Ottumwa.
January	8	.....	Mining out coal loosened by shot.	Albia.
January	10	.....	Pit car run over him.	Albia.
January	13	.....	Falling coal.	Albia.
January	26	.....	Falling coal.	Kirkville.
January	30	.....	Explosion of shot.	Albia.
February	13 Thos. Moine, miner.	.....	Falling slate.	Ottumwa.
February	24 O. Lawton, miner.	.....	Falling coal.	Brazil.
March	22 Neal Beck, miner.	.....	Falling slate.	Foster.
June	3 Pete Burt, miner.	.....	Falling slate.	Foster.
June	4 C. Frostburg, miner.	.....	Falling coal.	Ottumwa.
June	.....	.....	Falling slate.	Ottumwa.
July	.....	.....	Falling slate.	Foster.
August	.....	.....	Falling coal.	Jerome.
September	.....	.....	Pit car.	Avery.
September	.....	.....	Falling coal.	Mystic.
September	.....	.....	Falling slate.	Cedar.
November	.....	.....	Crushed by cage.	Cedar.
November	.....	.....	Powder explosion.	Ottumwa.
November	.....	.....	Powder explosion.	Ottumwa.
November	.....	.....	Powder explosion.	Ottumwa.
November	.....	.....	Powder explosion.	Ottumwa.
November	.....	.....	Falling coal.	Brazil.
1891.				
January	.....	.....	Fall of coal.	Brazil.
January	.....	.....	Ought by cage.	Hiteman.
January	.....	.....	Fall of slate.	Hiteman.
January	.....	.....	Flying coal, premature explosion.	Hiteman.



NON-FATAL CASUALTIES OF FIRST MINING DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME AND OCCUPATION.	CHARACTER OF INJURIES.	CAUSE OF ACCIDENT.	RESI- DENCE.
February 4	W. H. Peterson, miner	Back and shoulders hurt.	Falling slate.	Hiteman.
February 18	W. Banks, miner	Badly burned.	Explosion of shallow shot.	Hiteman.
February 18	B. Evans, miner	Badly burned.	Explosion of shallow shot.	Hiteman.
February 18	G. Devol, miner	Badly burned.	Explosion of shallow shot.	Hiteman.
February 18	G. Nightingale, miner	Badly burned.	Explosion of shallow shot.	Hiteman.
March 13	C. B. Jones, driver	Cut on scalp.	Between mule and car	Hiteman.
March 13	D. Rees, miner	Cut on scalp.	Falling slate.	Hiteman.
March 14	M. Hurd, trapper	Face, breast and hand burned.	Coal oil explosion.	Hiteman.
March 14	J. Greenwell, miner	Back sprained.	Falling slate.	Mystic.
April 3	C. McPhee, miner	Two ribs broken.	Falling slate.	Ottumwa.
April 15	A. Johnson, miner	Hips seriously hurt.	Falling slate.	Albia.

RECAPITULATION.

RESIDENCE.	Number.	CASUALTIES.	Number.	PER CENT.
Albia .....	6	By falling slate.....	15	35.71
Avery.....	2	By machinery .....	1	2.38
Ottumwa .....	10	Premature explosion of shot .....	3	7.14
Kirkville .....	2	Falling coal .....	9	21.43
Brazil .....	3	Pit car.....	3	7.14
Foster .....	3	Crushed by cage.....	2	4.76
Jerome .....	1	Dust explosion.....	4	9.52
Mystic .....	2	Powder explosion.....	4	9.52
Cedar .....	2	Coal oil explosion.....	1	2.38
Hiteman.....	11	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	42	.....	42	100.00

NEW MINES OPENED UP AND OLD ONES ABANDONED.

There have been fifteen new commercial mines opened up during the two years ending June 30th, 1891, in the following named counties:

In Appanoose county; Whitebreast Fuel Co. shaft number 19, at Forebush; Walnut Block Coal Co. shafts number 5 and 6, at Mystic; Brown and Bowers drift mine, at Mystic; Frank Silknetters drift mine, at Mystic; Tipton Coal Co. slope, at Brazil; Anchor Coal Co., shaft at Centerville; Pearl Coal Co., shaft Cincinnati; Darby Coal Co., shaft, Darby; Black Diamond Block Coal Co., shaft, Mystic.

In Wapello County: Whitebreast Fuel Co., shaft number 22, at Keb; Phillips Fuel Co., shaft number 3, at Willard; Appanoose Coal and Fuel Co., shaft at Appanoose.

In Monroe County: Wapello Coal Co., No. 1 shaft at Hiteman; Soap Creek Coal Co., slope No. 2, at Foster; Wilson and Baxter's shaft at Fredric; the Thatcher mine at Seymour.

Wayne County has been re-opened by the Seymore Coal Co. This mine was closed in 1887, for non-compliance with the mining law.

Eight commercial mines have been permanently abandoned.

In Wapello County, slopes number 1, 3 and 5 of the Wapello Coal Co., at Kirkville. Phillips Fuel Co., shaft number 1, at Ottumwa. .

In Lucas County, Whitebreast Fuel Co., shaft number 2 and 3, at Cleveland.

Lumsden Bros. shaft, Summerset, Warren County.

Many new local mines are opened and old ones abandoned during the biennial term.

LOCATION OF MINES, NAME OF SUPERINTENDENT, POST-OFFICE ADDRESS, KIND OF MINE, PLAN OF WORKING, ETC., IN DISTRICT NO. 1.

APPANOOSE COUNTY.

NAME OF COMPANY, FIRM OR OPERATOR.	SUPERINTENDENT.	P. O. ADDRESS.	Kind of mine.	Thickness of vein—feet and inches.	PLAN OF WORKING—LONGWALL OR ROOM AND PILLAR.	HOW VENTILATED.	Kind of power used.	Shipping or local trade.
Diamond Coal Company.....	A. Durgavell.....	Centerville.....	Shaft.....	2.9	Room and pillar.	Fan.....	Steam.....	Shipping.
National Coal Company.....	T. N. Baker.....	Centerville.....	Shaft.....	2.9	Room and pillar.	Fan.....	Steam.....	Shipping.
Standard Coal Company.....	G. W. Merritt.....	Centerville.....	Shaft.....	2.9	Room and pillar.	Fan.....	Steam.....	Shipping.
E. J. Richardson.....	E. J. Richardson.....	Centerville.....	Shaft.....	2.9	Room and pillar.	Grate.....	Horse.....	Local.
Lane Coal Company.....	L. C. Lane.....	Centerville.....	Shaft.....	2.9	Room and pillar.	Fan.....	Steam.....	Shipping.
Boandinavian Coal Company.....	T. J. Green.....	Centerville.....	Shaft.....	2.9	Room and pillar.	Fan.....	Horse.....	Shipping.
Anchor Coal Company.....	James Wilson.....	Centerville.....	Shaft.....	2.9	Room and pillar.	Furnace.....	Horse.....	Shipping.
Centerville Coal Company.....	F. O. Drake.....	Centerville.....	Shaft.....	2.9	Room and pillar.	Fan.....	Steam.....	Shipping.
Eldon No. 2.....	Geo. Morris.....	Centerville.....	Shaft.....	2.9	Room and pillar.	Fan.....	Steam.....	Shipping.
Star Coal Company.....	James Wilson.....	Centerville.....	Shaft.....	2.9	Room and pillar.	Furnace.....	Horse.....	Local.
Cincinnati Coal Company.....	J. C. McDonnell.....	Cincinnati.....	Shaft.....	2.9	Room and pillar.	Stove.....	Horse.....	Shipping.
Appanoose Coal Company.....	E. S. Marsh.....	Cincinnati.....	Shaft.....	2.9	Room and pillar.	Steam jet and stove	Steam.....	Shipping.
Thistle Coal Company.....	David Steele.....	Cincinnati.....	Shaft.....	2.9	Room and pillar.	Stove.....	Horse.....	Shipping.
Pearl Coal Company.....	J. Jones.....	Mendota.....	Shaft.....	2.9	Room and pillar.	Grate.....	Horse.....	Local.
B. B. Parker.....	B. B. Parker.....	Livingston.....	Shaft.....	2.9	Room and pillar.	Grate.....	Horse.....	Local.
Rock Island Black Coal Company.....	N. A. Jones.....	Numa.....	Shaft.....	2.9	Room and pillar.	Furnace.....	Steam.....	Shipping.
.....	Peter Marsden.....	Jerome.....	Shaft.....	2.9	Room and pillar.	Furnace.....	Steam.....	Shipping.
.....	T. J. Phillips.....	Forebush.....	Shaft.....	2.9	Room and pillar.	Fan.....	Steam.....	Shipping.
.....	Wm. Foulks.....	Diamond.....	Shaft.....	2.9	Room and pillar.	Steam jet.....	Steam.....	Shipping.
.....	Wm. Foulks.....	Diamond.....	Drift.....	2.9	Room and pillar.	Furnace.....	Mules.....	Shipping.
.....	James Boyd.....	Brazil.....	Slope.....	2.9	Longwall.....	Grate.....	Mules.....	Shipping.
.....	.....	Brazil.....	Slope.....	2.9	Room and pillar.	Furnace.....	Mules.....	Shipping.
.....	.....	Brazil.....	Slope.....	2.9	Room and pillar.	Furnace.....	Mules.....	Shipping.
.....	.....	Mystic.....	Slope.....	2.9	Room and pillar.	Grate.....	Mules.....	Shipping.
.....	.....	Mystic.....	Drift.....	2.9	Longwall.....	Furnace.....	Mules.....	Shipping.
.....	.....	Mystic.....	Slope.....	2.9	Longwall.....	Furnace.....	Mules.....	Shipping.
.....	.....	Mystic.....	Slope.....	2.9	Longwall.....	Furnace.....	Mules.....	Shipping.
.....	.....	Mystic.....	Slope.....	2.9	Longwall.....	Furnace.....	Mule.....	Shipping.
.....	.....	Mystic.....	Drift.....	2.9	Longwall.....	Furnace.....	Mule.....	Shipping.
.....	.....	Mystic.....	Slope.....	2.9	Longwall.....	Furnace.....	Mule.....	Shipping.

APPANOOSE COUNTY—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY, FIRM OR OPERATOR.	SUPERINTENDENT.	P. O. ADDRESS.	Kind of mine.	Thickness of vein—feet and inches.	PLAN OF WORKING—LONGWALL OR ROOM AND PILLAR.	HOW VENTILATED.	Kind of power used.	Shipping or local trade.
Clark & Sons.....	A. Clark.....	Mystic.....	Shaft..	2.9	Room and pillar.	Furnace...	Mules...	Shipping.
Henrietta Coal Company.....	James Barrett.....	Mystic.....	Drift..	2.9	Longwall..	Furnace...	Mules...	Shipping.
Mystic Block Coal Company.....	J. E. Milburn.....	Mystic.....	Drift..	2.9	Longwall..	Natural...	Horse...	Local.
Chas. Knight.....	Chas. Knight.....	Plano.....	Shaft..	2.9	Room and pillar.	Natural...	Horse...	Local.
N. H. Nash.....	N. H. Nash.....	Walnut City..	Shaft..	2.9	Room and pillar.	Grate.....	Mule...	Local.
R. Campbell.....	R. Campbell.....	Brazil.....	Slope..	2.9	Room and pillar.	Grate.....	Horse...	Local.
Fenton & Bros.....	J. Fenton.....	Milledgeville..	Shaft..	2.9	Room and pillar.	Natural...	Horse...	Local.
R. L. Darrah.....	R. L. Darrah.....	Dennis.....	Shaft..	2.9	Room and pillar.	Grate.....	Horse...	Local.
John Raney.....	John Raney.....	Dennis.....	Shaft..	2.9	Room and pillar.	Grate.....	Horse...	Local.
Sam'l Glick.....	Sam'l Glick.....	Dennis.....	Drift..	2.9	Room and pillar.	Grate.....	Horse...	Local.
Monitor Coal Company.....	Bernard B. Stuf.....	Centerville.....	Shaft..	2.9	Room and pillar.	Grate.....	Horse...	Shipping.
J. J. Young.....	J. J. Young.....	Milledgeville..	Shaft..	2.9	Room and pillar.	Grate.....	Horse...	Local.
Batey & Jones.....	Batey & Jones.....	Milledgeville..	Shaft..	2.9	Room and pillar.	Grate.....	Horse...	Local.
Robert Farris.....	R. Farris.....	Milledgeville..	Drift..	2.9	Room and pillar.	Grate.....	Horse...	Local.
Edward Mosby.....	E. Mosby.....	Milledgeville..	Drift..	2.9	Room and pillar.	Grate.....	Horse...	Local.
Philby Coal Company.....	David Philby.....	Brazil.....	Drift..	2.9	Longwall..	Grate.....	Mule...	Shipping.
Matthew Ralston.....	Matthew Ralston.....	Plano.....	Shaft..	2.9	Room and pillar.	Grate.....	Horse...	Local.
S. G. Houser.....	S. G. Houser.....	Seymore.....	Shaft..	2.9	Room and pillar.	Grate.....	Horse...	Local.
Darby Coal Company.....	W. R. Williams.....	Mystic.....	Shaft..	2.9	Room and pillar.	Furnace...	Steam...	Shipping.
Walnut Block Coal Co., No. 1.....	J. E. Lee.....	Centerville.....	Slope..	2.9	Longwall..	Furnace...	Mules...	Shipping.
Walnut Block Coal Co., No. 2.....	J. E. Lee.....	Centerville.....	Slope..	2.9	Longwall..	Furnace...	Mules...	Shipping.
Walnut Block Coal Co., No. 3.....	J. E. Lee.....	Centerville.....	Slope..	2.9	Longwall..	Furnace...	Mules...	Shipping.
Walnut Block Coal Co., No. 4.....	J. E. Lee.....	Centerville.....	Shaft..	2.9	Room and pillar.	Furnace...	Mules...	Shipping.
Walnut Block Coal Co., No. 5.....	J. E. Lee.....	Centerville.....	Shaft..	2.9	Room and pillar.	Furnace...	Mules...	Shipping.
Walnut Block Coal Co., No. 6.....	J. E. Lee.....	Centerville.....	Shaft..	2.9	Room and pillar.	Furnace...	Mules...	Shipping.
Black Diamond Block Coal Co.....	William Orr.....	Mystic.....	Drift..	2.9	Longwall..	Furnace...	Mules...	Shipping.
Black Diamond Block Coal Co.....	William Orr.....	Mystic.....	Shaft..	2.9	Room and pillar.	Furnace...	Steam...	Shipping.

ADAMS COUNTY.

R. Bridge	R. Brisco	Brisco	Shaft	1.4	Long wall	Grate	Horse	Local
E. E. Elenwood	E. E. Elenwood	Eureka	Shaft	1.4	Long wall	Grate	Horse	Local
Robinson & Gough	J. E. Robinson	Eureka	Shaft	1.4	Long wall	Grate	Horse	Local
James Hartshorn	James Hartshorn	Eureka	Shaft	1.4	Long wall	Grate	Horse	Local
B. F. Spurrier	B. F. Spurrier	Eureka	Shaft	1.4	Long wall	Grate	Horse	Local
Wm. Hill	William Hill	Carbon	Shaft	1.4	Long wall	Grate	Horse	Local
Jno. Wilds	Jno. Wilds	Carbon	Shaft	1.4	Long wall	Grate	Horse	Local
Oullen, Reece & McKee	Cullen	Carbon	Shaft	1.4	Long wall	Grate	Horse	Local
Gibson & Bros	J. W. Gibson	Carbon	Shaft	1.4	Long wall	Grate	Horse	Local
Jacob Amon	J. Amon	Carbon	Shaft	1.4	Long wall	Grate	Horse	Local
Gibble & Kaws	Thomas Gibble	Carbon	Shaft	1.4	Long wall	Grate	Horse	Local
Warren Hunter	W. Hunter	Carbon	Shaft	1.4	Long wall	Grate	Horse	Local
George Hardin	George Hardin	Carbon	Shaft	1.4	Long wall	Grate	Horse	Local
William Chaffee	William Chaffee	Carbon	Shaft	1.4	Long wall	Grate	Horse	Local
William Ruth	William Ruth	Carbon	Snaf	1.4	Long wall	Grate	Horse	Local

DAVIS COUNTY.

Ely Dye	Ely Dye	Eldon	Slope	4	ft.	Room and pillar	Natural	Hand	Local
Thomas Dial	Thomas Dial	Eldon	Slope	3 to 4	ft.	Room and pillar	Natural	Hand	Local
J. B. Fite	J. B. Fite	Eldon	Slope	3 to 4	ft.	Room and pillar	Natural	Hand	Local
Tip Dotson	Tip Dotson	Eldon	Drift	3 to 4	ft.	Room and pillar	Natural	Hand	Local
W. C. Quigley	W. C. Quigley	Tlorie	Drift	4 to 5	ft.	Room and pillar	Natural	Hand	Local
M. J. Graham	M. J. Graham	Belknap	Drift	2	ft.	Room and pillar	Natural	Hand	Local

## LUCAS COUNTY.

NAME OF COMPANY, FIRM OR OPERATOR.	SUPERINTENDENT.	P. O. ADDRESS.	Kind of mine.	Thickness of vein—feet.	PLAN OF WORKING MINE.	HOW VENTILATED.	Kind of power used.	Shipping or local trade.
Whitebreast Fuel Company, No. 2	T. J. Phillips	Ottumwa	Shaft.	4 to 6	Room and pillar.	Fan	Steam.	Shipping.
Whitebreast Fuel Company, No. 3.	T. J. Phillips	Ottumwa	Shaft.	4 to 6	Room and pillar.	Fan	Steam.	Shipping.
Williamson & Bros	Williamson	Charlton	Shaft.	2	Room and pillar.	Grate.	Horse.	Local.
John Wilson	John Wilson	Charlton	Drift.	2	Room and pillar.	Natural.	Horse.	Local.
Thos. Smith	Thos. Smith	Charlton	Drift.	2	Room and pillar.	Natural.	Horse.	Local.
James Hall	James Hall	Charlton	Drift.	2	Room and pillar.	Natural.	Horse.	Local.

## MONROE COUNTY.

Soap Creek Coal Company, No. 1.	O. H. Fugle	Foster	Shaft.	4 to 5	Room and pillar.	Fan	Steam.	Shipping.
2.	O. H. Fugle	Foster	Slope.	3	Long wall.	Furnace	Horse	Shipping.
ay	J. G. McMillan	Albia	Shaft.	4 to 6	Room and pillar.	Fan	Steam.	Shipping.
	Chas. Akers	Fredric	Shaft.	3	Long wall.	Furnace	Horse	Shipping.
	James Wilson	Chesholm	Shaft.	4 to 5	Room and pillar.	Fan	Steam.	Shipping.
	Chas. Bloomfield	Hickory	Shaft.	4 to 5	Room and pillar.	Fan	Steam.	Shipping.
	Chas. Bloomfield	Hickory	Shaft.	4 to 5	Room and pillar.	Furnace	Steam.	Shipping.
	Wm. Richardson	Cedar	Shaft.	4 to 5	Room and pillar.	Fan	Steam.	Shipping.
	Thos. Lewis	Albia	Shaft.	3 to 4	Room and pillar.	Furnace	Steam.	Shipping.
	D. A. Master	Coalfield	Slope.	5	Room and pillar.	Grate.	Horse.	Local.
smoky hollow coal company	John Evans	Avery	Slope.	4 to 5	Room and pillar.	Furnace	Steam.	Shipping.
J. Brewer	J. Brewer	Albia	Drift.	2	Room and pillar.	Natural	Hand	Local.
Frank White	F. White	Albia	Drift.	2	Room and pillar.	Natural	Hand	Local.
Ward King	W. King	Albia	Drift.	2	Room and pillar.	Natural	Hand	Local.
Joseph Moyle	J. Moyle	Avery	Slope.	4 to 5	Room and pillar.	Grate.	Horse	Shipping.
Geo. O. Cook	Geo. O. Cook	Avery	Slope.	4 to 5	Room and pillar.	Grate.	Horse	Shipping.
Wapello Coal Company	Wm. Haynes	Hiteman	Shaft.	4 to 6	Room and pillar.	Fan	Steam.	Shipping.

## PAGE COUNTY.

C. G. Fulk	C. G. Fulk	Shambaugh	Shaft.	2	Long wall.	Grate.	Horse	Local.
Pearson Bros.	Pearson	Shambaugh	Shaft.	2	Long wall.	Grate.	Horse	Local.
Chas. Ham	Chas. Ham	Shambaugh	Shaft.	2	Long wall.	Grate.	Horse	Local.

## TAYLOR COUNTY.

NAME OF COMPANY, FIRM OR OPERATOR.	SUPERINTENDENT.	P. O. ADDRESS.	Kind of mines.	Thickness of vein—feet, inches.	PLAN OF WORK-ING MINE.	HOW VENTILATED.	Kind of power used.	Shipping or local trade.
1 .....	Ben. Anderson .....	Newmarket .....	Shaft .....	14 Longwall .....	Furnace .....	Horse .....	Shipping .....	
2 .....	Ben. Anderson .....	Newmarket .....	Shaft .....	14 Longwall .....	Furnace .....	Horse .....	Shipping .....	
3 .....	Ben. Anderson .....	Newmarket .....	Shaft .....	14 Longwall .....	Furnace .....	Horse .....	Shipping .....	
18 .....	R. Campbell .....	Newmarket .....	Shaft .....	14 Longwall .....	Grate .....	Horse .....	Local .....	
19 .....	N. Eastes .....	Newmarket .....	Shaft .....	14 Longwall .....	Grate .....	Horse .....	Local .....	
20.1 .....	R. Campbell, jr. ....	Newmarket .....	Shaft .....	14 Longwall .....	Grate .....	Horse .....	Local .....	
20.2 .....	R. Campbell, jr. ....	Newmarket .....	Shaft .....	14 Longwall .....	Grate .....	Horse .....	Local .....	
.....	Nathan Wilcox .....	Villisca .....	Shaft .....	14 Longwall .....	Grate .....	Horse .....	Local .....	
.....	H. O. Mackley .....	Villisca .....	Shaft .....	14 Longwall .....	Grate .....	Horse .....	Local .....	
.....	L. Ankney .....	Villisca .....	Shaft .....	14 Longwall .....	Grate .....	Horse .....	Local .....	
21b .....	Burnside .....	Villisca .....	Shaft .....	14 Longwall .....	Grate .....	Horse .....	Local .....	
JOHN BOUCAR .....	John Boucar .....	Villisca .....	Shaft .....	14 Longwall .....	Grate .....	Horse .....	Local .....	

JOHN BOUCAR.

## WAPELLO COUNTY.



## WAYNE COUNTY.

NAME OF COMPANY, FIRM OR OPERATOR.	SUPERINTENDENT.	P. O. ADDRESS.	Kind of mine.	Thickness of vein—feet, inches.	PLAN OF WORK-ING MINES.	HOW VENTILATED.	Kind of power used.	Shipping or local trade.
Chicago Coal Company	Phillip Gill	Seymore	Shaft	2.6	Longwall	Fan	Steam	Shipping
Seymore Coal Company	George Elmore	Seymore	Shaft	2.6	Longwall	Steam jet	Steam	Shipping
Fry Brothers	L. Fry	Confidence	Shaft	2.6	Longwall	Grate	Steam	Local
J. Hayhurst	J. Hayhurst	Confidence	Shaft	2.6	Room and pillar	Grate	Horse	Local
J. L. Atwell	J. L. Atwell	Confidence	Shaft	2.6	Room and pillar	Grate	Horse	Local
R. Davis	R. Davis	Confidence	Shaft	2.6	Room and pillar	Grate	Horse	Local
Wm. Reauseau	Wm. Reauseau	Confidence	Shaft	2.6	Room and pillar	Grate	Horse	Local
James A. Winger	James A. Winger	Harvard	Shaft	2.6	Room and pillar	Grate	Horse	Local

## WARREN COUNTY.

Lumsden & Brothers	James Lumsden	Summerset	Shaft	3.0	Room and pillar	Fan	Steam	Shipping
D. K. Jones	D. K. Jones	Summerset	Shaft	3.0	Longwall	Furnace	Horse	Local
Wm. Remmen	Wm. Remmen	Summerset	Shaft	3.0	Room and pillar	Grate	Horse	Local
D. N. Simmons	D. W. Simmons	Summerset	Shaft	3.0	Room and pillar	Grate	Horse	Local
Lumsden & Son	Wm. Lumsden	Summerset	Slope	3.0	Room and pillar	Grate	Horse	Local
Edward Lord	E. Lord	Summerset	Drift	2.0	Room and pillar	Natural	Hand	Local
Joseph Mitchell	J. Mitchell	Milo	Drift	1.8	Longwall	Natural	Hand	Local
L. Helnan	L. Helnan	Milo	Shaft	2.6	Longwall	Natural	Horse	Local
Nathan Bales	N. Bales	Milo	Shaft	1.8	Longwall	Natural	Horse	Local
M. Snelder	M. Snelder	Milo	Drift	1.8	Longwall	Natural	Hand	Local
E. Richmond	E. Richmond	Milo	Drift	1.8	Longwall	Natural	Hand	Local
S. C. Bryant	S. C. Bryant	Milo	Shaft	1.8	Longwall	Natural	Horse	Local
J. W. Brown	J. W. Brown	Milo	Shaft	1.8	Longwall	Natural	Horse	Local
Andy Conners	A. Conners	Milo	Drift	1.8	Longwall	Natural	Hand	Local
James Gilbert	James Gilbert	Milo	Drift	1.8	Longwall	Natural	Hand	Local
R. Miller	R. Miller	Milo	Drift	1.8	Longwall	Natural	Hand	Local
H. Miller	H. Miller	Lacona	Slope	1.8	Longwall	Natural	Hand	Local
H. Fogle	H. Fogle	Lacona	Drift	1.8	Longwall	Natural	Hand	Local
Wm. Johnson	Wm. Johnson	Lacona	Slope	1.8	Longwall	Natural	Hand	Local
L. Hickman	L. Hickman	Lacona	Drift	2.0	Longwall	Natural	Hand	Local
George Myers	Geo. Myers	Lacona	Drift	1.8	Longwall	Natural	Hand	Local

## APPANOOSE COUNTY.

There are fifty-seven mines in this county. Forty-two are commercial mines. Eighteen of them are situated on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, fourteen on the Keokuk & Western railroad, five on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, and three on Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City railroad. The rest are local mines operated in different parts of the county. Of the above number twenty-three are shafts. Eight have steam for hoisting. Three have the tail rope system of underground haulage. Six are ventilated by fans. The remainder have furnace ventilation. There is but one slope or drift mine using steam power to bring the coal to the surface, which is the Iowa & Missouri Coal Co., at Mystic. There are only four mines using coal mining machines in the first district, and all are in Appanoose county. The following are the companies using them: Diamond Coal Co., at Centerville, use the Legg and Harrison machines; Centerville Coal Co., at Centerville, use the Legg and Harrison machines; Whitebreast Fuel Co., at Forebush, are using the Letchner machines, the Chouteau machine and the Stanley header. The above named machines are all operated with compressed air. The Phillips Fuel Co. operate the Letchner machines, which are run by electric power. The vein of coal in this county is suitable for machine mining, having a fire-clay bottom and a good slate roofing, and needs but little timbering, and need not be set nearer than ten feet from the face, which gives plenty of room to move the machines. The mining is done in the fire clay under the coal. There is but one vein of coal worked in this county, and is the lower vein of the middle coal measures. Its average thickness is about two feet nine inches, and is very uniform, underlying nearly three-fourths of the county, and is found at a depth nowhere to exceed 150 feet. The coal is of excellent quality for steam and domestic purposes and is finding a ready market in Northern Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota and Nebraska. There were shipped out of the state from this county 339,538 tons of coal. The principal places where coal is shipped from are centerville, Cincinnati, Brazil and vicinity, Mystic and Forebush. There is no powder used in mining the coal in this county.

The number and kind of machines in use in this county are as follows: Harrison, eight; Legg, six; Letchner, five; Chouteau, three; Stanley headers, two. Total—Twenty-four.

THE STANLEY HEADING MACHINE FOR CUTTING ENTRIES INTO COAL MINES.

The accompanying cut shows the header at work in an entry. its cutting arms just entering the coal. This machine possesses great advantage in time and expense over ordinary methods of driving entries by hand. It makes more rapid progress, reduces the cost per foot of entry driven, leaves a firmer roof while driving it forward and reduces the cost of explosives.

This machine is doing excellent work at Forebush mines, where two of them are now in use. They have made fifteen feet per day of ten hours, which however they expect to surpass when the men become more familiar with the machine. The work at Forebush has been in a vein of thirty inches of coal separated by a band of slate two inches thick, and cutting into a slate roof eighteen inches and the same distance into fire clay bottom. In some parts of the entry the cut ran up two or three inches into the limestone or cap rock above the slate roof. But by a simple device for easing the work when cutting in particularly hard formations such as coal containing sulphur, or with a very hard roof or floor, the machine will do the work without difficulty. This machine cuts a circular entry five feet in diameter, the core is wedged or blasted down as required.

Other important and economical improvements are being brought into use, such as self-dumping cages. The Ramsey box car loader and the Mitchell patent coal tippie, which is one of the best arrangements for dumping coal ever contrived. It is so constructed that the loaded car tips over automatically, its speed being regulated by a brake, the handle of which is in easy reach of the dumpman.

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After the car is empty it falls back in place and the advancing loaded car strikes a spring which throws the tip outward. The loaded car then strikes the empty one standing on the tippie and pushes it forward out of the way; the tip iron then springs back in place and holds the loaded car which is dumped in turn. Only one man is required to do the dumping and he could easily manage a thousand mine cars a day. The empty cars are switched back out of the way by gravity.

### ADAMS COUNTY

Has fifteen mines in operation during the winter season. They are all shaft mines and are from forty to one hundred feet in depth. There is but one being worked in this county which is eighteen inches thick. Horse power is used exclusively to bring the coal to the surface which is all sold at local sales. The principal points where mining is done are Carbon, Enreka and Briscoe. The nearest railroad town is Corning, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. It is believed by experts that there are other veins underlying this one, but the prospecting that has been done have never reached sufficient depth to determine the matter satisfactorily. The coal measures are no doubt from six hundred to one thousand feet thick in southwestern Iowa.

### DAVIS COUNTY

Has six mines in operation, they are located in the northeastern part of the county and are operated in the middle vein which is from three to four feet thick and of excellent quality both for steam and domestic purposes. The coal is mined for local consumption.

### LUCAS COUNTY

Has no commercial mines since the Whitebreast Fuel Company's mines at Cleveland were abandoned in May, 1891. There are four small mines in operation near Chariton for local in the winter season. There is no doubt but that large coal fields exist north and south of Chariton, but are some distance from railroads.

### MONROE COUNTY

Has eighteen mines in operation in the winter season. Of these ten are shafts and eight are slopes, fourteen of them are commercial mines, ten have railroad facilities for shipping their coal,

four haul their product to the railroads with teams, nine use steam power to bring their coal to the surface, six are ventilated by fans, the remainder by furnace. The principal points where mining is done are, Albia, Hiteman, Coalfield, Hickory, Fredric, Avery and Foster. The deepest shaft is at Foster, being one hundred and ninety-six feet. There are three mines operating in the middle vein, which is about three feet thick and of excellent quality. Two of these are at Fredric and one at Foster. The other commercial mines are operated in the lower vein, which is from four to six feet thick and excellent coal for steam purposes. The mines in this county are generally dry, some of them quite dusty and have to be sprinkled.

### PAGE COUNTY.

The mines in this county are operated for local trade. The vein is from eighteen to twenty-four inches thick, and is worked both by shafts and slopes. There is a good demand for the coal in the winter season. It is claimed that there are other veins underlying this one.

### TAYLOR COUNTY.

There are twelve mines in this county and all are shaft, from twenty-five to one hundred and thirty feet deep. Horse power is used at them all. The vein is eighteen inches thick. The principal mining point is Newmarket. There are four mines here that have facilities for shipping their coal on the Humeston & Shenandoah railroad; the remainder are operated for local trade.

### WAPELLO COUNTY

Has twenty mines in operation in the winter season. The production of coal in this county has been greatly reduced since the abandonment of the Wapello Coal Co. mines at Kirkville, and the Phillips Fuel Co. No. 1 Mine at Ottumwa. There have been three new commercial mines opened up in this county in 1891 namely: The Whitebreast Fuel Co., Mine No. 22 at Keb; Phillips Fuel Co., Mine No. 3 at Willard; The Appanoose Coal and Fuel Co, Mine at Appanoose, which makes six commercial mines in the county, all use steam power and are operated in the lower vein which is from four to six feet thick. Fans are used for ventilation at all of the commercial mines with the exception of the new mine at Willard. The local mines use horse power with the exception

of three namely: The Baker, Sugar Creek, and Stires mine which use steam power. There is considerable prospecting being done in this county, and the prospect is good for more mines being opened the coming year. The shipping facilities from this county are excellent and there are no reasons why the production of coal should not again come up to and exceed former years. There is no question but there are large fields of coal both in the southern and western parts of the county which only needs developing.

### WAYNE COUNTY

Has eight mines in operation ; two are commercial mines, the Chicago Coal Company and the Seymour Coal Company. and are located at Seymour. The Chicago Coal Company has facilities for shipping coal on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroads. The Seymour Coal Company has facilities for shipping their coal on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad. These two shafts are now the deepest mines in the First district, being 244 feet deep. Five of the local mines are located in the northeast part of the county and one near Harvard. All are worked in the lower vein of the middle coal measures and the coal is about two feet six inches thick, and is a good coal for both steam and domestic purposes.

### WARREN COUNTY

Has twenty-four mines in operation in the winter season. They are located in the vicinity of Summersett, Milo and Lacona. They are small local mines employing from two to ten men each in the winter season. The mine at Ford, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, is being cleaned up and put in order for a shipping mine, which is the only one now in this county.

## NAMES AND DESCRIPTION OF MINES IN DISTRICT NO. 1.

## APPANOOSE COUNTY.

## DIAMOND.

Is a shaft mine owned and operated by the Diamond Coal Co., is located at Centerville, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad. Entries are driven double and a new fan 14 feet in diameter has lately been erected, which will give them a large volume of air; roads are clean and dry. They have safety catches and covers on cages and brake on drum. The Legg & Harrison Mining machines are in use at this mine, and are run by compressed air. They have escape shaft 300 feet northeast of main shaft. The tail rope system of underground haulage is used. Ninety per cent of the output of this mine is machine coal.

W. W. OLIVER,  
*President.*

A. DARGAVEL,  
*Superintendent.*

JAMES STEVENS,  
*Mine Boss.*

## NATIONAL.

This shaft is located at Centerville, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, is owned and operated by the National Coal & Mining Co. Is ventilated by steam jet. They have safety catches and covers on cages and brake on drum and ladders in escape shaft. This is the oldest commenced mine in the county.

GEORGE BAKER,  
*General Manager.*

E. J. Richardson operates a shaft mine at Centerville, for local trade. The equipments of this mine are in good order and comply with the law. They have second opening with horse power and cable attached.

## STANDARD.

Is owned and operated by the Standard Coal Co., and is located at Centerville, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Keokuk & Western railroads. Entries are driven double, ventilated by fan, have safety catches and covers on cages and brake on drum, have escape shaft with horse power and cable attached. Tail rope system of underground haulage is used.

GEORGE MERRITT,  
*General Manager.*

BROUGH,  
*Mine Superintendent.*

**HICKORY.**

Is a shaft mine operated by the Lone Coal Co., is situated at Hickory Hill, on the Keokuk & Western railroad. They have escape way by slope, is ventilated by furnace.

S. S. LANE,  
*General Superintendent.*

**SCANDINAVIAN.**

Is a shaft situated at Centerville, on the Keokuk & Western railroad, is owned and operated by the Scandinavian Coal Co. Entries are driven double is ventilated by fan 12 feet in diameter. They have safety catches and covers on cages and brake on drum. Escape way is by shaft with horse and cable attached.

T. J. GREEN,  
*General Superintendent.*

**ELDON, No. 2.**

Is owned and operated by the Eldon Coal Co., and located at Shawville, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad; entries are driven double; is ventilated by fan; they have safety catches and covers on cages and brake on drum; have escape with horse power attached; roads are clean and dry; the equipments are all new and in good order.

GEORGE DAUM,  
*General Manager.*  
JOHN MORRIS,  
*Mine Superintendent*

**CINCINNATI.**

Is situated at Cincinnati; is owned and operated by the Cincinnati Coal Co.; is ventilated by grate; the product of this mine is hauled with teams to Cincinnati and shipped on the Burlington & Kansas City Railroad; they have safety catches and covers on cages and ladders in escape shaft.

C. C. CALKER,  
*Superintendent.*

**APPANOOSE.**

Is owned and operated by the Appanoose Coal Co.; is situated at Cincinnati, on the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railroad; is ventilated by steam jet; they have escape shaft with horse power attached; safety catches and covers are on cages and brake on drum.

E. S. MARSH,  
*Superintendent.*

**STAR.**

Is owned and operated by James Wilson and located at Centerville; coal is sold at local sales; the equipments are in order; they have escape shaft with step ladders in it and safety catches on cages.



**ANCHOR.**

Is located at Centerville, on the Keokuk & Western Railroad, and operated by the Anchor Coal Co.; is ventilated by furnace; they have second opening stairway in it; the equipments are in good order; safety catches and covers are on cages and brake on drum.

JAMES WILSON,  
*Superintendent.*

**CENTERVILLE.**

Is owned and operated by the Centerville Coal Co. and is situated at Relay, on the Keokuk & Western and Iowa Central Railroads; entries are driven double and ventilated by fan, which is fourteen feet in diameter and has lately been erected; they have safety catches and covers on cages; brake on drum; have second opening with horse power and cable attached. The Legg and Harrison mining machines are in use at this mine and are operated by compressed air.

F. C. DRAKE,  
*President.*  
J. C. LEE,  
*General Manager.*  
WM. PHILLIPS,  
*Mine Superintendent.*

**THISTLE.**

Is a shaft mine, located at Cincinnati, on the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railroad; is owned and operated by the Thistle Coal Co., and is worked on the double entry system and ventilated by furnace; they have escape shaft with horse power and cable ready for use; the equipments are in good order.

DAVID DINNEY,  
*President.*  
DAVID BOWIE,  
*Secretary.*  
DAVID STEELE,  
*Superintendent.*

**PEARL.**

Is owned and operated by the Pearl Coal Company, and is situated three miles south of Cincinnati, on the Chicago, Burlington and Kansas City railroad; is ventilated by furnace; horse power is used to bring the coal to the surface.

**ROCK ISLAND.**

Is situated at Numa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, and is owned and operated by the Rock Island Block Coal Company. Entries are driven double and ventilated by furnace. They have safety catches and covers on cages and brake on draw. They have horse power and cable at escape shaft.

W. A. JONES,  
*Superintendent.*

**GLADSTONE.**

Is a shaft mine owned and operated by the Gladstone Coal Company ; is situated at Jerome, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad. Entries are driven double and ventilated by furnace. They have a good escape shaft with step-ladders in it.

ROBERT MARSDEN,  
*Superintendent.*

**PARKER.**

Is a local mine located at Livingstone, and operated by B. B. Parker ; is ventilated by furnace. They have horse power and cable at escape shaft.

**PHILLIPS FUEL COMPANY, No. 4.**

Is a shaft mine located at Diamond, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, and is owned and operated by the above-named firm ; is ventilated by steam jet. Three Letchmer electric mining machines are in use at this mine. The estimate of the number of tons of coal mined by these machines could not be given without doing them an injustice, owing to the difficulties which the company have experienced in the past few months. They have an escape way by slope.

WILLIAM FOULKES,  
*General Superintendent.*

J. RYAN,  
*Mine Boss.*

**PHILLIPS FUEL COMPANY, No. 5.**

This mine is also the property of the Phillips Fuel Company, and operated by them ; is located near Diamond. The product of this mine is shipped on the Keokuk and Western railroad. The air-shaft at this mine is 6x6 feet, and lined with brick the whole depth ; is ventilated by furnace.

WILLIAM FOULKES,  
*General Superintendent.*

FRANK FOLBERT,  
*Mine Boss.*

**PHOENIX.**

Is a slope mine, situated at Brazil, on the Keokuk and Western railroad ; is owned and operated by the Phoenix Coal Company. They have escape with stairway in it ; is ventilated by furnace. Mules are used to bring the load to the surface.

JOSEPH TURNER,  
*Superintendent.*

**TIPTON.**

Is a slope mine owned and operated by the Tipton Coal Co. Is situated at Brazil, on the Keokuk & Western railroad. They have escape way by adjoining mine, is ventilated by furnace.

THOMAS PHILLIPS,  
*Superintendent.*

**SILKNETTER No. 1.**

Is situated at Brazil on the Keokuk & Western railroad. Is owned and operated by B. F. Silknetter, has an escape shaft and is ventilated by furnace. Mule power is used.

B. F. SILKNETTER,  
*Superintendent.*

**SILKNETTER No. 2.**

Is a slope mine located near Mystic, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, is owned and operated by B. F. Silknetter, and ventilated by furnace.

**LONE STAR.**

Is located within the city limits of Mystic, and has facilities for shipping coal on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. Is owned and operated by the Lone Star Coal Co. Entries are driven double, is ventilated by furnace, have escape way by adjoining drift.

JOHN SEDDON,  
*Superintendent.*

**BROWN & BOWERS.**

Is a new drift mine situated at Mystic, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. Is owned and operated by Brown & Bowers. They have escape by shaft and stairway. Ventilation is by furnace.

**MYSTIC.**

This mine is within the city limits of Mystic, and is owned and operated by Mystic Coal & Mining Co. Main entries are driven double, is ventilated by furnace. They have escape shaft with ladders in it. The air shaft at this mine is 6x6 feet and is lined with brick the whole depth.

JAMES SEDDON,  
*General Manager.*

**IOWA.**

This mine is within the city limits of Mystic. Is a slope using steam power to bring the coal to the surface. Is owned and operated by the Iowa and Missouri Coal Co. The air shaft at this mine is 7x7 feet, furnace is 4x6 feet and the largest in the county. Have an escape way by slope.

THOMAS WOODSON,  
*Mine Superintendent.*

**LODWICK No. 1.**

This slope mine is located at Mystic, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. Is owned and operated by Lodwick & Bros., has an escape shaft and is ventilated by furnace.

LODWICK BROS.,  
*Managers.*

**DRIFT, No. 2.**

Is owned and operated by the same officials; is located at Mystic, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; have second opening and is ventilated by furnace; mules are used to bring the coal to the surface.

**CLARK.**

Is a shaft mine, situated two miles east of Mystic, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; is owned and operated by Clark & Sons; entries are driven double; is ventilated by furnace; has escape shaft with ladders in it; equipments are in good order.

**MYSTIC BLOCK.**

This drift mine is located at Mystic, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; they have second opening and ventilated by furnace; is owned and operated by the Mystic Block Coal Co.

**WALNUT BLOCK, No. 1.**

Is a slope mine, situated at Brazil, on the Keokuk & Western Railroad; is owned and operated by the Walnut Block Coal Co.; has lawful escape-way, and is ventilated by furnace.

**WALNUT BLOCK, No. 2.**

Is a slope mine and the property of the same company and managed by the same officials, and situated at Brazil, on the Keokuk & Western Railroad; has escape-way by slope, and is ventilated by furnace.

**WALNUT BLOCK, No. 3.**

Is a slope mine and is owned and operated by the same company; is located one-half mile west of Brazil, on the Keokuk & Western Railroad; entries are driven double; has escape shaft with step-ladders in it; ventilation is by furnace.

**WALNUT BLOCK, No. 4.**

Is a shaft mine, situated one mile east of Mystic, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; is owned and operated by the Walnut Block Coal Co., and ventilated by furnace; has an escape-way by slope; equipments are in good order.

**WALNUT BLOCK, No. 5.**

Is a new shaft mine, owned and operated by the Walnut Block Coal Co.; is situated one mile west of Mystic, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

**WALNUT BLOCK, No. 6.**

Is a new shaft mine, owned and operated by the above named firm. Is situated one mile west of Mystic, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad. Shafts No. 5 and 6 have just been sunk, and entries are being

driven towards each other ; when connected will make escape way for both shafts. Horse power is used to bring the coal to the surface.

#### WALNUT BLOCK, No. 7.

Was formerly owned by the Henrietta Coal Company, but is now owned and operated by the Walnut Block Coal Company. Is a drift mine, located at Mystic, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad. They have secured opening by slope. Ventilation is by furnace.

J. E. LEE,  
*General Manager for the Walnut Block Coal Company.*

#### BLACK DIAMOND, No. 1.

Is a drift mine, owned and operated by the Black Diamond Block Coal Company. Is situated at Mystic, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad. Has an escape way by adjoining slope. Ventilation is by furnace.

A. ORR,  
*President.*

WM. ORR,  
*Superintendent.*

#### NO. 2.

Is a new shaft mine owned and operated by the same company and managed by same officials. Is situated two miles east of Mystic, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad. The equipments of the mine are all new. Second opening will be made as soon as the entries are driven the proper distance from Main Shaft.

#### PHILBY.

Is a drift mine situated at Brazil, on the Keokuk and Western railroad. Has an escape way by drift. Ventilation is by furnace. Mules are used to bring the coal to the surface.

DAVID PHILBY,  
*Superintendent.*

#### MONITON.

This shaft is located at Centerville ; is owned and operated by the Monitor Coal Company. Part of the product of this mine is hauled to the railroad with teams and shipped to Western markets ; the remainder is sold at local sales. They have safety catches and covers on cage. Have second opening by adjoining shaft.

B. STUFFS,  
*Superintendent.*

#### DARBY.

Is a new shaft mine, situated at Darby, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; the equipments of this mine are all new; has safety catches and covers on cages and brake on drum; will make second opening soon as the entries are driven the proper distance from main shaft.

W. R. WILLIAMS,  
*Superintendent.*

Charles Knight, N. H. Nash, R. Campbell, Fenton & Bros., R. L. Darrah, John Raney, Samuel Glick, J. J. Young, Batey & Jones, Robert Faries, Edward Mosby, Mathew Rolston, and S. G. Howser, operate local mines in this county. Location and postoffice address are given in the tabulated statements of this report.

#### WHITEBREAST FUEL CO., No 19.

Is a new shaft mine, owned and operated by the above named company; is situated at Forebush, on the Iowa Central Railroad; entries are driven eighty feet wide and in pairs, and the roofing is taken down to the cap-rock, which makes large, roomy air-ways and hauling roads; the ventilation is by a double Murphy fan; they have a good escape shaft with stairway in it; the equipments are complete, having safety catches and covers on cages and brake on drum; the cages are self-dumping, of the Ramsey patent; the Letchner and Clowteau mining machines are in use at this mine, also the Stanley Header, and all are operated by compressed air; these machines have been in use but a short time by this company, and the amount of work they can do has not as yet been definitely determined by this company.

J. T. PHILLIPS,

*General Superintendent.*

JAKE HOLLAND,

*Mine Superintendent.*

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### ADAMS COUNTY.

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#### BRISCOE.

Is owned and operated by Richard Briscoe for local trade. Is situated at Briscoe, near the north line of the county. Vein is sixteen inches thick. Horse power is used to bring the coal to the surface. They have an escape shaft with step-ladders in it.

#### WINDY HILL.

Is a shaft mine operated by E. E. Ellenwood & Company for local trade. Vein is sixteen inches thick. They have an escape shaft with horse power attached, and horse power is used to bring the coal to the surface. Located near Eureka.

#### EUREKA.

Is a shaft mine operated by Robinson & Cough, near Eureka, for local trade. Vein sixteen inches thick. Horse power is used.

James Hartshorn operates a small shaft mine near Eureka for local trade. Vein sixteen inches thick. Horse power.

**LIPPERT.**

Is a shaft mine operated by B. F. Spurrier for local trade. Located four miles northeast of Cubon. Horse power is used to hoist the coal.

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**ADAMS COUNTY.**

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**HOUCK.**

Is a shaft mine located at Carbon, and operated by John Wilds for local trade. They have escape shaft with ladders in it. Vein is sixteen inches thick. Horse power.

**CARBON.**

This shaft is operated by the Carbon Coal Company for local trade. Is located at Carbon. Vein is sixteen inches thick. Horse power is used to bring the coal to the surface.

J. W. GIBSON,  
*Superintendent.*

**JONES.**

Is a new shaft mine operated by William Ruth for local trade ; is located at Carbon. Horse power. Vein sixteen inches thick. They have an air shaft already sunk to the coal. Will make the connection soon as possible.

**CHURCH MINE.**

This is a shaft mine located at Carbon. Has been in operation three years. Coal is sold at local sales. Vein is sixteen inches thick. Worked on the long wall system. Ventilated by grate. They have an escape shaft with ladders in it.

WILLIAM HILL,  
*Superintendent.*

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**ADAMS COUNTY.**

Jacob Armon operated a shaft mine at Carbon for local trade but it was worked out and abandoned a short time ago.

Karns & Gebbin operates a shaft mine at Carbon for local trade, vein sixteen inches thick. Horse power is used to hoist the coal; ventilated by grate.

**CHAFFEE.**

Is a shaft mine located near Carbon and operated by William Chaffee for local trade. Horse power is used to bring the coal to the surface.

**NEIL.**

□ Is a shaft mine operated by Warren Hunter for local trade, located three miles southeast of Carbon. Have an escape way by adjoining shaft. Horse power is used.

**HAZEL DELL.**

This shaft is operated for local trade by George Harden. Horse power is used to hoist the coal. Vein sixteen inches thick; have an escape way by adjoining shaft.

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**DAVIS COUNTY.**

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**ELY DYE.**

This slope is located four miles southwest of Eldon. It does a local trade in the winter season.

**THOMAS DIAL.**

This slope is located four miles west of Eldon. Is operated for local trade.

**J. B. FITE.**

This mine is located three miles southwest of Eldon. Is operated for local trade in the winter season.

Tip Dotson operates a drift mine for local trade three miles southwest of Eldon.

W. C. Quigley operates a drift mine near Floris for local trade in the winter season.

**W. J. GRAHAN.**

Is a drift mine located four miles north of Belknap, and operated for local trade.



## LUCAS COUNTY.

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### WHITEBREAST.

The Whitebreast Fuel Company's Shaft No. 2 was operated on the double-entry plan with tail rope haulage. Was worked out and abandoned May —, 1891. Located at Cleveland, on the main line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad.

The No. 3 mine of the same company was worked on the same system. Was abandoned —, 189—. The plant of this mine has all been removed to the last named company's new mine, No. 2, at Keb, in Wapello county.

L. J. PHILLIPS,  
*General Superintendent.*

### WILLIAMSON BROS.

This shaft mine is located near Chariton and does a local business in the winter season.

John Wilson operates a drift mine north of Chariton for local trade in the winter season.

### THOMAS SMITH.

This drift mine is located near Chariton ; is operated for local trade.

James Hall operates a drift mine near Chariton for local trade.

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## MONROE COUNTY.

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### SMOKEY.

Is a slope mine owned and operated by John Evans. Is located at Avery, and has a standard-gauge track laid to the mine and a locomotive is used to haul the coal to the main line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy

**railroad.** Steam power is used to bring the coal to the surface. Entries are driven double. Ventilation is by furnace. Has escape shaft with ladders.

JOHN EVANS,  
*General Manager.*

P. HYNES,  
*Mine Boss.*

#### CREDLEBAUGH.

**Is a slope mine** operated by Joseph Moyle; is located near Avery. Coal is hauled to Avery with teams and shipped on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad. Is ventilated by furnace.

J. Brewer, Frank White and David King operate a small drift mine near Albia for local trade.

#### ENTERPRISE.

**This is a shaft mine** owned and operated by the Enterprise Coal Company. The south side of this mine is being rapidly worked out. They are opening the north side as fast as possible. Entries are driven double. They have second opening with stairway in it. Is ventilated by a ten-foot Brazil fan. Safety catches and covers are on cages and brake on drum.

THOMAS LEWS,  
*General Superintendent.*

#### PLEASANT VALLEY.

**Is a slope mine** situated at Coalfield, on the Iowa Central railroad. Entries are driven single. Is ventilated by furnace. Steam power is used to bring the coal to the surface.

D. A. MATER,  
*Superintendent.*

#### SOAP COAL COMPANY.

**Shaft No. 1** is located at Foster, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad. Is worked on the double-entry system and ventilated by a force and exhaust fan twelve feet in diameter. They have an escape shaft with stationary engine. Draws and cable ready for use in case of accident at main shaft. The equipments are all in order and comply with the mining laws.

O. H. FUGLE,  
*General Manager.*  
ROBERT HUGHES,  
*Mining Supt.*

#### SLOPE No. 2.

**Is owned and operated** by the same company and managed by the same officials, and has facilities for shipping coal on the same railroad, is worked on the long wall system and ventilated by furnace. Vein of coal is three feet thick.

## PROSPECTING CO.

Is a shaft mine located near Foster. Is operated for local trade by the Monroe Coal & Prospecting Co. Vein of coal is from four to five feet thick

## JACK OAK.

This shaft mine is owned and operated by the Iowa and Wisconsin Coal Co., and situated two miles west of Albia, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, is worked on the double entry system and ventilated by a forcing fan ten feet in diameter. The fan at this mine was removed in June and set up at quarter shaft, with expansion casing, which greatly increased the volume of air. They put on new iron cages with safety catches and covers on them. A tunnel has been made from top of escape the lawful distance from the buildings. The equipments of this mine are all in good order.

J. D. McMILLAN,

*General Manager.*

JOHN WHITE,

*Mine Superintendent.*

## AKERS.

Is a shaft mine operated by Charles Akers, is located near Fredric, and worked on the long wall system; is ventilated by furnace. Coal is hauled to Fredric with teams and shipped on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad to western markets.

Wilson & Baxter are opening a new shaft mine near Fredric. Coal is hauled with teams to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad and shipped to western markets.

## CHISHOLM.

Is a shaft mine located at Chisholm, and has been idle several months. It is expected the mine will be in operation again soon. Is ventilated by fan; has second opening.

## HICKORY.

This mine is located at Hickory, on the Iowa Central railroad. They have an escape shaft with winding stairway in it, is ventilated by fan and worked on the room and pillar system.

CHARLES BLOOMFIELD,

*Superintendent.*

WILLIAM JAMISON,

*Mine Boss.*

## CHICAGO.

Is a shaft mine situated at Cedar, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad. Entries are driven double and ventilated by furnace. They have second opening with ladders in it. Safety catches and covers are on cages, and brake on drum.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON,

*Superintendent.*

WAPELLO, No. 1.

Is a new shaft mine located at Hiteman, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad. Is owned and operated by the Wapello Coal Company. The equipments of this mine are all first class and comply with the mining laws. Entries are driven double and ventilated by fan fourteen feet in diameter. Air shaft is 7x14 feet in clear. They have escape shaft with hoisting engine and cable ready for use.

H. L. WATERMAN,  
General Manager.

WM. HAINES,  
Superintendent.

HARRY PLASTERS,  
Mine Superintendent.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF WAPELLO COAL AND MINING COMPANY.

CODE OF BELL AND WHISTLE SIGNALS.

I.

- 1 Short Ring .....Hoist
- 1 Long Ring .....Stop
- 2 Short Rings .....Cage not Landed
- 3 Short Rings.....Empty Cage
- 4 Short Rings .....Men on
- 5 Short Rings.....Mules on

II.

The hoisting engine is at all times in charge of a competent engineer, and under no circumstances whatever must anyone besides the regular engineer in charge attempt to hoist or lower the cages, or to handle the engine in any manner without instructions to that effect from the superintendent.

III.

The engine room, offices, and shops of the company are erected for business purposes only, and are not to be used as loafing places.

IV.

All inside tools when needing sharpening or repairing should be brought to the bottom of the shaft. From there they will be hoisted, sharpened and returned to the bottom. Tools will be hoisted at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m.

V.

Men will be hoisted at the following hours :

- 6:45 a. m. .... to..... 7:00 a. m.
- 11:45 a. m. .... to.....12:00 a. m.
- 12:35 p. m. .... to.....12:50 p. m.
- 5:45 p. m. .... to..... 6:00 p. m.

SATURDAYS.

- 4:45 p. m. .... to..... 5:00 p. m.

## VI.

No one except the cagers at the bottom and the dumpers at the top are allowed to use the hoisting signals.

## VII.

No more than eight men shall be hoisted or lowered on one cage at one time.

## VIII.

No one except the cagers, and they only when their duty requires it, must cross the shaft, on the cages or otherwise. There is a manway around the shaft for that purpose.

## IX.

At least one cager should remain at the bottom until the men are all hoisted, but this does not require him to remain at his post an unreasonable time after the regular quitting hour.

## X.

When the last cage of men is hoisted the cager should, as soon as he is on top, report to the hoisting engineer so that he may know that the men are all out.

## XI.

All of the entries in the mines of this company are to be driven by sights, and not by guess. If from any cause sights should be shot out, or in any manner moved, it is the duty of the men working in that entry, or anyone knowing of the fact, to report the same to the mining engineer in charge whose duty it is to replace them at once.

## XII.

It is the duty of employes to report at once any defect in the working of machinery signals, etc., to the superintendent.

## XIII.

All employes must obtain permission of the person under whom they are working before "laying off" on a regular working day.

## XIV.

Each day's time is posted in the time case at the shaft and each day man must each day see that his time for the preceding day is correct, and if not, report the same to his time-keeper and have it corrected then and there. The company will not be responsible for any mistakes in the time unless reported within 48 hours from the time it is posted.

## XV.

The co-operation of all employes is necessary that the best results may be attained.

Approved.

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*Superintendent.*

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*General Manager.*

## PAGE COUNTY.

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### FULK.

Is a shaft mine operated by C. G. Fulk, near Shambaugh for local trade. Horse-power is used to bring the coal to the surface.

### PEARSON.

This shaft mine is operated by Pearson & Bro. for local trade, is located two miles southeast of Clarinda.

Charles Hain operates a shaft mine at Shambaugh for local trade in the winter season.

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## TAYLOR COUNTY.

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### ANDERSON No. 1.

Is owned and operated by Benjamin Anderson and located at New Market on the Humeston & Shenandoah railroad and has facilities for shipping coal on said line. Is worked on the longwall system and ventilated by furnace. Horse power is used to bring the coal to the surface. Depth of shaft 132 feet.

### ANDERSON No. 2.

Is a shaft owned and operated by the same parties and has facilities for shipping on the above named railroad and is worked on the longwall system and ventilated by furnace. Horse power is used at this mine.

### ANDERSON No. 3.

Is a shaft mine adjoining No. 2, and is owned and operated by the same parties and worked on the same system and ventilated by furnace. These shafts are about of the same depth; the vein of coal is sixteen inches thick in each shaft.

BEN ANDERSON,  
*General Manager.*

**CAMPBELLS**

Is a shaft owned and operated by Campbell & Sons, located two miles east of Newmarket, vein sixteen inches thick; coal sold at local sale; horse-power is used.

Lathrop & Easter operate a shaft two miles east of Newmarket for local sales; vein sixteen inches thick; horse-power is used.

**ADAMS**

Is a shaft mine, operated by Roderick Campbell, Jr., for local trade; vein sixteen inches thick; horse-power is used.

**BEAN**

Is a shaft mine, operated by Rhoderick Campbell, Jr. Part of the output of this mine is shipped on the Humeston and Shenandoah railroad, the remainder sold at local sales; vein sixteen inches thick; horse-power.

**GUS MINE.**

This shaft is operated by Nathan Wilcox for local trade; is situated twelve miles south of Villisca; vein sixteen inches thick; horse-power.

**MACKLEY**

Is a shaft Mine, operated by H. C. Mackley for local trade; located ten miles south of Villisca; vein sixteen inches thick.

Isaac Ankeny operates a shaft mine, for local trade, twelve miles south of Villisca. John Bomar, and Burnside & Conlough operate small shaft mines for local trade in the winter season; vein sixteen inches thick; located twelve miles south of Villisca.

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**WAPELLO COUNTY.**

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**ELDON No. 1.**

Is owned and operated by the Eldon Coal and Mining Company. Is situated four miles west of Eldon, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Entries are driven double, and ventilated by a forcing fan fourteen feet in diameter. They have safety catches and covers on cages, and brake on drum. Second opening is by shaft, with horse power and cable.

GEORGE DUNN, *General Manager.*

SAMUEL SMITH, *Superintendent.*

**HAWKEYE.**

This shaft is owned and operated by the Hawkeye Coal and Mining Company. Is situated on Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, one and one-half miles northwest of Ottumwa. Entries are driven double; is ventilated by a forcing fan. They have second opening, with stairway in it. Safety catches and covers are on cages, and brake on drum.

A. C. CAUGHLAN, *General Manager.*

CHARLES GRANT, *Mine Superintendent.*

**BLACK DIAMOND**

Is a new shaft mine, owned and operated by Sumsden & Bro.; located one mile northwest of Ottumwa. Entries are driven double, and ventilated by furnace. Safety catches and covers are on cages. They have second opening with stairway in it.

**PHILLIPS FUEL CO. No. 2**

Is a shaft mine owned and operated by the Phillips Fuel Company, and situated one and one-half miles northwest of Ottumwa on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; is worked on the double entry system, and ventilated by fan; have second opening, with ladders in it. Safety catches and covers are on cages, and brake on drum. The tail system of underground haulage is in use at this mine

WM. FOULKES, *General Superintendent.*

J. J. EVANS, *Mine Boss.*

**No. 3**

Is a new shaft owned and operated by the same company; is situated at Willard, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; is worked on the double entry system. The equipments of this mine are all new, and comply with the mining law; have second opening, with horse power and wire cable attached.

WM. FOULKES, *General Superintendent.*

CHARLES ROCKEFELLER, *Mine Boss.*

**No. 6**

Is a shaft mine, owned and operated by the same company; is situated at Appanoose, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Entries are driven double; ventilation is by a force and exhaust fan. They have escape shaft with stairway in it. The equipments are all in order, and comply with the mining laws.

WM. FOULKES, *General Superintendent.*

H. B. REED, *Mining Boss.*

**WHITEBREAST No. 22**

Is a new shaft mine owned and operated by the Whitebreast Fuel Co., and is situated five miles northwest of Ottumwa on a branch road of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. The equipments of this mine are in good order. Entries are driven double; ventilation is by a forcing fan



twenty feet in diameter, set with expansion casting. Safety catches and covers are on cages and brake on drum. They have escape shaft with stairway in it.

T. J. PHILLIPS, *Gen'l Supt.*  
JOHN LUKES, *Mine Supt.*

#### BAKER.

Is a shaft mine operated by Baker & Adams for local trade. Is located four miles northwest of Ottumwa. Entries are driven double; is ventilated by fan. They have escape shaft with ladders in it.

#### FARMERS

Is a new shaft mine owned and operated by John Daniels for local trade. Is situated five miles northwest of Ottumwa. Will make second opening when entries are driven the proper distance. Horse power is used.

#### BIRCH

Is a new shaft mine operated by Birch & Bros. Is situated three miles southeast of Ottumwa and operated for local trade. They are sinking a new and larger hoisting shaft, and will use the present one for escape shaft. Entries are driven and ventilated by furnace.

#### CO-OPERATIVE

Is a shaft mine owned and operated by the Ottumwa Co-operative Coal & Mining Co. for local trade. They have second opening with stairway in it.

#### STIRES.

This shaft is situated three miles southeast of Ottumwa and operated for local trade. Steam power is used. They have second opening with stairway in it; ventilated by steam jet.

G. W. STIRES, *Supt.*

J. Vanderpool, John Rivers, Frank Waddel, Jacob Ream, Gideon Dotts, W. McGlothlin, A. L. Gooden, Ab Majons, operated local mines in this county. Location and post-office address are given in the tabulated statements of this report.

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### WARREN COUNTY.

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Ford Coal Co., operates a drift mine at Ford; has facilities for shipping coal on the Albia & Des Moines branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. This mine remained idle for two years previous to the company taking charge of it. Steam power is used and is ventilated by furnace.

**JONES.**

Is a shaft mine located two and one-half miles east of Summerset, and operated for local trade; has escape shaft with step ladders in it. Ventilated by grate.

D. K. JONES, *Superintendent.*

**BENNUM.**

Is a shaft mine operated for local trade, is located two and one-half miles east of Summerset; has second opening with step ladders in it.

WILLIAM BENNUM, *Superintendent.*

**SIMMONS.**

Is a shaft mine operated for local trade in the winter season, is situated three miles east of Summerset; has escape way by a going shaft.

SIMMONS, *Superintendent.*

William Lumsdenson operates a slope mine for local trade near Summerset.

Edward Lord operates a slope mine near Summerset for local trade.

Joseph Mitchell, Lambert Heenan, Nathan Bales, M. Sneider, Eugene Richmond, S. C. Bryant, J. W. Brown, Andy Connors and James Gilbert, operate local mines in the vicinity of Milo, the vein is from eighteen to twenty-four inches thick. From two to five men are employed in each mine in the winter season.

Randolph Miller, Harrison Miller, Huston Fogle, Wm. Johnson, Lemuel Hickman and George Myers all operate small county mines in the vicinity of Lacona. The vein of coal is eighteen inches thick. From two to five men are employed in each mine in the winter season.

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**WAYNE COUNTY.**

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**CHICAGO.**

This is a shaft mine located at Seymour, between the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroads and has facilities for shipping coal on both roads. Is owned and operated by the Chicago Coal Co. Is worked on the longwall system and is ventilated by fan which can be used either to force or exhaust the air. They have an escape shaft with step ladders in it. Safety catches and covers on cages and brake on drum. They have enlarged and timbered their entries and have greatly improved the ventilation of the mine.

PHILLIP GILL,  
*Superintendent.*

## SEYMOUR.

Is a shaft mine owned and operated by the Seymour Coal Co. They have facilities for shipping coal on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad. Is operated on the longwall system and ventilated by steam jet. The above-named company bought the property in 1890, and have put new curbing in the shaft from top to bottom, 244 feet from the surface to the coal. They have enlarged and timbered their entries from the shaft to the face of working and put the mine in good order. They have put up good machinery and the equipments comply with the mining laws.

GEORGE GILMORE,  
*Superintendent.*

## FRY.

Is a shaft mine owned and operated by Fry & Bro. Is located two miles south of Confidence. Coal is sold at local sales. Steam power used.

John Haghurst operates a shaft mine near Confidence, for local trade. Horse power.

J. L. Attwell operates a drift mine three miles south of Confidence, for local trade in the winter season.

Richard Davis operates a drift mine four miles south of Confidence, for local trade in the winter season.

## HAPPY HOLLOW.

Is a shaft mine operated by James A. Winger. Location, two miles east of Howard. Coal sold at local sales.

William Rousseau operates a shaft mine four miles southeast of Confidence for local trade.

The present mining law makes it obligatory upon the State Mine Inspector when called upon by parties interested in the mining of coal to go and test the scales in use at the mine where complaints are made. I have been notified in writing in regard to eighteen different sets of scales during the two years ending June 30th, 1891. I found fifteen of these all right and correct, the other three set were properly adjusted and made to weigh correct. *Recommendations* respectfully submitted.

Recognizing the growing need of more accurate surveys and maps of many of our mines, and our inability as Inspector to compel mine owners and agents to have proper surveys and plats made of their mines, and

Recognizing that the economic mining of our coal fields depends in a large measure upon maintaining a correct and accurate plat of the mine, and that the safety of the miners is often dependent upon the correctness and accuracy of said mine maps and surveys, and

the recording or filing of such maps in the office of the State Inspector.

We would therefore recommend to your Excellency that Section 7 of our mining laws be revised to read as follows:

The agent or owner of every coal mine shall make or cause to be made, an accurate map or plan of the workings of such mine on a scale not smaller than one hundred feet to the inch, showing the direction and extent of all entries and the present workings as well as the area mined out and abandoned. The map must also show correctly position and depth and size of all shafts, size of entries, direction of air currents, location of doors, regulators, man escapes, etc. Also quantity of air the mine with the appliances in use is capable of passing.

Said map must be submitted to the Mine Inspector of the district for his approval once during the year and must bear his signature.

Said map must be kept in the office of the mine and open to the inspection of all parties interested therein, upon written order from the Mine Inspector.

The Mine Inspector for any district disapproving of any mine map in his district, or deeming the survey or platting of any mine to be inaccurate, incomplete or not correct, is empowered to employ a competent Mining Engineer to make such survey or plat of said mine, the service of said engineer to be paid for by the State from an appropriation for that purpose, and recoverable against the owner or owners of said mine in the name of the State.

Said maps of mines to become the property of the State and must be placed on file in the office of the State Mine Inspector at Des Moines within sixty days after the final abandonment of said mine.

We would also recommend that the following, relative to boys or females being employed in coal mines, be submitted for Section 13, Chapter 21, Laws 1884.

No person under the age of fourteen years, nor females of any age, shall be permitted to enter any mine to work therein; *and before any* boy shall be permitted to work in any mine he shall be required to produce an affidavit from his parent or guardian, sworn and subscribed to before a justice of the peace, or notary public, that said boy is fourteen years of age. Such affidavits of all the boys employed in any mine shall be produced upon the demand of the Inspector.



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BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
SECOND DISTRICT,

EMBRACING  
KEOKUK, MAHASKA, JASPER, JEFFERSON, SCOTT, AND  
VAN BUREN COUNTIES.

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JAMES GILDROY, INSPECTOR,

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# BIENNIAL REPORT.

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TO HIS EXCELLENCY, HORACE BOIES, *Governor of Iowa.*

HON. SIR—In compliance with Section 3, Chapter 140, Laws 1886, on mines and mining, I have the honor to present to you herewith my second biennial report from this department in which I will endeavor to give all such information and suggestions for future legislation as the meaning and intent of the law require.

I am pleased to state that my official duties between operators and miners during this term, as a rule, have been most satisfactory.

Referring to Section 3, which requires that the inspectors report to the governor of their proceedings and the condition and operation of the mines of this State. The general condition and operation of the mines you have received in each monthly report, as required by Section 2, Chapter 140, 1886, and are on file in mine inspector's office, where they are to be found. In the following pages a summary of the inspector's work will be found, for the term ending June 30, 1891.

There are thirty-two railroad and sixty-six local mines operating in the 2d district, and two hundred and fifty-one visits and reports of same have been recorded; many other visits have been made to different mines, when it was found necessary to do so, the nature of which did not require any especial reports.

There have been fifteen scales tested, four of which were found to be incorrect and were, therefore, overhauled and adjusted at once. The remaining eleven were found to be correct.

There have been seventy-three non-fatal accidents, and twelve fatal accidents during the two years.

The table of accidents will show that 61.64 per cent of the non-fatal accidents were caused by falls of slate, and 11.15 per cent by falls of coal; 77 per cent of the accidents occurred in the face of the workings, and 23 per cent from other causes.

If we take 2,800 miners and 400 mule drivers as an average for each working day, we find from the tables 2 per cent of accidents



for the miners, and 3 per cent for the mule drivers; thus showing that the occupation of the mule driver to be the most dangerous in the mines. We have no report of mule accidents; no doubt their name would be legion.

Here is a fair field for some good pit boss to evolve a more economic and safer method of hauling in the mines than the present barbarous tail-chain system; if it should be only for the sake of the mule.

In many of our mines we find a dangerous and treacherous roof to contend with; and many accidents would be avoided if the miner himself would make a practice to carefully inspect the roof at the face of his room; especially before and after firing shots. He is responsible for his own safety in his working room, at noon he may have from one to three shots to explode, the roof may have smooth slippery cross seams or faces, and the nature of the rock may be dense, doughy, and wet, lacking the brittleness necessary to snap and give warning; he may have every available spot filled with props, he lights the shots and runs for shelter. Tons of coal may have smashed and driven out the props, and the room may be filled with an atmosphere of dense powder smoke, and he is unable to see the burning lamp in his own hand; yet he stumbles and scrambles endeavoring to find the other match, he may find and light it, and be able to get into the entry and out of the smoke. But look at the chances he is taking going blind under a mass of rock ready to drop at any moment. There is no question but that there should be unremitting, and intelligent inspection by the miners themselves in all such cases, and they should also be prevented from firing any shots until the smoke has been expelled from the rooms. And every miner should be furnished with an ax and saw, by which to cut and square their timbers to the proper requirements, and thereby give the props all the bearing surface, so as they may be set on a firm foundation.

There is no doubt but many accidents have occurred which could have been avoided; and many tons of coal have been lost which could have been saved had the timbering been done in a workman-like manner and the men kept out of their places until the smoke was cleared away.

An accident occurred by three miners attempting to descend a shaft on a broken cage while the gearing of the engine was out of place. The engineer had previously warned them not to interfere with the engine until he returned with material to mend the broken

parts. They forgot the warning given them, and one man started the engine with three men in the cage who were precipitated nearly to the bottom of the shaft before the brake could be applied. They were all injured more or less, but all recovered.

One fatal accident occurred by a boiler bursting, the boiler being used for driving a pump. Cause unknown.

Two winding ropes have broken with the load in both cases, the parties had been previously warned not to hoist men on these ropes.

It is worthy of notice that approximately 525,000 hoists have been made in raising and lowering 5,000 persons in and out of the mines for the two years ending 1891, without an accident occurring. This speaks volumes for the efficiency of our hoisting engineers.

JAMES GILDROY.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE NUMBER AND CAUSE OF ALL FATAL CASUALTIES REPORTED IN DISTRICT No. 2 FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1891.

DATE.	NAME OF DECEASED.	CAUSE OF CASUALTY.	NAME OF COMPANY OR MINE.	WHERE LOCATED.
1890.				
July	3 Gust. Leof.....	Falling slate.....	Consolidation No. 6.....	Muchachinook.
September	14 B. Ball.....	Struck by coal.....	Excelsior No. 2.....	Excelsior.
October	25 Robert Carswell.....	Falling slate ...	Excelsior No. 2.....	Excelsior.
December	6 Harry Lawrence.....	Falling slate .....	Beacon mine.....	Beacon.
1890.				
January	20 Peter Frank.....	Falling slate.....	What Cheer No. 1..	What Cheer.
January	21 Ned Rhodes.....	Caught by shot.....	Consolidation No. 6	Muchachinook.
August	30 Thomas Glassell.....	Falling coal.....	What Cheer No. 2.....	What Cheer.
September	5 J. H. Pauley ....	Crushed under railroad car .....	.....	What Cheer.
October	3 J. A. Morris.....	Falling slate .....	Excelsior No. 2.....	Excelsior.
November	13 W. B. Johnson.....	Pit cars running over him .....	Consolidation No. 7.....	Muchachinook.
1891.				
March	8 Fred. A. Garrison.....	Falling slate ...	Fishville Mine .....	Fishville.
January	18 Daniel Perry.....	Falling slate.....	American ...	Oskalooza.

## NON-FATAL CASUALTIES OF SECOND MINING DISTRICT.

For the biennial period ending June 30, 1891.

DATE.	NAME AND OCCUPATION.	CHARACTER OF INJURIES.	CAUSE OF ACCIDENT.	RESIDENCE.
1890.				
July	10 J. Borkman, miner.	Back and internal.	Fall of slate.	
August		Brused.	Fall of slate.	
August	rem'n	Badly burned.	Trying to start air compress.	
September	er	Injured.	Mining off a shot.	
September		Face bones broken.	Mining off a shot.	
September	f	Shoulder and ankle.	Fall of slate.	
September		Brused.	Mining off shot.	
September		Brused.	Mining off shot.	
September	per	Injured.	Falling slate.	
September		Crushed.	Caught between car and door.	
September		Finger broken.	Between coal and car.	
September		Arm broken.	Coal falling from car.	
October		Hand injured.	Fall of slate.	
October	er	Back injured.	Fall of slate.	
November		Leg broken.	Fall of slate.	
November	er	Injured.	Fall of slate.	
November		Injured.	Fall of slate.	
November		Severely injured.	Helping lift car on track.	
November		Injured.	By a fall of slate.	
November		Both legs broken.	By a fall of slate.	
November		Injured.	By a fall of slate.	
December		Arm broken.	By a fall of slate.	
December		Injured.	Falling slate.	
December		Crushed.	Between pit cars.	
December		Slightly injured.	By fall of slate.	
December	29 O. Demerale, miner	Slightly injured.	By fall of slate.	
1891.				
January	9 D. Thomas, miner.	Head and shoulders	By fall of slate.	
January	10 f	Head and back	By fall of slate.	
January	11 f	Ankle sprained.	By fall of slate.	
January	12 f	Burned face and neck	By powder.	

\*Proved fatal. No inquest.

## NON-FATAL CASUALTIES OF SECOND MINING DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME AND OCCUPATION.	CHARACTER OF INJURIES.	CAUSE OF ACCIDENT.	RESIDENCE.
1890.				
February		Injured		
February		Crushed		
March		Leg fracture		
March		Leg broken		
March		Inj		
March		Inj		
March		An		
March		Fox		
March		An		
March		An		
March		Col		
March		Ailin bronch		
March		Serious spinal injury		
March				
April				
June				
June				
June				
June				
July				
August				
August				
September				
September				
September				
September				
October				
October				
October				
November				
December				
December				
December				

1891.	Thomas Ford, miner.	Seriously injured.	Full of slate.	Carbonado.
January	7 Wm. Braxton, miner.	Leg broken.	Full of coal.	Muchachinook.
February	14 C. Coleman, miner.	Arm broken.	Fall of slate.	Muchachinook.
February	25 Wm. Bales, miner.	Hips bruised.	Fall of slate.	What Cheer.
February	26 Thomas Currey, miner.	Leg broken.	Fall of slate.	What Cheer.
March	7 Frank Garrison, miner.	Back and internal injuries.	Fall of slate.	Leighton.
March	14 Samuel Capel, miner.	Leg broken in two places.	Fall of slate.	Oskaloosa.
*March	17 Wm. Strong, miner.	Seriously injured.	Fall of slate.	Oskaloosa.
March	19 Charles Wilson, miner.	Leg broken.	Mining off shot.	Oskaloosa.
May	19 B. Logan, miner.	Soul fracture.	Fall of coal.	Muchachinook.

RECAPITULATION.

RESIDENCE.	Number.	CASUALTIES.	Number.	PER CENT.
Muchachinock...	2	Falling slate .....	45	61.64
Excelsior.....	8	Falling coal.....	11	15.07
Oskaloosa.....	8	Air compressor.....	1	1.37
What Cheer... ..	16	Pit car.....	12	16.44
Farmington.....	1	Powder explosion.....	1	1.37
Knoxville Jct...	1	Mule kick .....	1	1.37
Doud .....	1	Falling rock.....	1	1.37
Oswalt.....	5	Dropping from cage ....	1	1.37
Fishville.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Carbonado .....	2	.....	.....	.....
Leighton .....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total....	73	.....	73	100.00

Many of our miners are incapable of protecting themselves in their working places, from the lack of skill and experience, and ignorance of their dangerous situation. There are circumstances to encounter and contend with in a dangerous roof that will tax the skill, ability and coolness of the best and most experienced timber men to secure and make safe. Many accidents occur through the lack of promptitude, by neglecting to take down loose, hanging roof, or to prop the same in due time. At least three fatal accidents are directly due to the men persisting in going into their rooms before the smoke had been cleared, after firing their shots. And no doubt but many of the non-fatal accidents have occurred in a similar manner.

As a partial preventive for this class of accidents we would respectfully suggest or recommend that a competent person (one company has already acted upon this suggestion) be designated by the manager of each mine to examine all the working rooms of the mine at least once every working day, and said person shall direct that each and every working place be properly secured by props or other suitable timber; and shall direct that all loose rocks or coal be taken down or safely secured, and that no person shall be permitted to work in an unsafe place unless it be for the purpose of making it secure.

TABLE No. I.

*Showing the number of mines, annual output, number of miners and other employes, value of product, etc., in District No. 2, for the year ending June 30, 1890.*

TABLE No. 2.

*Showing number of mines, annual output, number of miners and other employes, value of product, etc., in District No. 2, for the year ending June 30, 1891.*

NAME OF COUNTY.	Number of mines.	Average price per ton paid for mining.	Total annual output.
Jasper...	70	.85	12
Jefferson .....	8	.83	1
Keokuk .....	40	.74	20
Makaska .....	16	.75	71
Scott .....	4	.97	1
Van Buren.....	18	.85	28
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>.78</b>	<b>81,10</b>



TABLE No. 3.

*Showing average number of mines in operation, output of coal, average number of miners and other employes, compensation of employes, value of product, etc., in District No. 2, for the biennial period ending June 30, 1891.*

*Output of coal of the counties comprising District No. 2 for the past five years.*

COUNTIES.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Mahaska.....	895,548	855,081	841,762	900,325	963,558
Keokuk.....	509,007	541,968	364,684	308,948	363,617
Jasper.....	142,039	275,179	217,012	156,003	146,091
Scott.....	8,634	9,080	7,940	8,300	10,534
Jefferson.....	10,397	9,387	7,445	4,000	2,932
Van Buren.....	28,333	25,060	40,566	40,405	48,764
Hardin.....	450	1,000	136	.....	.....
Total.....	1,682,408	1,716,453	1,509,515	1,568,980	1,531,496

It will be seen by referring to table No. 3, that there is a decrease in the output of coal in Jasper county of 220,097 tons less than the previous report. There are three visible causes for this deficit: 1st, the Jasper County coal and mining Co., at Draper, having suspended indefinitely; 2nd, the strike of four weeks in October, 1889; 3d, the strike in the months of May and June, 1891. It will also be seen that Keokuk county has a decrease of 144,065 tons, this is accounted for by the large amount of work being done in developing new mines. Mahaska county has a net increase of 276,140 tons and Scott County 1879 tons over the previous report. The whole number of tons of coal produced in the second district for the present biennial period is 3,124,724 tons.

Average number of miners and other employes, 3199, the number of fatal accidents, 12, the number of non-fatals, 73, showing one fatal casualty for each 260,394 tons of coal mined, and one non-fatal for each 42,805 tons or one fatal casualty for each 266 men employed and one non-fatal to 44 employes. This shows a decrease of fatal casualties of 41.4 per cent less than the previous biennial report.

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## LIST OF ABANDONED MINES.

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### KEOKUK COUNTY.

April, 1890, What Cheer Standard Coal Co. shaft, railroad mine. Map of mine received.

June 19, 1890, What Cheer Coal Co's and railroad mine. Map of mine received.

February, 1891, Keystone Coal Co's shaft, railroad mine, What Cheer. Map of mine received.

April, 1889, Chew & Cohran's shaft, local, What Cheer. Map of mine not received.

### JASPER COUNTY.

1889, Valeria Coal Co's Black Heath Slope railroad mine at Oswalt. Map of mine received.

1890, Scott Slaughter Drift mine, local, Colfax. Map of mine not received.

### JEFFERSON COUNTY.

1889, McGregor shaft, local mine, Lockridge. Map of mine not received.

### NUMBER OF ABANDONED MINES.

Keokuk county, four; Jasper county, two; Jefferson county, one; total, seven.

### MAPS OF ABANDONED MINES.

Section 7, Chapter 21, Laws 1884, provides that the owner or agent of all coal mines hereafter wrought out and abandoned, shall deliver a correct map of said mine to the inspector, to be filed in his office.

In most of cases this requirement of the law has been complied with, but in some cases the law has been violated, as several mines have been abandoned and the companies have been disbanded without delivering a map of abandoned mines as the law requires.

In such cases as these it is impossible for the inspector to collect required maps. There are, to our knowledge, at least three of such abandoned mines from which no maps have been received; and there are other maps which have been received which shows clearly to be incorrect. Any of such abandoned mines referred to may prove a source of great danger in future mining operations which may be conducted near or adjacent to their boundary lines.

In view of these facts we would respectfully recommend that Section 7, Chapter 21, Laws 1884, be so amended that the inspector would be enabled to collect a correct map prior to the abandoning of any mine.

#### NEW MINES.

Thomas Webster opened a new mine on Stillwater Creek, near Buffalo, Scott county, 1890.

Mahaska, new mines, seven; Keokuk, new mines, five; Jasper, new mines, three; Jefferson, new mines, one; Scott, new mines, two; total number of new mines, eighteen; total number of abandoned mines, seven; increase, eleven.

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#### LIST OF NEW MINES OPENED.

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What Cheer Coal Co. opened a new shaft, No. 4, at What Cheer, Keokuk county, 1890. Ship on N. W. R. R.

Pioneer Coal Co. opened a new shaft at Thomburg, Keokuk county, 1890. Haul to B., C. R. & N. R. R.

Samuel Pasco opened a new slope mine at What Cheer, Keokuk county, 1890. Ship on C. & N. W. R. R.

Charles Blanquart opened a new slope at What Cheer, Keokuk county, 1890. Local.

Valeria Coal Co. opened a new shaft, No. 3, at Oswalt, Jasper county, 1889.

Diagonal Coal Co. opened a new shaft, No. 4, at Oswalt, Jasper county, 1891. Ship on N. R. R.

J. S. Magregor opened a new shaft near Lockridge, Jefferson county, 1889. Local.

Samuel James opened a new shaft at Jamestown, Scott county, 1889. Local.

#### NEW MINES.

Thomas Webster opened a new shaft on Stillwater Creek, near Buffalo, Scott county, 1890. Local.

Carbonacle, No. 4 and 5, Excelsior Coal Company's mines. Ship on C. R. I. & P. and Iowa Central Railroad, Mahaska county, 1889 and 1890.

Fishville Shaft, H. A. Foster, lessee, Mahaska county, 1890. Ship on C., R. I. & P. R. R.

Long Bros. shaft, Oskaloosa, Mahaska county, 1890. Ship on Burlington & Northwestern R. R.

Oskaloosa Coal Company's shaft, No. 2, at Beacon, Mahaska county, 1890. Ship on Iowa Central Railroad.

William Oldham opened a new shaft at Oskaloosa. Mahaska county, 1890. Local.

William N. Hoover opened a new shaft at Carbonade, 1890. Local.

Garfield Coal Company opened a new slope at Beacon, Mahaska county, 1890. Ship on C., R. I. & P. R. R. and Iowa Central.

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#### MINING PLANTS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

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August 24th, 1889, What Cheer Coal Co.'s shaft G. Total loss of plant with fourteen mules lost in the mine; valued \$45,000. Two hundred men and boys were in the mine at the time fire occurred. One mule was taken out safely but when the second one was near the top some of the arrangements gave way and it fell to the bottom, and no further attempt was made to extricate the remainder.

Some of the men after being out of the mine stated that it was very difficult for them to find the right passage to the escape shaft, many of them not knowing where to go and no one left to direct them. In all escape ways leaving from the entry it would be well to have the door or entrance-way whitewashed, or some other device placed there as an index to point the way to escape shaft, and the

pit boss ought to see the last man out before leaving himself. Fire commenced in boiler house while the engines were hoisting.

April, 1890, Chew & Cochran's shaft was totally destroyed by fire; loss, \$7,000, at What Cheer, Keokuk county. Cause unknown.

May 16, 1890, What Cheer Coal Co.'s No. 1 shaft, What Cheer, Keokuk county, head gear with tower, screens, scales and one railroad flat; loss, \$7,000. Two hundred and five men and boys were in the mine at the time of the fire. No one hurt. Cause unknown.

American Coal Co.'s barn, with twenty-two mules and harness, corn and hay, all destroyed; loss, \$4,000, June 9, 1890, at Knoxville Junction, Mahaska county. Cause unknown.

Crescent Coal Co.'s No. 4 air shaft, What Cheer, Keokuk county, one engine, two boilers and house, all destroyed; one of the boilers burst. The shaft was used for tail rope, air, and escape way, June 25, 1890; loss, \$2,000. Insured, \$1,000. Cause unknown.

What Cheer Coal Co.'s No. 1. Fan house caught fire Dec. 20, 1890, but was soon extinguished. Cause unknown.

F. M. Whitacre's shaft at Oskaloosa, the top plant with engine all destroyed (loss \$1,000) Jan, 16, 1891. Cause unknown.

Crescent Coal Co.'s No. 4 air and pump shaft electric motor, fan and house all destroyed (loss \$1,000) at What Cheer, Keokuk county, April 17, 1891. Caused by electric motor firing some part of the fan house.

May 1, 1891, Consolidation Coal Co., No. 7 shaft, Mahaska county. The whole of top plant consisting of tower scales, five engines, etc., all destroyed by fire. Loss \$50,000. Cause unknown.

Total number of accidents by fire, nine; total loss by fire, \$117,000.

#### STRIKES SECOND DISTRICT.

A strike of four weeks occurred at the Valeria; and Jasper County Coal & R. R. Co.'s mines at Colfax, Jasper county, October 23, 1889, the cause of the strike being a misunderstanding between the operators and miners concerning the fall prices for mining coal. The matter being satisfactorily settled the men again resumed their work.

A strike of one week occurred at the Armstrong Coal Co.'s mine, What Cheer, Keokuk county, November 16, 1890. The trouble commenced by the manager hanging a swinging door near

the top of the screen. The door was taken off and the men again resumed their work.

May 1, 1891, a strike commenced at all the large mines in the district, except the Consolidation Coal Co.'s No. 6 mine, and the American Coal Co.'s mine at Knoxville Junction, both of which continued to work. The trouble commenced by the miners demanding eight hours for one day's labor. On or about the first of July the men resumed their work again. Two companies conceded the eight hours per day, but all other mines commenced work on the same terms they had before the strike commenced.

Mahaska county continues to be the greatest coal producing county in the district and probably will be for many years, Oskaloosa being situated in the midst of immense coal fields, some of which lay undeveloped, but are proven to be quite extensive by borings and small openings. There are fourteen railroad and twenty-five local mines in the county.

Keokuk county continues to decrease in the production of coal. There has been but little prospecting for some time in this county; coal will be mined here for many years yet but it is doubtful whether the output will ever be obtained as in previous years. There are ten railroad and ten local mines in the county.

Jasper county no doubt contains a large area of coal fields but the operations have been hampered by a poor roof and much water in some of the mines. There are four railroad and twelve local mines in the county.

Jefferson county contains quite a large area of coal but the seams, as a rule, are small and in pockets. There are seven local mines in the county.

Van Buren county coal mines are situated in close proximity to the Des Moines river. The area or extent of the coal fields are not well defined. There are four railroad and three local mines in the county.

Scott county mines are situated within a radius of four miles of Buffalo, excepting a small mine near Muscatine. The coal area of this county is not well defined. In every county of the Second district there exists an abundance of good clays, etc., which could be utilized in the manufacture of brick, tile, etc., much of the coal in Scott county being utilized for this purpose. There are seven local mines in this county.

We believe that the time has arrived for a more extended knowledge of the economic resources of the State. M. G. Thomas, Inspector Third district, fully explains this matter.

## LIST OF MINES IN MAHASKA COUNTY.

(Postoffice Address, Muchachinock, Mahaska County.)

At Muchachinock the Consolidated Coal Company operates two shafts; No. 6 and No. 7. No. 6 shaft is 130 feet. The coal is hoisted by steam power. The bed of coal will average six feet thick and is worked on the most approved methods of double-entry system. The air at the shaft bottom and again a short distance from there, thereby considerably reducing the friction or drag of the air in the mine. A double horizontal engine has been placed well up to the fan, and the fan is driven with a belt. The last observation of the work of the fan was taken July 5, 1891, when 85,000 cubic feet of air was found to be passing in the mine, the water-guage indicating 1.4 inches depression. 325 miners and 25 mules were at work. This would be equivalent to 455 men in the mine. A good self-dumping cage has been running here for nearly two years and gives good satisfaction. The patentee is Mr. Carlson, chief mechanic at the mines. The capacity is 1200 tons per day. The coal is all shipped on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad. Too much credit cannot be given to the managers of these mines, as every report of the mines will show the good order in which they have always been found.

DANIEL REESE,  
*Under-Ground Manager.*

No. 7 shaft is forty-five feet deep. The coal will average about six and a half feet thick. Otherwise the two mines are nearly identical. Unfortunately on or about the first day of May, 1891, the whole of the plant at this mine was destroyed by fire, but now the mine is about ready for work again.

JOHN ROBERTS,  
*Under-Ground Manager.*  
J. W. McMILLIN,  
*Assistant Superintendent.*  
J. E. BUSTON,  
*Superintendent.*

The Excelsior Coal Company's No. 2 and No. 3 shafts at Excelsior are still in operation but will soon be finished. These two mines have been classed with the most successful mines in the State.

JOHN CROOKSHANK,  
*Under-Ground Manager.*  
GEORGE H. RAMSEY,  
*Assistant Superintendent.*  
BENJAMIN WHIGHTMAN,  
*Superintendent.*

Excelsior Coal Company's No. 4 shaft, located at Carbonado, has a capacity of 800 tons per day. The coal is six feet thick and ninety feet below the surface. The roof is not as good as desired. However, this has been proven to be more firm and solid under the shallow surface than under the thicker covering, and they are doing a good business. The air is split at bottom of the down cast, and the south current is again split some distance from here, the air being well divided with 42,800 cubic feet of air circulating per minute, showing a water-guage of 0.7 inches at the fan. A new invention of self-dumping cage is in operation at these mines, which is especially commendable for its simplicity, safety, economy, and reliability of action. There are other improved methods for quick and economic loading of box cars. Coal is shipped on the Iowa Central railroad.

BENJAMIN WHITMAN,  
*General Manager.*

GEO. H. RAMSEY,  
*Assistant Superintendent.*

ROBERT STORY,  
*Pit Boss.*

Postoffice, Oskaloosa.

Postoffice, Oskaloosa. At Beacon the Oskaloosa Coal Co. operates their No. 2 shaft. This shaft was opened 1890, and is forty five feet deep. The coal is from six to seven feet thick, worked by double entry system and hoisted by steam power, with a capacity of from 6,000 to 10,000 tons. Is ventilated by a fan. The coal is shipped on Iowa Central R. R.

JOHN RAMSEY,  
*Superintendent.*

Postoffice, Beacon. The Beacon Coal Co. operates two slopes at Beacon, hoisting by steam. The coal is from five to six feet thick, worked room and pillar; ventilated by a furnace; employs twenty-six men; capacity 100 tons. The coal is shipped on C., R. I. & P. R. R.

SIMON PHILLIPS,  
*Superintendent.*

Postoffice, Oskaloosa. At Beacon the Garfield Coal Co. operates their slope mine. This mine was opened 1890, and will have a capacity of from 600 to 1,000 tons per day. Coal is shipped on the C., R. I. & P. R. R. and Iowa Central R. R.

JOHN H. RAMSEY,  
*Superintendent.*

Post-office, Oskaloosa. Excelsior's Coal Co.'s No. 5 shaft was opened in 1890 and is equipped similar to No. 4, with a capacity of 800 tons per day. The coal is shipped on Iowa Central and C., R. I. & P. R. R.

GEO. H. RAMSEY,  
*Ass't Sup't.*  
JOHN CROOKSHANK,  
*Pit Boss.*



Postoffice, Oskaloosa. Thomas Long & Bros. operate a shaft which was opened in 1890, and is ninety feet deep. The coal is six and one-half feet thick and is worked by double entry system and ventilated by steam, employing ten men in summer and twenty in winter. The coal is shipped on B. & N. W. and Narrow Gauge R. R., and have also local trade. Capacity, 100 tons.

Postoffice, Oskaloosa. The Oskaloosa Coal Co. operates their No. 1 shaft, eighty feet deep. The coal is from six to seven feet thick, worked by double entry system and hoisted by steam, and has a capacity of 850 tons. Employing one hundred and twenty-five miners and twenty day hands. Ventilated by fan. The coal is shipped on Iowa Central R. R.

JOHN RAMSEY,  
*Superintendent.*

Postoffice Fishville. At Fishville H. A. Foster operates a shaft opened in 1890, forty-nine feet deep. The coal is from five to six feet thick and is worked by double entry system; hoisting by steam power and ventilated by a fan; employing fifty men. The coal is shipped on C., R. I. & P. R. R.

JENKIN DAVIS,  
*Pit Boss.*

Postoffice Rose Hill. At Rose Hill Thomas Seevers operates the Superior Coal Co.'s shaft. The coal is from four to five and one-half feet thick, worked, room and pillar and hoisted by a small steam engine. The coal is hauled by wagons and shipped on C., R. I. & P. R. R. Is ventilated by a furnace and employs eight men.

JOHN CASIDY,  
*Pit Boss.*

Postoffice Oskaloosa. At Kirkville Junction the American Coal Company operates a slope. The coal is from five to six feet thick and worked by double entry system. The coal is hauled from stations in the mine by an endless rope nearly one mile; and the mine is ventilated by an exhaust fan; the air enters the mine at three separate openings and returns to the upcast by two distinct currents, the air shaft having an area of seventy-two square feet, and the fact that 38,000 cubic feet of air was found to be passing with a water gauge of 0.4 inches, shows that the air courses were in excellent order. It also shows the worthless condition of a ten-foot fan running a speed of one hundred and fourteen revolutions per minute. The immense extent of the air courses, and those being taken through productive entries where the rooms have been worked too close back on the entries is the cause of much trouble to the pit bosses, as it requires constant vigilance and much labor to keep so many stoppings air or gas tight. Such mines as these requires a much greater volume of air to keep them reasonably clean, more so than others that have the winning entries for the air to travel in, as there are fewer stoppings to care for, and those can be permanently closed off. This mine has a capacity of 1,000 ton; ships on C., R. I. & P. R. R.

W. A. McNIEL,  
*Gen'l Manager.*  
ROBERT WILSON,  
*Pit Boss.*

Postoffice, New Sharon. Robert Evans operates a drift mine four miles east of New Sharon. The coal is from four and one-half to five feet thick, worked room and pillar and ventilated by a furnace; employs — miners. Sales are local.

ROBERT EVANS, *Owner.*

Postoffice, New Sharon. William Evans operates a slope mine three miles northeast of New Sharon. The coal is three and one-half to four feet thick, worked room and pillar and ventilated by a furnace; employs — miners. Sales are local.

WILLIAM EVANS, *Owner.*

Postoffice, New Sharon. William Williams operates a shaft mine three miles east of New Sharon. Coal is four and one-half to five feet thick, worked, room and pillar, ventilated by furnace, employs — miners.

WILLIAM EVANS,  
*Owner.*

Postoffice, Oskaloosa. At Oskaloosa Daniel Reigel operates a shaft. Coal is hoisted by steam power, employs — miners and is ventilated by a fan. Sales are local.

Postoffice, Leighton. At Leighton A. A. Hoover operates a slope mine. The coal is five feet thick and ventilated by furnace. Sales are local.

Postoffice, Springfield. At Rose Hill, William Topham and Joseph Barton operates a horse and gin shaft. The coal is five feet thick, worked, room and pillar and employs three men. The sales are local.

Postoffice, Muchachinock. James Newell operates two slopes three miles south of Muchachinock; the coal is five and one-half feet thick; worked, room and pillar and ventilated by a furnace. Employs — miners. Sales are local.

JAMES NEWALL,  
*Manager.*

Postoffice, Eddyville. O. H. Vance operates a horse and gin shaft five miles south of Muchachinock. Coal is five feet thick; worked, room and pillar; ventilated by a furnace. Employs — mines. Sales are local.

O. H. VANCE,  
*Owner.*

Postoffice, Eddyville. Three miles southwest of Given, W. P. Chilton operates a small mine to supply local trade.

W. P. CHILTON,  
*Owner.*

Postoffice, Given. At Given A. C. Elles operates a small mine to supply local trade.

Postoffice, What Cheer. J. G. White & Sons operate a horse and gin shaft two and one-half miles west of Rose Hill. Coal from four and one-half to five feet thick. Sales are local.

Postoffice, Rose Hill. Michael Cary operates a horse and gin shaft two miles west of Rose Hill. Coal six feet thick; good roof. Sales are local.

Postoffice, Oskaloosa. At Oskaloosa L. C. Guthenes; shaft, — deep; coal is from five to six feet thick; worked, room and pillar, and ventilated by a fan. Employs — miners. The trade is local.

W. B. RODGERS,  
*Manager.*

Postoffice, Oskaloosa. At Oskaloosa F. M. Whiticker operated a shaft, but the engine and house, with all the wood work were burnt out on 16th January, 1891. He has operated a slope adjacent to the shaft which is retained as an air shaft. Coal is five and one-half feet thick; worked, room and pillar. Employs — miners; trade is local.

Post-office, Carbonado. At Carbonado Andy Love & T. Carr operates a shaft mine. Coal is six feet thick, worked room and pillar. The trade is local. This mine was formerly owned by J. Barrowman, but now owned by Sheppard & Bros.

Post-office, Carbonado. At Carbonado W. W. Hoover operates a shaft opened 1890, and is fitted up in good form, with a new double hoisting engine. Shaft is ——— deep and coal is six feet thick, worked by double entry system and ventilated by a fan. Employs ——— miners. Trade is local.

Post-office, Feny. At Feny Henry Richardson operates a small mine to supply local trade.

Post-office, Eveland. At Eveland James Greenfield operates a small mine to supply local trade.

Post-office, Tracy. At Tracy S. Hallowell operates a small mine to supply local trade.

Post-office, Tracy. At Tracy Samuel Ream operates a small mine to supply local trade.

Post-office, Beacon. At Beacon Moses Lewellen operates a small mine to supply local trade.

Post-office, Oskaloosa. At Beacon W. Hull operates a small slope mine to supply local trade.

Post-office, Olivet. At Olivet J. G. Davis operates a small mine to supply local trade.

Post-office, Oskaloosa. At Oskaloosa James Logne operates a small mine to furnish coal for the brick yard.

Post-office, Oskaloosa. At Oskaloosa B. F. Evans operates a shaft ——— feet deep; coal is five and one-half feet thick, worked room and pillar; ventilated by a fan. Employs ——— miners. Local trade.

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## LIST OF KEOKUK COUNTY MINES.

Post-office What Cheer. At What Cheer the What Cheer Coal Co. operates three shafts, Nos. 1, 2 and 4. At No. 1 the coal is from four to six feet thick, worked by double entry system. The main hoisting shaft is fifty-five feet deep, hoisting by steam power. The entries are all driven by the Harrison mining machines, worked by air compressors, but most of the rooms are being worked by miners. The mine is ventilated by a fan. Employs men. Capacity three hundred tons; ships on C. & N. W. R. R.

W. TOWARD, *Pit Boss.*

No. 2. This shaft is one hundred and twenty-six feet deep; the coal is from four to six feet thick, worked on the double entry system by the Harrison air compressor machine. A few pick miners have been employed. The mine is ventilated by a fan. Employs men. Capacity three hundred tons; ships on C. & N. W. R. R.

WILLIAM DEMPSTER, *Pit Boss.*

No. 4. This is a new opening, the shaft is 136 feet deep. The coal for some distance from shaft bottom did not prove very good. But good coal six feet thick is now developed, and in a short time this mine will have a capacity of from 300 to 600 tons. The air and escape way is completed. The Harrison Mining Machines are used in driving the entries. Ships on C. & N. W. R. R.

JOHN BONSTEAD, *Pitt Boss.*

E. M. FRESCOTT, *Superintendent.*

Post-office What Cheer. At What Cheer. The Armstrong Coal Co. operates a shaft which is 45 feet deep, the coal is hoisted by steam power and is from 4 to 6½ feet thick; worked by the double entry system, and is ventilated by a fan. Employs miners, has a capacity of 400 tons per day. Ships on the B. C. R. & N. R. R.

JOHN DONAVAN, *Pitt Boss.*

W. B. ARMSTRONG, *Manager.*

Post-office, What Cheer. At What Cheer, the Pascoe Brothers operate the Keystone coal mine, it is a slope; the coal is hoisted by horse power, it is 6 feet thick and is worked by the double entry system, and ventilated by furnace. Employs men. The capacity is 50 tons per day. Ships on C. & N. W. R. R.

Post-office What Cheer, the Crescent Coal Co. operates two mines, No. 1 and 2. At No. 1, the shaft is 78 feet deep. The coal is hoisted by steam power, the coal is from 5 to 7 feet thick, worked by double entry system, is ventilated in an ordinary way by two fans. The Smith and Stine Electric Mining Machine Co. experimented with their machine at this mine; but the results were not satisfactory and the experiments were abandoned. 130

miners were employed.  
N. W. R. R.

has a capacity of 500 ton. Ships on C. &

No. 2 is a shaft 100 feet deep, the coal is hoisted by steam power. The coal is from 5 to 6 feet thick, worked by entry system, is ventilated by fan driven by electric motor.

WILLIAM GREEN HALSH, *Pitt Boss.*

Post-office, Cory. At Cory, Fred Carl operates a shaft one hundred and sixteen feet deep. The coal is six feet thick and is hoisted by steam power. Employs from five to fourteen miners. Coal is worked by double entry system, and ventilated by furnace. Capacity, 150 tons. Sales are local.

Post-office, What Cheer. At What Cheer, Job Smith & Rowley operates a horse and gin shaft. The coal is six feet thick and is worked by room and pillar system. Employs three to five miners and is ventilated by furnace. Capacity, forty tons. Sales are local.

Post-office, Cory. At Cory, John Farly & Co. operates the North Star mine. The coal is hoisted by steam power from a depth of ninety feet; it is six feet thick, worked by double entry system and is put on the cars of the B., C. R. & N. R. R. at Thornburg. Ventilated by steam and employs from four to eight men. Capacity, 150 tons per day.

Post-office, What Cheer. At What Cheer, John E. Morgan operates a slope mine. The coal is five and one-half feet thick; ventilated by a fan; worked by room and pillar. Employs three to five men. Sales are local. Capacity, forty tons.

Post-office, What Cheer. At What Cheer Chas. Blanckguart operates a slope mine. The coal is five and one-half feet thick; is ventilated by furnace; worked room and pillar. Employs three to four men. Capacity, thirty tons. Sales are local.

Post-office, Thornburg. At Thornburg Michael Kelly operates the Pioneer Coal Co.'s mine. The coal is hoisted by steam power from a depth of one hundred and ten feet. The coal is from six to eight feet thick, worked double entry system and is ventilated by a steam jet. There is a good country trade at this place, and some coal is hauled one-quarter of a mile by wagon, to B., C. R. & N. R. R. Capacity, fifty tons. This company has sunk a new shaft through seven feet of coal one-half mile north from the present working shaft, which is intended to be the main hoisting shaft.

Post-office Richland. Near Richland, Chas. Cordis operates a small horse and gin shaft. The coal is four feet thick. Employs men; sales are local.

Post-office Packwood. Near Richland, Thomas Turnbull operates a horse and gin shaft. The coal is four feet thick. Employs men. Sales are local.

Post-office Packwood. Near Packwood, George Rambo operates a horse and gin shaft. The coal is four feet thick. Employs men; sales are local.

Post-office Delta. Near Delta, Hickman & Chandler operates a shaft and slope. The coal is hoisted by horse power and is from four to five feet thick; employs from five to seventeen miners. Ventilated by a furnace; worked

room and pillar. The coal is hauled two miles by wagon and shipped on C., R. I. & P. R. R. Capacity sixty-five tons.

Post-office, Delta. At Delta Martin Fisher operates a horse and gin shaft. The coal is four feet thick, worked room and pillar; ventilated by a furnace. Employs three to four miners. Capacity, twenty tons. Sales are local.

Post-office, Sigourney. At Sigourney Ben Rowley operates a horse and gin shaft. The coal is five and one-half feet thick, worked room and pillar; ventilated by a furnace. Employs five to ten miners. Capacity, forty tons. Sales are local.

Post-office, What Cheer. At What Cheer John Blatt operates the Black Diamond mine. The coal is six feet thick, is hoisted by horse and gin from a depth of seventy feet; coal is worked by room and pillar; ventilated by furnace. Employs from five to ten miners. Capacity, forty tons. Ships on B., C. R. & N. R. R.

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### JASPER COUNTY MINES.

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Post-office, Oswalt. At Oswalt the Diagonal Coal Co. operates the mines which were operated, until recently, by the Valeria Coal Co., No. 3 and No. 4 shafts. No. 3 is a shaft seventy-six feet deep. The coal is hoisted by steam power and is from four to six feet thick, worked by the double entry system and is ventilated by a fan. Employing one hundred and twenty-three miners and twenty day hands, and has a capacity of 400 tons. The coal is shipped on St. P. & K. C. R. R.

GUSS JOHNSON,  
*Pit Boss.*

No. 4 shaft is forty-five feet deep. The coal is hoisted by steam power and is from five to six feet thick, worked by double entry system and is ventilated by a fan. Employs fifty miners and ten day hands. This is a new opening and not as yet fully developed.

CALEB JOHN,  
*Superintendent.*  
C. G. KLOFF,  
*Manager.*

Post-office, Colfax. At Colfax, D. S. Couch operates the Jasper County Coal and R. R. Co's. shaft which is 55 feet deep, the coal is hoisted by steam power and is from 5 to 6 feet thick, worked by the double entry system, and is ventilated by a fan. Employs 60 miners, 25 day hands and has a capacity of 300 tons. Ships coal on C., St. P. & K. C. R. R.

HENRY THOMAS, *Pit Boss.*

D. S. COUCH, *Manager.*

Post-office, Draper. At Draper, John Gilchrist operates the Jasper Coal Mining Co's shafts. But very little work has been done at those mines the last year. The coal is shipped on the C. R. I. & P. R. R.

Post-office, Draper. At Draper, E. E. Edwards operates a slope in winter to supply local trade.

Post-office, Draper. At Draper, Robert Marshall operates a slope in winter to supply local trade.

Post-office, Draper. At Draper, F. J. Danks operates a slope in winter to supply local trade.

Post-office, Colfax. At Colfax, W. W. Allen operates a slope to supply local trade.

Post-office, Mitchellville, the Cook shaft is operated in winter to supply local trade.

Post-office, Newton. At Newton, William Snooks operates a shaft to supply local trade.

Post-office, Newton. At Newton, W. Conn and Murdock operates a shaft to supply local trade.

Post-office, Newton. At Newton, Robert Carson operates a shaft to supply local trade.

Post-office, Newton. At Newton, Henry Walker operates a shaft to supply local trade.

Post-office, Newton. At Newton, Robert Davidson operates a shaft to supply local trade.

Post-office, Newton. At Newton, Alfred Lester operates a shaft to supply local trade.

Post-office, Prairie City. At Prairie City, Lou Greenlief operates a shaft 30 feet deep to supply local trade.

WILLIAM BURDESS, *Leasee*.

Post-office, Draper. T. J. Danks operates a slope mine. Sales are local.

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### JEFFERSON COUNTY MINES.

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Post-office Lick Creek. At Lick Creek, John Beal operates a horse and gin shaft located three miles south of Libertyville. The coal is three feet thick, worked room and pillar. From eight to ten men are employed and has a capacity of forty tons per day. The coal is hauled five miles by wagons and shipped on F., M. & N. W. R. R.

Post-office County Line. One and one-half miles south of county-line John Clock operates a horse and gin shaft. The coal is four and one-half feet thick. Employs four to five miners. Sales are local.

JOHN CLOCK, *Manager*.

Post-office Fairfield. At Fairfield, four and one-half miles south, the Crawford Shaft is operated by Geo. Bates. Coal is four feet thick, hoisted

by horse and gin; from four to eight miners are employed. The sales are local.

Post-office Libertyville. Three miles south of Libertyville, A. J. Zimmerman operates a slope mine. The coal is three feet thick; employs three miners. Sales are local.

A. J. ZIMMERMAN, *Owner.*

Post-office Fairfield. Near Fairfield Thomas Russel operates a horse and gin shaft, coal four feet thick. Sales are local.

THOMAS RUSSELL, *Owner.*

Post-office Lockridge. Near Lockridge the Brown coal shaft is operated by J. S. McGregor; employs from three to five men. Coal is three and one-half feet thick. Sales are local.

J. S. MCGREGOR, *Manager.*

Post-office Fairfield. At County Farm, J. Williamson operates a small mine to supply local trade. Owned by the county.

J. WILLIAMSON, *Manager.*

Two miles south of county line Amos Taylor owns a coal shaft. Not mining.

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#### VAN BUREN COUNTY MINES.

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Post-office Farmington. At Farmington, a slope mine is operated by Ketchem Bros. The coal is hoisted by steam power and is from four to five and one-half feet thick; worked by double entry system and ventilated by a furnace. I have in all my visits found this mine in very fair condition with good supplies of props and the escape way in good order. Employs from fifty to seventy-five miners and has a capacity of two hundred and fifty tons per day. Ships on C., R. I. & P. R. R.

E. R. ALBRIGHT, *Superintendent.*

Post-office Farmington. At Farmington, the Farmington Coal Co. operates a shaft thirty feet deep; coal four feet thick, worked on longwall system and is hoisted by horse power. Employs from six to ten miners and has a capacity of forty tons per day. The coal runs from the mine by a horse tramway and shipped on the C., R. I. & P. R. R.

JAMES CARR, *Superintendent.*

Postoffice, Farmington. Stoddard & Turner operates a small horse and gin shaft, located northeast of Farmington two miles; employ three or four men in the winter.

Postoffice, Hillsboro. David Cox operates a small mine near Hillsboro for local trade in the winter.

Postoffice, Douds. E. S. Green operates a shaft mine for local trade in the winter; located four miles northwest of Douds.

Postoffice, Douds. At Douds Carson & Walker operates a slope mine. The coal is three feet thick, worked, room and pillar; ventilated by a fur-



nace; and employs ten miners, and has a capacity of forty tons per day. Ships coal on C., R. I. & P. R. R.

MATTHEW WALKER,  
*Superintendent.*

Postoffice, Douds. At Douds George Findlay operates a slope mine. Coal is 3 to 5 feet thick; worked, room and pillar; ventilated by a furnace, and employs ten miners, and has a capacity of forty tons per day. From both of these mines the coal is hauled by wagons two miles to Douds and shipped on the C., R. I. & P. R. R.

GEO. FINDLAY,  
*Manager.*

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### SCOTT COUNTY MINES.

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Postoffice, Jamestown. At Jamestown, Bennett & Flair operate two shafts. The coal is hoisted by steam power. The shafts are eighty-six feet deep; coal two feet eight inches thick; worked room and pillar; ventilated by furnace. Employ thirty men in winter and ten in summer, and haul the coal to Davenport and Blue Grass.

Postoffice, Buffalo. Near Buffalo, C. G. Rowan operates a horse and gin shaft. The coal is two feet eight inches thick; worked room and pillar. Employs fourteen miners in winter and four in summer. Ventilated by furnace. Sales are local.

C. G. ROWAN, *Owner.*

Postoffice, Jamestown. At Jamestown, Felix Mactin operates a horse and gin shaft. The coal is two feet, eight inches thick; worked room and pillar; ventilated by furnace. Employs ten miners in winter and three in summer. Sales are local.

FELIX MACTIN, *Operator.*

Post-office, Buffalo. Near Buffalo on Stillwater Creek, Thomas Webster operates a horse and gin shaft and employs 3 men in winter. The sales are local.

Post-office, Buffalo. Near Buffalo on Stillwater Creek, Fridley operates a horse and gin shaft and employes 3 men in winter. The sales are local.

□ Post-office, Jamestown. Robert Williams operates a horse and gin shaft and employs 3 miners. Sales are local.

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### HARDIN CONUTY MINES.

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There are two small mines operated in this county.

## COMPLAINTS.

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We have frequently received complaints from both miners and pit bosses that the fan is often slowed down at the time when it should be run at the greatest speed, viz.: at noon or firing time. In all such cases as these the pit boss has no control of the ventilating motors. It seems that the management of this important part of the mine, ventilation, is intrusted to a person who seldom ever goes into the mine, and therefore has no knowledge or conception of the requirements therein, or the derivement to the successful working of such mine, or the injury inflicted on employes. We have happened to come when not expected and found the fan merely moving; and where the furnace was used; there have been no fire at all. It is needless to say that the men were suffering for want of air; of course the fires were started and steam applied to the fan engine. But what remedy is there to prevent the recurrence of such a practice?

There are no men in a mine that are better able to know what is required in their respective mines than the manager or pit boss, if they be worthy of the position. At all of our large mines they have entire control of ventilating motors, but with few exceptions; all material necessary for the working are kept on hand, and if this rule was complied with all around there would be an end to all such practices complained of.

But I am sorry to say that some of our pit bosses are entirely ignorant of the principles of mine ventilation, or the effect on the animal system when the noxious gases of the mine are inhaled, and which they are expected to dilute and render harmless. What can be expected from persons who will tell us that there is no air outside, and how can we expect to find it in the mine. And another will suggest the brilliant idea that the fan house should be painted to get more air into the mine. Supposing an ordinary seaman was sent to sea in command of a ship instead of a qualified commander, nothing but disaster could be expected, neither can

success be attained in mining without able, intelligent management of the mine.

We have endeavored to avoid all personalities, but if the accusations contained herein should meet the eye of any one who may feel the thrust, our object will have been obtained when they have decided to improve and try to befit themselves for a position, where the health and safety of so many people are depending thereon.

There are many valuable works in circulation, written by able men, on the subject of mines and mining, which ought to be carefully studied by all mine bosses, especially the subject of ventilation.

Halls of audience, such as churches, halls of legislature, schools, theaters, factories and prisons present many obstacles to successful ventilation. Yet how insignificant do they appear when compared with the various sizes, forms and lengths, amounting to many thousands of feet of air passages, presenting many inconceivable obstructions to be encountered, day after day, in the coal mine. When the proper system be once applied successfully to the former the object is accomplished, because the conditions are nearly constant. But it is the reverse in the coal mine, as the conditions are changing with every ton of coal extracted, as the drag or resistance increases as the length of the passage or rubbing surface encountered by the moving air; also every bend and square turn where the air strikes against the face, rebounding and baffling the current, also the dips, raises, area, perimeter, form, density and velocity are all involved in the problem of mine ventilation.

The evil effects of lack of ventilation are made only too evident by such facts as that the death rates have been reduced by the introduction of efficient ventilating systems, in children's hospitals, from 50 to 5 per cent; in surgical wards of general hospitals, from 44 to 13 per cent; in army hospitals, from 23 to 6 per cent; in prisons, from 80 to 8 per cent; among horses in army stables, from 19 to 1.5 per cent, and in stables during epidemics the rate has been reduced 80 per cent.—*Notes on ventilation by Prof. S. H. Woodbridge, Massachusetts Institute Teacher, Boston, Mass.*

We must concede that the ventilation of some of our mines do not at all times attain the standard required by law.

There are many reasons for this defection, as some mines will be much better ventilated with a small quantity of air than some others would be with a large quantity. A new mine where the air courses are kept clean and open, and no black damp permitted to enter into the air current, there will be little trouble to be apprehended. But in some old mines where the air travels into old

entries for thousands of feet, and a slow combustion has been in action in the grooves for some time, the numerous stoppings are liable to be leaking more or less black damp, and the air becomes more and more polluted, and will in some cases require more than double the quantity of air to render the noxious gases harmless, than would be required in some other mines.

Another and greivous reason is that it some times happens that the person in charge of the ventilation and ventilating motors, is deplorably ignorant of what is required of them, and are therefore an unnecessary evil around a coal mine, and cannot be anything else but a failure under any conditions.

On the other hand, the person in charge of the ventilation, etc., may be a good, competent, practical man, but he is often governed by another person who has no knowledge or conception of what is required down in the mine, thus rendering the ability and experience of the pit boss nugatory or worthless.

In view of these facts, we would therefore recommend, that the control of all ventilating motors and modes of ventilation be intrusted in the hands of the pit "boss"\* at each and every coal mine.

We would also recommend that Section 10, Chapter 21, Laws of 1884, be so amended to read that whenever the inspector shall find men working without sufficient air, or under any unsafe conditions, he shall at once take out the men, and keep them out until said mine shall be put in proper and safe condition to work.

REMARK.—We have frequently taken the men out when they have been found working without sufficient air, and other unsafe conditions, without giving any notice whatever to the agent or operator.

At the Valeria coal mines, May 29, 1890, two men were ordered out of their place. The room was driven up about sixty-five yards from the entry without any holing. There was a deep depression half way in the room, where the track lay under twelve inches of water. There was no chance for air to enter the room, and the roof was all resting on the props. Less than thirty minutes after the men were taken out the room closed from the entry to the face. Many other cases could be cited to show where it would be almost a criminal act for the inspector not to act promptly and at once, without further notice, take the men out of danger. In many cases

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\* Pit boss or superintendent.

where the men have been ordered out of their places, for lack of air, some of these men have returned to their places before any improvement had been made; and in some of the cases they were overcome by the foul air, and had to be carried outside of the mine to recover.

For such reasons as these, we ask for a remedy to prevent men from returning to their rooms until said rooms have been put in proper and safe working order.

The following pages will contain a few notes and quotations on the principles of mine ventilation, which may be of some interest to those engaged in the business of mining.

## PRINCIPLES OF VENTILATION.

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Heat is a mode of motion. A wind, either upon the surface of the earth or within the confined passages of a coal mine, results from a difference of pressure. The wind or air will pass from the place where the temperature is low to the place where the temperature is high. Hence the air will flow from where the pressure is high to the place where the pressure is low. Supposing a tunnel running east and west through a portion of land, in the morning the sun's first rays will fall on the east side opening, and will raise the temperature higher, so will the air become lighter, and the heavier air from the west side will pass through the tunnel and will continue to do so until the sun has attained its highest altitude at noon, when the temperature will have become equal at both ends of the tunnel; the pressure will be equal also, and no air will pass either way until the sun has declined to the west side of the hill. But should a wind be blowing into the mouth of the tunnel at either side, it is evident that it could act to assist or retard or equalize all the former physical or natural agencies. Those agencies can be assisted artificially by a wind cowl placed to direct the current, or as the vans of a windmill are rotated and kept facing the wind. And those are the physical agencies, termed natural ventilation when applied to ventilate mines. However, it is clear that natural agencies are not reliable.

Various devices have been in use to procure ventilation in mines. But the furnace in deep mines and the fan at any mine are the only efficient motors as yet invented. What is wanted to give the best results, with due regard to economy, is a motor that will produce the maximum amount of pressure with a minimum of expense.

The following comparison between the furnace and fan is given by Mr. R. How, in a paper printed in the "Transactions of the Chesterfield and Derbyshire Institute of Engineers," England:

Two shafts were ventilated by furnace, the first shaft being 260 feet deep. The barometer indicated 30.8 and temperature at down cast 55°, and at up cast 240°. This would give a pressure in down cast of 20.81 pounds, and in

the up cast a pressure of 14.98 pounds; equal to a ventilating pressure of 5.87 pounds per square foot; 30,358 cubic feet of air was passing in the mine.

In the second shaft, 655 feet deep, the barometer indicated 80.6, and temperature at down cast 58°, and the temperature at up cast 117°; this would give a pressure in the down cast of 51.879 pounds per square foot, and for the up cast 46.116 pounds, equal to a pressure of 5.26 pounds for ventilation; 48,280 cubic feet of air was passing.

The first furnace consumed 6,850 pounds of coal in twenty-four hours, and the second furnace consumed 6,720 pounds in twenty-four hours. The two furnaces circulated 78,588 cubic feet of air per minute.

A Guibal fan was afterwards installed to take the place of the two furnaces, the ordinary speed being 60 revolutions per minute. The average quantity of air circulated was 106,680 cubic feet per minute. The water gauge indicating 2.8 inches, or 14.56 pounds, for ventilation.

Tabulated results of the above calculations show the economy of fan over the two furnaces.

The wages and price of coal are those regulated by the English market, at the time of writing, reduced to United States money.

#### PRINCIPLES OF VENTILATION.

Considering the two furnaces cited, had the depth of the shafts been one 25 and the other 100 feet, the pressure would have been 0.5168 and 0.6299, instead of 5.37 and 5.26 lbs. This clearly shows the impotency of furnace ventilation with shallow shafts.

The efficiency of the fan in a great measure depends, first on the construction, second, capacity, third, periphery velocity. C. M. Percy in his works on mechanical ventilation says, "That we find "even the same fan working at the same mine varying in the quantity of air, although the speed and water gauge are constant," but don't state that the density of the air is constant. The same author gives the result of nineteen fans of different type, the average of which are water gauge 1.77 inches, periphery velocity 5,068 feet per minute, and 149,000 cubic feet of air per minute circulating.

The first cost of a furnace may not be so great as the first cost of the fan, but it has been shown in the case cited, that 80 per

cent more coal was consumed by the furnaces than that of the fan, with 26½ per cent more air in favor of the fan.

From the above it appears that four times the pressure can be easily procured by a fan at a less cost than by a furnace in our average Iowa mines; this means double the quantity of air obtained, with all the advantages of changing the air current at pleasure, where, by a furnace this cannot be done, and all the summer long some mines are tormented with foul air for the lack of sufficient pressure which a furnace cannot give.

#### FORCING AND EXHAUSTING METHODS.

When exhausting a partial vacuum is created within the mine workings, and the pressure is lessened; hence there will be more leakage of gas from the strata; and foul air from old workings, and badly constructed, leaky stoppings inward, emitting and diffusing the pure intake air current with a poisonous mixture.

When forcing all spaces are filled with air with an extra pressure outward, thus preventing the escape of gas. But should the pressure be suddenly relieved, a greater amount of gas would be evolved.

In the following pages it will be shown that the pressure is not the main factor in procuring ample ventilation. No matter what amount of pressure be applied, if the area of the air courses be not sufficiently large to contain the air at a reasonable velocity, because the limit is soon attained when we know that the power required increases as the cube of the velocity.

The sanitary condition of all mines greatly depends on the actions of each and every man employed therein, and all miners, as well as pit bosses, should bear this in mind. Seventy-five miners are often working in one current of air, one hundred and seventy-five pounds of powder will, on an average, be exploded by them at noon, and seventy-five lamps are burning constant, and if the filthy practice of depositing excrement in the air courses, combined with the combustion of seventy-five torches burning low grade, cheap mineral oils be allowed, then we have the horrible condition of affairs, far more pestilential and disgusting than the black damp.

However, I am free to say that but few of our mines have ever been found in such a condition; but some have been found so.

Every break through in rooms and every cross-cut in entries, should be of no less area than entries, or other air spaces, except when necessary to regulate the current of air. And the refuse in the rooms should be placed in such a manner so as to act as a conductor for the air to pass from face to face through the holings with the least possible obstruction or resistance; but it is in such



places where mostly props, tools, boxes and slate are often found, and the air spaces reduced to a few square feet; and here the air current is strangled.

The water gauge has been used at four of the mines in order to ascertain the amount of pressure exerted, necessary to propel the air through each respective mine.

The tabulated results will show where deficient or contracted air course are; because a low water gauge with a good volume of air passing will show that the passages are clear. And a high water gauge with a small volume of air passing will show that the passages are obstructed, or that they are small; as per columns 7 and 16, on horizontal line 4. Here the pressure or water gauge reads 1.2 inches, and the quantity 15,000 cubic feet. While on the same column, and on horizontal line 5, water gauge reads 1.4 inches and 85,000 cubic feet.

Other explanations are given over.

TABLE No. 1.

NAME OF MINE.	Diameter of fan in feet.	Area of surface of fan blade in feet.	Number of revolutions per minute.	Steam pressure at boiler, in pounds.	Rotation speed per minute.	Water gauge in inches.	$\frac{v^2}{2g}$ - theoretical W G in inches.	Pressure due to friction, in pounds.	G x 5.2 = pressure in pounds per square foot.	Horse power exerted by engine.	Horse power exerted on the air.	Velocity of air in air shaft.	Percentage of good effect.	Cubic feet per minute.	Number of men employed or equivalent	Cost per man per day per ventilation.	CONNECTION OF FAN TO ENGINE—FORCING OR EXHAUSTING.
Carbonado No. 4.	10 7½	98	114	114	98	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	By belt forcing.
Knoxville Junction.	10 5½	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	Direct exhausting.
Consolidation No. 6.	12 9	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	By wire rope forcing.
Seymour.	10 7½	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	By belt exhausting.
Consolidation No. 8.	12 9	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	By belt forcing.

\* See Table No. 2. The velocity of air current is taken in the shaft, instead of the peripheral velocity of the fan.  
Average cost, per day per man employed at the above mines, 0.0228 cents.  
Total approximate value of ventilating motors at the above mines, \$4,000.

TABLE No. 2.

	Peripheral velocity, in feet, per second.	Height of air column $\frac{v^2}{2g}$ due to —	Weight of air volume in pounds; temper- ature 75°, and bar- ometer 29 inches.	Theoretical water in inches.				
1	50.23	39.23	2.833	0.5				
2	58.88	53.30	3.979	0.7				
3	67.21	70.00	5.000	0.9000	0.300			
4	82.82	81.00	4.390	0.8440	1.200	0.3560		9.800
5	106.80	177.00	12.730	2.4500	1.400			1.060

Capacity of, or volume, not being considered.

On the first horizontal line on column 7 the water gauge reading is 0.7 of an inch, and if we multiply 0.7 by 5.2 we have 3.64 pounds as pressure per square foot of area exerted on the air shaft, in order to propel 42,800 cubic feet of air down the shaft and through all the workings in the mine, 5.2 pounds being the weight of one square foot, one inch deep (of water).

Column 8 shows the theoretical head of air column reduced to water gauge in inches, necessary to produce the velocity in column 14 independent of the mine resistance. Column 9 shows the pressure necessary to overcome friction. Column 10 shows that 3.64 pounds per square foot of area is exerted on the air shaft as stated above. The air shaft, having 64 feet of area, and the velocity in column 14 being 668 feet;  $668 \times 64 = 42,752$  or 42 cubic feet short of the quantity. Some discrepancies may be found in the calculations of the table, but it must be remembered that all the figures were taken practically at the mines, and are given in the table precisely as taken. Column 15 shows 42.4 per cent of useful work obtained. On horizontal line (2) column 7, 12 and 15, will show that the air courses are good, 0.4 of an inch water gauge producing 33,900 cubic feet of air; but 12 and 15 shows the fan to be worthless, as it really is, only giving comparatively 9.35 per cent of useful effect. Column 5 gives the steam pressure at boiler without any deductions for loss. Column 12 no deductions are taken for friction. On the third and fifth horizontal lines are the results of the same fan at the same mine given, but working under different conditions. The table will show the different results.

Before the change transpired in this case the fan was run by an 8'x 12' engine, transmitting power by wire rope about 400 feet to the fan. A double horizontal engine cylinders 8'x18' was set well up to the fan and fan driven by a belt. The gain of useful effect was comparatively 31.85 per cent. The speed at each observation was 107 and 170 revolutions, with water gauge reading 0.58 and 1.4 respectively.

On the fourth horizontal line at column seven, the water gauge indicates 1.2 inches, equal to a pressure of 6.24 lbs. per square foot of area, and column 14 gives 833 feet velocity, and in column 16 gives 15,000 cubic feet of air passing.  $18 \times 18 = 324$ —18 feet of area in the air shaft.

In this case 1.2' depression gives 15,000 cubic feet of air, and on line 5, 1.4' depression gives 85,000 cubic feet of air, the areas being 18 and 55 feet respectively. Had the depression been the same for both areas the larger air passage would pass an equal quantity of air 16 times the distance as that of the smaller.

Summary: If we take the average quantity of air produced in English mines, as quoted from C. M. Percy, to be correct, that is 149,000 cubic feet, with 1.77 inches water gauge; then we have still ample room for improvement.

As the average quantity in the table is 46,040 cubic feet produced by an average water gauge of 0.856 inches.

Taken the fans given in the table, the percentage compared with the former would be as follows:

- (1)  $\sqrt{0.7} : \sqrt{1.77} :: 42,800 : 680,34$ , or 45 per cent of 149,000.
- (2)  $\sqrt{0.4} : \sqrt{1.77} :: 33,900 : 64,400$ , or 43 per cent of 149,000.
- (3)  $\sqrt{0.58} : \sqrt{1.77} :: 53,500 : 98,427$ , or 62 per cent of 149,000.
- (4)  $\sqrt{1.2} : \sqrt{1.77} :: 15,000 : 18,219$ , or 10 per cent of 149,000.
- (5)  $\sqrt{1.4} : \sqrt{1.77} :: 85,000 : 95,546$ , or 64 per cent of 149,000.

Remark: As some economists have suggested, that ventilating fans be driven by horse power machines, it is expected that the above results as shown, may be of some advantage to assist them in the matter. "We want a fan that will sweep out the smoke and let the men start work again; nothing else will pay here; we can slow down the speed when the smoke is all out."

(Managers of Consolidation Coal Co.)

Air in passing through an opening in a thin plate meets with resistance, and M. Murgue has pointed out the convenience of assimilating the works of a mine to such an opening in calculations for

ventilating purposes. This opening he has named the equivalent orifice. See A. L. Steavenson's translation of M. Murgue's works on the fan. A fan one foot in diameter may give a depression equal to a fan twenty feet in diameter, but it is clearly evident that a small fan can not handle but a small volume of air. The proportions of fan are given as  $\frac{1}{8}$  diameter for inlet of air, and  $\frac{1}{8}$  diameter for width of fan blades. Experience proves that when the fan blades are nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  the diameter much better results are obtained.

The fans at English mines vary from 10 to 50 feet in diameter, and from 3 to 15 feet in width, and pass from 60,000 to 300,000 cubic feet per minute with water gauge from 1.5 to 2.7 inches.

In the last case 127 lbs. would be expended on the air, and if the fan gave 50 per cent useful effort the engine required to drive the fan would be not less than 254 horse power.

Finally, the greatest obstacle the mine inspector has to contend with in order to have the mines properly ventilated so as to fulfill the requirements of the law, is through the inability of the men in charge, many of which have no knowledge of what their duties are, while some others who may have sufficient ability have to be governed by those who have never acquired any mining experience, practical or theoretical.

These are stubborn facts, which ought not to be tolerated, if we are not liable to be blown to pieces by an explosion of fire damp, we have other gases to expel from the mines which are by far more poisonous than fire damp and which require a much more vigorous current of air to expel from the mine on account of its greater density, not including the immense volumes of powder smoke.

In view of these facts we would earnestly call the attention of our law-makers to formulate and pass a law requiring all mine managers to pass an examination before a board of examiners to be appointed for that purpose, so that every pit boss may qualify before he may be placed in the position of a colliery manager.

We believe a good law enacted for this purpose would be of incalculable value to mining interests.

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BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
THIRD DISTRICT,

EMBRACING

BOONE, DALLAS, GREENE, GUTHRIE, MARION, POLK, AND  
WEBSTER COUNTIES.

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MORGAN G. THOMAS, INSPECTOR,

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# REPORT.

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*To the HON. HORACE BOIES, Governor of Iowa:*

SIR—In accordance with the law, I have the honor to present herewith the biennial report of the Third District on Mines and Mining.

I assumed the official duties as Mine Inspector of this district the first day of December, 1889, as successor to James E. Stout.

During my term of office up to June 30, 1891, I have made two hundred and thirty inspections, in regard to safety, sanitary and ventilation, etc.

The mines were generally found in good working condition. When deficient in any of the requirements of law were found, I have had no trouble of any consequence in enforcing compliance.

There is now several new shafts being sunk in the district, with good prospects of successfully opening up new coal fields.

Taking in consideration the energy with which these new works are being pushed forward to completion, and the many improvements being made to the old mines, with prospects of a good demand for coal, I think the future outlook of the mining industry for this district is very encouraging.

The report contains numerous statistical tables showing the annual output of coal, the amount of money received for the total product at the mines, the number of miners and employes in and about the mines, the total amount of money paid to them annually, the location of mines and by whom operated, the number of improvements, etc., also a list of fatal and non-fatal accidents, and some of their causes, with suggestions that I believe, if adhered to, would prevent many of such accidents.

With other recommendations that I think will be of interest to the operators, miners and State generally.

Respectfully submitted,

MORGAN G. THOMAS,  
*Mine Inspector, Third District.*



The third district comprises the following counties: Boone, Dallas, Greene, Guthrie, Marion, Polk and Webster.

There are about one hundred and seven mines in the district, sixty-eight are shipping mines, and thirty-nine are operated for local trade; some of the local mines are not reported as they change hands often, and work only a few months in winter time.

There are in the district forty-eight mines using steam power for hoisting purposes, and fifty-nine using horse power for the same.

Thirty-five of the mines are ventilated by fan, and seventy-two use the furnace method of ventilation.

Fifty-three of the mines are worked on the room and pillar system of mining, and fifty-four are worked on the long wall plan.

The following are the numbers of new mines opened, and old mines abandoned during the last two years.

COUNTY.	New mines opened.	Old mines abandoned.
Boone .....	3	1
Greene .....	1	1
Marion .....	1	1
Polk .....	3	3
Total .....	16	6

The above has reference only to the shipping mines of the district. There are about three hundred and forty-six horses and mules employed in hauling coal in the mines of the district, including those that are used for hoisting coal from the mines to the surface. The average number of miners employed in the district is two thousand one hundred and fifteen (2,115). The average number of laborers employed in and around the mines is five hundred and seventy-six (576). Total number of men employed in and around the mines in district two thousand six hundred and ninety-one.

**COAL OUT-PUT OF THE COUNTIES COMPRISING DISTRICT No. 3, FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.**

COUNTY.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Boone.....	167,068	157,659	124,615	132,584	189,577
Dallas.....	40,220	54,580	69,430	42,608	43,324
Greene.....	105,894	131,714	94,415	74,135	74,544
Guthrie.....	18,305	18,680	13,412	8,939	11,993
Hamilton..	6,669	6,480	2,500		
Polk.....	305,044	286,321	356,039	508,149	397,533
Webster.....	146,221	174,293	145,653	130,099	124,963
Marion.....	212,686	230,652	143,594	170,183	210,061
Total.....	1,101,966	1,160,280	939,656	1,066,787	1,051,296

The net increase of the output of coal in the third district over the former biennial period is 18,044 tons, this increase is very perceptible in the counties of Boone, Marion and Polk, as the mines in these counties are principally shipping mines. While Dallas, Greene, Guthrie and Webster shows a decrease. The reason of this is the majority of the mines in these counties depends largely upon the local trade, or home consumption for the sale of their coal. Consequently the very mild winters for the past two years have had a great effect on the demand and output, as the demand was not sufficient to keep the output up to the standard of previous cold winters.

## NAMES OF MINES AND LOCATION.

## BOONE COUNTY.

## DALLAS COUNTY.

Dawson Coal Company.....	No. 1 Shaft.....	165 feet.....	3½ feet.....	Pan.....	Steam.....	Shipping.....	Dawson.
Van Meter Coal Company.....	No. 1 Shaft.....	265 feet.....	3 feet.....	Pan.....	Steam.....	Shipping.....	Van Meter
J. R. Strange & Son.....	No. 1 Shaft.....	35 feet.....	3 feet.....	Furnace.....	Horse.....	Local.....	Nestnut Ford.
Redfield & Hutchins.....	No. 1 Drift.....	.....	2½ feet.....	Furnace.....	Horse.....	Local.....	Linden.
O. P. Oane.....	No. 1 Drift.....	.....	2½ feet.....	Furnace.....	Man.....	Local.....	Redfield.
Canfield & Botte.....	No. 1 Drift.....	.....	2½ feet.....	Furnace.....	Man.....	Local.....	Redfield.

## GREENE COUNTY.

Keystone Coal and Mining Company	No. 1 Shaft.	75 feet.	3 1/2 feet.	Fan.	Steam.	Shipping.	Angus.
Craig Coal and Mining Company	No. 1 Shaft.	55 feet.	4 feet.	Fan.	Steam.	Shipping.	Angus.
Kippsey Coal Company	No. 1 Shaft.	120 feet.	3 1/2 feet.	Fan.	Steam.	Shipping.	Kippsey.
Pale & Goodwin	No. 1 Shaft.	120 feet.	3 feet.	Fan.	Steam.	Shipping.	Grand Junction.

## GUTHRIE COUNTY.

Clipper Mine	No. 1 Shaft.	120 feet.	2 1/2 feet.	Furnace.	Horse.	Local.	Fansler.
Panora Coal Mine	No. 1 Shaft.	54 feet.	2 1/2 feet.	Furnace.	Horse.	Local.	Panora.
Greenbrier Mine	No. 1 Shaft.	60 feet.	2 1/2 feet.	Furnace.	Horse.	Local.	Jamaica.
Black Diamond	No. 1 Shaft.	65 feet.	2 1/2 feet.	Furnace.	Horse.	Local.	Fansler.
Marshall Mine	No. 1 Shaft.	55 feet.	2 1/2 feet.	Furnace.	Horse.	Local.	Fansler.
S. S. Belger	No. 1 Shaft.	46 feet.	2 1/2 feet.	Furnace.	Horse.	Local.	Fansler.
P. Renslow	No. 1 Shaft.	48 feet.	2 1/2 feet.	Furnace.	Horse.	Local.	Fansler.
G. W. Butler	No. 1 Shaft.	70 feet.	2 1/2 feet.	Furnace.	Horse.	Local.	Fansler.
H. Hutchen	No. 1 Drift.		2 1/2 feet.	Furnace.	Man.	Local.	Bayard.
Ohas Miller	No. 1 Drift.		2 1/2 feet.	Furnace.	Man.	Local.	Bayard.
W. P. Williams	No. 1 Drift.		2 1/2 feet.	Furnace.	Man.	Local.	Bayard.
Isaac Clark	No. 1 Drift.		2 1/2 feet.	Furnace.	Man.	Local.	Bayard.
Higgins, Hoops & Morris	No. 1 Shaft.	55 feet.	2 1/2 feet.	Furnace.	Horse.	Local.	Panora.

## MARION COUNTY.

Whitebreast Fuel Company No. 11.	No. 1 Slope.		4 to 7 feet.	Furnace.	Steam.	Shipping.	Flagler.
Black Diamond Coal Company	No. 1 Slope.	55 feet.	4 to 6 feet.	Fan.	Steam.	Shipping.	Dunreath.
Midland Coal Company	No. 1 Shaft.	55 feet.	3 1/2 to 4 feet.	Fan.	Steam.	Shipping.	Morgan Valley.
Oclef Coal Company	No. 2 Slope.	50 feet.	4 feet.	Fan.	Steam.	Shipping.	Oclef.
Midland Coal Company	No. 1 Slope.	50 feet.	3 1/2 to 4 feet.	Fan.	Steam.	Shipping.	Morgan Valley.
Wm. Lewis	No. 1 Slope.	40 feet.	4 feet.	Furnace.	Steam.	Local.	Knoxville.
Boerdinal, J. A.	No. 1 Slope.	40 feet.	5 feet.	Furnace.	Horse.	Shipping.	Hamilton.
Atlas Coal Company	No. 1 Shaft.	40 feet.	5 feet.	Furnace.	Horse.	Shipping.	Hamilton.
Geo. C. Davis	No. 1 Shaft.	40 feet.	5 feet.	Furnace.	Horse.	Shipping.	Flagler.
Oak Hill Mine	No. 1 Slope.	80 feet.	5 to 7 feet.	Furnace.	Horse.	Shipping.	Bussy.
Bussy Mine	No. 1 Slope.	80 feet.	4 feet.	Furnace.	Horse.	Shipping.	Bussy.
Swan Mine	No. 1 Slope.	80 feet.	4 feet.	Furnace.	Horse.	Shipping.	Swan.
S. M. Kuckman	No. 1 Slope.	54 feet.	4 feet.	Furnace.	Horse.	Local.	Knoxville.
Wm. Gamble	No. 1 Slope.	54 feet.	4 feet.	Furnace.	Horse.	Local.	Knoxville.
Collins & Co.	No. 1 Slope.	4 feet.	4 feet.	Furnace.	Horse.	Local.	Knoxville.
John Yonser	No. 1 Slope.	4 feet.	4 feet.	Furnace.	Horse.	Local.	Marysville.
David Fry	No. 1 Slope.	4 feet.	4 to 7 feet.	Furnace.	Horse.	Local.	Marysville.
Geo. Marshall	No. 1 Slope.	4 feet.	4 to 6 feet.	Furnace.	Steam.	Local.	Oclef.
Patrick Carey	No. 1 Slope.	3 1/2 feet.	4 to 6 feet.	Furnace.	Horse.	Local.	Pella.
Lewis Woodyard	No. 1 Slope.	4 feet.	4 feet.	Furnace.	Horse.	Local.	Pella.

## MARION COUNTY—CONTINUED.

NAME OF COMPANY, FIRM, OR OPERATOR.	No. of mines.	Kind of mine.	Depth of shaft.	Thickness of coal.	How vent- lated.	Kind of power used.	Shipping or local.	P. O. ADDRESS
Wm. Franklin.....	No. 1	Slope.	.....	3 feet ..	Furnace	Horse.....	Local .....	Pella.
J. M. Markham .....	No. 1	Shaft .....	60 feet ..	4 feet ..	Furnace	Horse.....	Local .....	Pella.
Samuel States .....	No. 1	Drift .....	.....	3 feet ..	Furnace	Horse ..	Local .....	Attica.
Lewis Whitlatch .....	No. 1	Drift .....	.....	3 feet ..	.....	Horse.....	Local .....	Attica.
Samuel Whitlatch .....	No. 1	Drift .....	.....	3 feet ..	.....	Horse.....	Local .....	Attica.
Hugh McNish .....	No. 1	Drift .....	.....	3 feet ..	Furnace	Horse.....	Local .....	Attica.
W. O. Robertson.....	No. 1	Drift .....	.....	4 feet ..	Furnace	Horse.....	Local .....	Monroe.
					Furnace	Horse.....	Local .....	Knoxville.

## POLK COUNTY.

## WEBSTER COUNTY.

## WEBSTER COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Corey Coal Company	No. 1	Slope.	3½ feet	Furnace.	Steam.	Shipping	Lehigh.
Black Diamond Coal Company	No. 1	Slope.	3 feet	Furnace.	Horse.	Shipping	Lehigh.
G. W. Corey	No. 1	Slope.	3 feet	Furnace.	Horse.	Shipping	Lehigh.
H. W. Corey	No. 1	Slope.	3 feet	Furnace.	Horse.	Shipping	Lehigh.
A. Corey	No. 1	Slope.	3 feet	Furnace.	Horse.	Shipping	Lehigh.
A. Smith & Son	No. 1	Slope.	3 feet	Furnace.	Horse.	Shipping	Lehigh.
Carlson & Co.	No. 1	Slope.	3 feet	Furnace.	Horse.	Shipping	Kalo.
R. Johnson	No. 1	Slope.	3 feet	Furnace.	Horse.	Shipping	Kalo.
Hillis & Emerads	No. 1	Slope.	3 feet	Furnace.	Horse.	Shipping	Kalo.
Porter & Howells	No. 1	Slope.	3 feet	Furnace.	Horse.	Shipping	Kalo.
Collins & Bros.	No. 1	Slope.	4 to 6 feet	Furnace.	Steam.	Shipping	Coalville.
James Martin	No. 1	Drift	3 feet	Natural	Man	Local	Coalville.
Isaac Rhodes	No. 1	Drift	3 feet	Natural	Man	Local	Coalville.
A. Stine	No. 1	Drift	3 feet	Natural	Man	Local	Coalville.

## TABLE No. I.

*Showing number of mines, annual output, number of miners and other employes, value of product, etc., in District No. 3, for the year ending June 30, 1890.*

## TABLE No. II.

*Showing number of mines, annual output, number of miners and other employes, value of product, etc., in District No. 3, for the year ending June 30, 1891.*

## TABLE No. III.

*Showing average number of mines in operation, output of coal, average number of miners and other employes, compensation of employes, value of product, etc., in District No. 3, for the biennial period ending June 30, 1891.*



## NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF MINES IN DISTRICT NO. 3.

## BOONE COUNTY.

## W. D. JOHNSON MINE.

Located at Boonsboro, on the C. & N. W. R'y. Owned and operated by the W. D. Johnson Coal and Mining Co. Is a shaft, 240 feet; worked part long wall and part room and pillar. Steam power; ventilated by fan. Employs one hundred and twenty men. Coal shipped to markets north and west.

T. N. CANFIELD,  
*Manager.*

WILLIAM BLYTHE,  
*Superintendent.*

## MILFORD MINE.

Owned and operated by Birmingham & Keating; located near Boonsboro. Is a shaft. Steam power; fan ventilation. Employs about sixty men. Product shipped on the C. & N. W. R'y to markets north and west.

JOHN KEATING,  
*Superintendent.*

## ROGERS &amp; CROW MINE

Is a shaft 206; located near Boonsboro; steam power; ventilated by fan. Owned and operated by Rogers & Crow. Employ forty-eight men. Coal shipped on C. & N. W. R'y to markets north and west.

WM. CROW,  
*Superintendent.*

## CLYDE MINE.

Located near Boonsboro on the C. & N. W. R'y. Is a shaft eighty feet; operated by the Clyde Coal & Mining Co. Steam power; ventilated by fan. Employ about fifty men. Product shipped to markets west and north.

O. M. CARPENTER,  
*Superintendent.*

## JOHN MARSHALL &amp; SON.

Mine located near Boonsboro. Is a shaft forty feet; steam power; ventilated by furnace. Employ forty men. Coal shipped on C. & N. W. R'y to markets north and west.

JOHN MARSHALL,  
*Superintendent.*

**ANGUS COAL COMPANY.**

Located at Angus. Operated by the Angus Coal & Mining Co. Is a shaft eighty-five feet. Steam power, fan ventilation. Employ fifty men. Product shipped west and north on C., R. I. & P. Ry.

JOSEPH RAMSEY,  
*Superintendent.*

**DALBY BROS. MINE.**

Operated by Dalby Bros. Located at Angus. Is a shaft one hundred and twelve feet. Steam power, ventilated by fan. Coal sold to local trade. Employ ten men.

JAMES DALBY,  
*Superintendent.*

**JAMES WILSON MINE.**

Located about three miles from Pilot Mound. Is a shaft; fifty feet. Horse power; furnace ventilation. Coal sold to local trade. Employs about fifteen men in winter. Owned and operated by Mr. Wilson.

JAMES WILSON,  
*Superintendent.*

**ZANKLE MINE.**

Owned and operated by Zankle Bros. Located three miles east of Pilot Mound. Is a shaft; eighty feet. Horse power; natural ventilation. Employs eighty men in winter. Product sold to local trade.

ZANKLE BROS.,  
*Superintendent.*

**HUTCHINSON BROS. & SON.**

Located at Zenarsville. Owned and operated by Hutchinson Bros. & Son. Is a shaft; one hundred and twenty-five feet. Horse power; ventilated by furnace. Coal sold to local trade. Employs about twenty men.

JOHN HUTCHINSON,  
*Superintendent.*

**JOSEPH YORK MINE.**

Owned and operated by Joseph York. Located at Zenarsville. Steam power; ventilated by furnace. Product sold to local trade. Employ twenty-eight miners in winter. Is a shaft eighty-six feet.

HUGH GIVEN,  
*Superintendent.*

**SAMUEL McBRINIE MINE.**

Located near Boonsboro. Owned and operated by Samuel McBrinie, is a shaft one hundred and fifty feet. Coal hauled by wagons and shipped on the C. & N. W. Ry. Employ seventeen men. Steam power, furnace ventilation.

SAMUEL McBRINIE,  
*Superintendent*

**McBRINIE & NELSON MINE.**

Owned and operated by McBrinie & Nelson. Located near Boonsboro. Is a shaft forty feet, ventilated by furnace. Horse power. Product hauled by wagons and shipped on the C. & N. W. Ry. Employ twenty-eight men.

ROBERT NELSON,  
*Superintendent.*

**CLARK & FLOCKARD MINE,**

Located near Boonsboro, owned and operated by Clark & Flockard, is a shaft eighty feet; horse power; ventilated by furnace; coal hauled by wagons and shipped on the C. & N. W. R'y. Employ twenty-seven men in winter.

ROBERT CLARK,  
*Superintendent.*

**RIVERSIDE COAL COMPANY'S MINE**

Is a shaft thirty-five feet; owned and operated by the Riverside Coal Company; located near Boonsboro, ventilated by furnace; product shipped on the C. & N. W. R'y. Employ twelve men.

JAMES WIER,  
*Superintendent.*

**HIGHLAND CHIEF MINE,**

Owned and operated by John Peacock; located at Moingona; horse power; ventilated by furnace; coal sold to local trade; employ ten men.

JOHN PEACOCK,  
*Superintendent.*

**H. E. HALL MINE,**

Owned and operated by H. E. Hall; located two and half miles west of Boonsboro; coal hauled in wagons to the C. & N. W. R'y; employ fifteen men in winter; is a slope, natural ventilation.

**GARDEN HILL MINE**

Owned and operated by the Heaps Bros.; located near Boonsboro; is a shaft two hundred and eight feet; horse power; ventilated by furnace; product shipped on the C. & N. W. R'y; employ fifteen men.

HEAPS BROS.,  
*Superintendent.*

Knox Bros. and Robert Porter operates small mines near Madrid; the coal is sold to local trade; employ about six men.

James Bukley & Son operates a small mine near Centerville; coal sold to local trade; employ about four men.

## DALLAS COUNTY.

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### DAWSON COAL CO.

Located at Dawson, on the C., M. & St. P. R'y. Operated by the Dawson Coal Co. Is a shaft; one hundred and sixty feet. Steam power; ventilated by fan. Employs forty-five men. Product shipped to western markets.

JOSEPH RAMSEY,  
*Superintendent.*

### VAN METER MINE.

Owned and operated by the Van Meter Coal and Mining Co. Steam power; fan ventilation. Is a shaft; two hundred and seventy-five feet; worked long wall. Employ fifty-six men. Coal shipped to western markets on the C., R. I. & P. R'y.

JOHN BUSHNELL,  
*Superintendent.*

### J. R. STRANGE & SON.

Located on the Des Moines river, near Chestnut Ford. Is a shaft; forty-five feet; worked on the long wall plan. Horse power. Coal sold to local trade. Employ about fifteen men in winter.

J. R. STRANGE,  
*Superintendent.*

Joseph Staples, located near Linden, operates a small mine for local trade. Three men employed.

There are several other small mines in the vicinity of Redfield, operated during the winter months. Coal all sold locally.

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## GREENE COUNTY.

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### KEYSTONE COAL CO.

Located at Angus. Operated by the Keystone Coal and Mining Co. Steam power; ventilated by fan. Is a shaft; one hundred feet; worked on the room and pillar system. Employ about sixty men. Product shipped on the C., R. I. & P. R'y to markets north and west.

JOHN MCKAY,  
*Superintendent.*

**\* CRAIG COAL CO**

Owned and operated by the Craig Coal and Mining Co., successors to the Bell Coal and Mining Co. Is a shaft; eighty-five feet; worked on the room and pillar plan. Steam power; ventilated by fan. Employs about sixty men. Product shipped on the C., R. I. & P. R'y to markets north and west.

JEREMIAH DAWSON,  
*Superintendent.*

**DALE & GOODWIN.**

Located at Grand Junction, on the C. & N. W. R'y and C., R. I. & P. R'y. Is a shaft; one hundred and fifty feet. Steam power; ventilated by fan. Worked on the long wall plan. Employ fifteen men. There was 3,285 tons of fire clay mined out of this mine and manufactured into tile and brick.

ROBERT GOODWIN,  
*Superintendent.*

**RIPPEY COAL CO.**

Is a shaft; one hundred and fifty feet. Steam power; ventilated by fan. Worked room and pillar system. Employ about seven men. Located on the C., R. I. & P. R'y.

ISAAC SIMPSON,  
*Superintendent.*

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**GUTHRIE COUNTY.**

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**CLIPPER MINE.**

Located at Fansler; owned and operated by A. Marchant; is a shaft hundred and twenty-six feet; employ about twelve men in winter; coal sold to local trade.

A. MARCHANT,  
*Superintendent.*

**PANORA COAL MINE.**

Located at Panora; owned and operated by D. D. Rees; is a shaft eighty-four feet; horse power; ventilated by furnace; employ nine men in winter; coal sold to local trade.

D. D. REES,  
*Superintendent.*

**GREENBRIER MINE.**

Owned and operated by W. D. Simon; located near Jamaica; is a shaft sixty feet; horse power; ventilated by furnace; worked on room and pillar plan; employ eight men; coal sold to local trade.

W. D. SIMON,  
*Superintendent.*

**MARSHMAN MINE.**

Located near Fansler; operated by John Marshman; coal sold to local trade; employ four men.

S. S. Griggs operates a small mine near Fansler; coal sold to local trade; employs four men in winter.

Isaac Clark owns and operates a mine near Bayard; is a drift; employs about eight men; coal sold to local trade.

**BLACK DIAMOND.**

Owned and operated by James Thomas; located three miles west of Fansler; is a shaft ventilated by furnace; product sold to local trade; employ about ten men in winter.

Huggins, Hoops & Marris operates a mine three miles south of Panora; employ ten mines in winter; coal sold to local trade.

P. Renslow operates a mine near Fansler. Employ five men. Coal sold to the local trade.

G. W. Butler operates a shaft mine near Fansler. Coal sold to the local trade. Employs six men in winter season.

Isaac Clark, W. P. Williams, Chas. Miller and H. Hutchen, operates small mines each, in the vicinity of Bayard, during the winter months for local trade.

There are other small mines in operation in this county. They change hands so often, and only operating a few months during winter, that it is hard to keep a record of them.

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**MARION COUNTY.**

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**WHITEBREAST FUEL COMPANY No. 11**

Is a slope mine located near Flagler. Worked on the room and pillar plan with steam hoisting power; ventilated by fan. Employ about one hundred and thirty men. Product shipped on C., B. & Q. R'y to western markets.

S. A. FLAGLER,

*Manager.*

HARRY BOOTH,

*Superintendent.*

**BLACK DIAMOND MINE,**

Owned and operated by the Black Diamond Coal and Mining Company, located at Dunreath, is a slope mine, worked on the room and pillar system;

fan ventilation; steam power. Employ eighty-four men. Coal shipped on the Wabash railroad to Des Moines and western markets.

WM. ROBINSON,

*Superintendent.*

### MORGAN VALLEY MINE

Owned and operated by the Midland Coal & Mining Company. Located in Morgan valley on Wabash R'y. Room and pillar work; steam power; ventilated by fan. Employ twenty-eight men. Coal shipped to western markets.

WILLIAM D. MORGAN,

*Superintendent.*

### OTLEY MINE

Located near Otley is a shaft eighty-five feet deep, owned and operated by the Marion County Coal & Mining Company. Worked on room and pillar plan, steam power; ventilated by fan. Coal shipped on the C., R. I. & N. R'y to markets west. Employ about thirty-five men.

RICHARD FRASIER,

*Superintendent.*

### LEWIS MINE

Situated at Knoxville on the C. B. & Q. Railroad, is a shaft fifty feet deep. Horse power; ventilated by furnace; mine worked on room and pillar plan. Employ about twenty-five men. Product sold locally and shipped to western markets.

WILLIAM LEWIS,

*Superintendent.*

### BOUDINOT MINE

Located at Hamilton, is a slope worked on room and pillar plan. Employ about eighteen men. Coal sold locally and shipped to western markets on C., B. & Q. R'y.

J. A. BOUDINOT,

*Superintendent.*

### ATLAS COAL MINE,

Owned and operated by the Atlas Coal and Mining Company, near Hamilton, is a shaft thirty feet deep; horse power; room and pillar work; ventilated by furnace. Employ fifteen men. Product sold locally and shipped on C., B. & Q. R'y.

C. E. MALLORY,

*Superintendent.*

### DAVIS MINE,

Located near Hamilton, is a shaft sixty-five feet deep; room and pillar work; horse power; furnace ventilation. Employ about eighteen men. Coal sold locally and shipped on the C., B. & Q. R'y.

GEO. C. DAVIS,

*Superintendent.*

### OAK HILL MINE

Is a drift, located at Flagler; room and pillar work; horse power; ventilated by furnace. Employ twenty-eight men. Coal shipped on C., B. & Q. R'y.

SAMUEL ROLLINS, *Superintendent.*

**BUSSEY MINE,**

Owned and operated by Powers & Marsh, located at Bussey, is a slope worked room and pillar. Horse power; ventilated by furnace. Employ twelve men. Local sales and ship on C., B. & Q. R'y.

J. A. J. POWERS,  
*Superintendent.*

**SWAN MINE,**

Owned and operated by Thomas & Norman, is a shaft eighty feet deep; room and pillar work; horse power; furnace ventilation. Employ twelve men. Coal sold locally and shipped on C., B. & Q. R'y.

JOHN THOMAS,  
*Superintendent.*

At or near Knoxville there are several small mines, operated for local trade, by S. M. Ructman, Wm. Gamble, Jacob Bingham, John Martin, Collins & Co. and W. O. Robinson. They employ about forty men altogether.

John Youser and David Fry are operating small mines at Marysville, for local trade. They employ about ten men.

Geo. Marshall is operating a small local mine at Otley. Employs about twelve men.

There is five small mines being operated near Pella, for local trade, by Patrick Corey, Wm. Franklin, Lewis Woodyard, J. M. Markham and others. Employ about twenty-five men.

Samuel States, Lewis Whitlatch and Samuel Whitlatch operate small mines, for local trade, near Attica. Employ about twelve men.

**LIBERTY CORNER MINE.**

Located near Monroe. Is a drift; room and pillar work. Horse power; ventilated by furnace. Operated for local trade. Employs about six men.

HUGH McNEISH.

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**POLK COUNTY MINES.**

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**BLOOMFIELD MINE.**

Is a shaft; one hundred and ninety-one feet deep. Owned and operated by the Bloomfield Coal & Mining Co. Employ about ninety men. Worked on the room and pillar plan. Steam power, fan ventilation. Located near Des Moines. Coal sold at local sales in the city and shipped on the C. R. I. & P. Ry. to markets north and west.

CHAS. WORTH,  
*Superintendent.*

**COON VALLEY MINE No. 1.**

Located near Des Moines is a shaft, one hundred and eighteen feet deep. Owned and operated by the Coon Valley Coal and Mining Co. Steam power,



fan ventilation. Room and pillar work. Employ forty men. Coal sold the city trade and shipped to the north and western markets on the C. R. I. & P. Ry.

THOS. BECK,  
*Superintendent*

#### COON VALLEY MINE No 2.

Owned and operated by the Coon Valley Coal and Mining Co. Near Manbeck. Worked on the room and pillar plan. Steam power, fan ventilation. Employ twenty-eight men. Shaft forty-five feet deep. Coal shipped on the C. R. I. & P. Ry. to western markets.

THOS. BECK,  
*Superintendent*

#### CHRISTY MINE No. 2.

Is a shaft, one hundred and fifteen feet deep. Located four miles east of Des Moines on the C. R. I. & P. Ry. Owned and operated by the Christy Coal and Mining Co. Room and pillar work. Steam power, fan ventilation. Employ seventy men. Coal shipped to western markets.

JAS. E. STOUT.

#### DALE MINE

Is a shaft, operated by Samuel Dale, near Commerce. Employs six men. Ventilated by furnace. Horse power used for hoisting. Sell all of the coal to local trade.

SAMUEL DALE,  
*Superintendent*

#### DES MOINES MINE.

Owned and operated by the Des Moines Coal and Mining Co., near Des Moines. Is a shaft; one hundred and five feet deep; room and pillar work. Steam power; fan ventilation. Employing fifty-three men. Coal shipped to markets north and west on C., R. I. & P. R'y, and sold locally in the city.

ED. TURBY,  
*Superintendent*

#### EUREKA MINE.

Located in South Des Moines. Is a shaft; one hundred and fifty feet deep. Owned and operated by the Eureka Coal and Mining Co. Worked on the room and pillar plan. Steam power; ventilated by fan. They employ about fifty-seven men. Coal sold in Des Moines and shipped to western markets on C., R. I. & P. R'y.

CHARLES CARLSON,  
*Superintendent*

#### GIBSON MINE.

Is a shaft one hundred and five feet deep near Des Moines, owned and operated by the J. B. Gibson Coal & Mining Company. Room and pillar work. ventilated by fan; steam power. Employ twenty-seven men. Coal shipped on the C., R. I. & P. R'y to the city and western markets.

JOHN B. GIBSON,  
*Superintendent*

**GARVER MINE**

Located in East Des Moines on the N. W. R'y; is a shaft one hundred and twenty feet deep. Room and pillar work; ventilated by fan; steam power. Owned and operated by the Garver Coal & Mining Co. Employ about thirty men. Their coal is sold to the city and northwestern markets.

MICHAEL QUINN,  
*Superintendent.*

**LOGAN MINE.**

Located near Runnells on the Wabash R'y is a small slope mine, worked on the room and pillar plan; ventilated by furnace. Employ seven men.

STAHLGREEN,  
*Superintendent.*

**MAPLE GROVE MINE.**

Owned and operated by the Maple Grove Coal & Mining Co., is a shaft one hundred and five feet deep. Room and pillar work; steam power; fan ventilation. Employ fifty-eight men. Coal shipped on the C., St. P. & K. C. R'y.

ANDREW CARLSON,  
*Superintendent.*

**POLK CITY MINE,**

Located at Polk City, on N. W. R'y, owned and operated by the Polk City Coal and Mining Co., is a shaft 288 feet deep, worked on the long wall system. Ventilated by fan; steam power. They employ from ten to twenty men and sell their coal principally to local trade.

T. P. WIENHART,  
*Superintendent.*

**PROCTOR MINE**

Is a shaft 208 feet deep, located in South Des Moines, owned and operated by the Proctor Coal & Mining Company. Employ forty-eight men. Room and pillar work. Ventilated by fan; steam power. Coal shipped to western markets and local trade in Des Moines.

WM. EDGE,  
*Superintendent.*

**RUNNELLS' SLOPE**

Is a small mine located near Runnells, on the Wabash railway. Room and pillar work. Ventilated by furnace. Employ six men.

JAMES KYLE,  
*Superintendent.*

**RUNNELLS' MINE,**

Owned and operated by the Midland Coal and Mining Company, is a shaft forty-five feet deep, located near Runnells; worked on the room and pillar; steam power; ventilated by fan. Employ about thirty-five men. Coal shipped on Wabash railway to western markets.

J. N. PATTON,  
*Superintendent.*

## UNION MINE,

A shaft one hundred and fifty feet deep, located in South Des Moines, owned and operated by the Union Coal and Mining Company. Employ thirty-four men. Room and pillar work; ventilated by fan; steam power. Product shipped to western markets and sold to city trade.

EVAN DAVIS,  
*Superintendent.*

## ROSE HILL MINE.

Owned and operated by the Rose Hill Coal and Mining Co. Is a shaft ninety feet deep; located near Des Moines; worked on the room and pillar plan. Steam power; ventilated by fan. Employ about sixty-five men. Ship their coal on C., St. P. & K. C. R'y.

## VAN GINKEL MINE.

Located a short distance from Des Moines. Is a shaft; seventy-five feet deep; owned and operated by the Van Ginkel Coal and Mining Co.; room and pillar work. Steam power; fan ventilation. Employ about seventy men. Coal shipped to markets north and west and sold to city trade.

PETER HEENLEY,  
*Superintendent.*

## WEBSTER COUNTY.

## CROOKED CREEK MINE No. 1.

Located at Lehigh. Owned and operated by the Crooked Creek Coal Co. Drift mine; ventilated by furnace. Employ twelve men. Coal shipped on the Crooked Creek & Webster City R'y.

JOHN HAMILTON,  
*Superintendent.*

## CROOKED CREEK MINE No. 2.

Operated by the Crooked Creek Coal and Mining Co. Slope. Steam power; ventilated by furnace; worked on the long wall system. Employ about seventy men.

JOHN HAMILTON,  
*Superintendent.*

## CROOKED CREEK SHAFT.

Steam power; furnace ventilation. Owned and operated by the Crooked Creek Coal and Mining Co. Employ about fourteen men.

JOHN HAMILTON,  
*Superintendent.*

**CRAIG MINE No. 5,**

Located at Kalo, owned and operated by the Craig Coal and Mining Company. Drift, worked on the long-wall system; ventilated by furnace. Employ sixteen men. Product shipped on the Minneapolis & St. Louis railway.

JERRY DAWSON,  
*Superintendent.*

**CRAIG MINE No. 6.**

Drift mine, ventilated by furnace, owned and operated by the Craig Company. Employ forty-five men.

JERRY DAWSON,  
*Superintendent.*

**CRAIG SHAFT.**

Shaft, sixty-five feet deep, located at Kalo; owned and operated by the Craig Coal Company; horse power; ventilated by fan. Employ forty men.

JERRY DAWSON,  
*Superintendent.*

**COREY COAL COMPANY,**

located at Lehigh, operated by the Corey Coal Company. Slope; steam power; ventilated by furnace; worked on the long-wall plan. Employ sixty men. Product shipped on the Mason City & Fort Dodge railway.

REES STEPHENS,  
*Superintendent.*

**BLACK DIAMOND,**

operated and owned by Samuel McClure, located near Lehigh. Horse power; furnace ventilation; worked on the long-wall system. Employ thirty-five men. Coal is shipped on the Crooked Creek & Webster City and the Mason City & Fort Dodge railways.

D. W. TOWMLEY,  
*Superintendent.*

George W. Corey, owns and operates a drift mine near Lehigh, on the long-wall system. Horse power; furnace ventilation. Employs twenty-three men. Coal shipped on the Crooked Creek & Webster City railway.

S. W. Corey is operating a drift mine near Lehigh. Coal shipped on the Mason City & Fort Dodge Ry. Horse power; ventilated by furnace. Employ twenty-four men.

C. S. Corey is operating a small mine near Lehigh. Drift mine. Horse power; furnace ventilation. Sixteen men employed.

A. Smith & Son are operating a drift mine at Lehigh. Coal sold to local trade. Employs five men.

Porter & Howells are operating a small mine at Kalo during the winter months. Coal sold to the local trade.

CARLSON COAL COMPANY.

Operates a drift mine at Kalo. Horse power; furnace ventilation. Worked on longwall. Employ about eighteen men in winter. Product shipped on Minneapolis & St. Louis Ry.

COLLINS BROS. MINE.

Located at Coalville. Owned and operated by the Collins Bros. Steam power; ventilated by furnace. Employ forty men. Slope mine. Product shipped on the Mason City & Fort Dodge Ry.

There are several small mines in the vicinity of Coalville, operated during the winter months by different parties. Coal sold to local trade.

IMPROVEMENTS MADE IN MINES DURING PAST TWO YEARS.

BOONE COUNTY.

GREENE COUNTY.

Keystone Coal and Mining Company.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Craig Coal and Mining Company. ....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total .....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

GUTHRIE COUNTY.

John Thomas Mine.....	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Greenbrier Mine..	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.
Total .	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.



them properly adjusted as soon as it could possibly be done. In some instances removing their old scales and replacing them with new ones, I feel sure that it was no intention of the Operator or Superintendent to have their scales anything but correct.

Prior to the above dates, my predecessor, James E. Stout had occasion to test the scales of the Eureka Coal Co., July 5th, 1889, and found them incorrect. He requested the Superintendent to have them properly adjusted, and on the 15th of the same month he returned and found them all right and approved them.

He was also called July 29th, 1889, to test the scales of the Coon Valley Coal Company, but found them correct and approved them.

I tested the scales at the Des Moines Coal Co.'s mine, December 3d, 1889, and found them incorrect. I ordered them adjusted properly; December 7th I found them correct.

At the Polk County Coal Co.'s mine, June 12th, 1890, I tested three sets of scales; two of them were correct. The other one (the railroad scale) was out of order. I notified the Superintendent when I called to 19th, I approved them as they were correct.

July 21st, 1890, I tested the scales at the Marion County Mine and found them correct.

The scales at the Rose Hill Coal Co. were tested August 4th, 1890, by cleaning up the platform and removing some dirt that had gone down to the scales bed; they were exactly correct, and I approved them.

The scales at the Angus Coal Co. were tested August 28th, 1890, and were in good order.

September 11th, 1890, the scales at the Whitebreast Fuel Co.'s mine were tested, and found to be all right.

At the Rose Hill Coal Co. the miners requested me to come and test their R. R. scales October 11th, 1890. I found them correct and they were approved.

The R. R. scales at the Des Moines Coal Co.'s mine were tested October 13th, 1890, at the request of the miners; they were out of order. I notified the Operator to have them repaired. They purchased a new scale and put them in place of the old ones, which proved to be correct.

The scales at the Maple Grove Mine were tested January 20th, 1891, and found to be in good order.

The scales at the Garner Coal Co.'s mine was tested March 10th, 1891. They were incorrect. The Superintendent was notified of their condition. On the 11th inst. I tested them again, and approved them.

## FATAL ACCIDENTS.

STATE OF IOWA } ss.  
Polk County }

An inquisition holden by me at Shank Bro's. undertaking office situated at Sixth and Mulberry Sts., in the city of Des Moines, Polk county, Iowa, on the 19th and 20th days of December, 1889, before I. W. Griffith, coronor of said county, upon the body of C. V. Lewis, there lying dead, by the jurors upon their oaths do say that the said C. V. Lewis came to his death about the hour of 5 o'clock P. M., on the 19th day of December, 1889, at Cottage Hospital, situated at Des Moines, Polk county, Iowa, by means of injuries received at the Rose Hill coal mine, on the 18th of December, 1889, caused by being too close to a shot which he fired in a room in which he was working in said Rose Hill coal mine, situated in Bloomfield township, Polk county, Iowa, and we further find, from a careful examination of the evidence before us that said injuries were caused by his own negligence and inexperience, and not otherwise, in testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 20th day of December, 1889.

A. L. McCANN,

WM. HALLETT,

W. A. BIRNEY,

*Jurors.*

Attest.

I. W. GRIFFITH, *Coroner of Polk County, Iowa.*

STATE OF IOWA, } ss.  
Polk County. }

An inquisition holden at the residence of John Kirk, situated in Grant township, Polk county, on the 14th day of January 1890, before I. W. Griffith, coroner of said county, upon the body of Walter S. Butler, there lying dead, by the said jurors, upon their oaths do say, that the said Walter S. Butler came to his death about seven thirty o'clock, on January 14, 1890, at the Christy coal mine, situated in Grant township, Polk county, Iowa, by means of being crushed about the head in such a manner as to cause his death, and we find from a careful examination of the evidence and the body, there being no other marks of violence than the wounds in the head that he came to his death by being crushed between the timbers of the main landing and the cage in the coal shaft of the Christy & Co's. coal mine in said county, and the jury further find that there was no negligence upon the part of said company or its employes, and that said casualty and death was purely accidental and not otherwise.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hand the day and year above written.

his

ISAAC X DEFORD,

mark

JOHN KIRK,

W. J. FISHER,

*Jurors.*

Attest:

ISAAC W. GRIFFITH, *Coroner of Polk County.*



STATE OF IOWA, }  
Polk County, } ss.

An inquisition, holden at the residence of Patrick O'Hara, situated on Jefferson street, in South Des Moines, Iowa, the 29th and 30th days of January, 1890, before I. W. Griffith, coroner of said county, on the body of Patrick O'Hara, there lying dead, by the jurors whose names are hereto subscribed, the said jurors upon their oaths do say that the said Patrick O'Hara came to his death about the hour of four o'clock p. m., on the 29th day of January, 1890 by means of being crushed by slate, which fell from the roof of his room in which he was working, in the Des Moines Coal and Mining Company's mine, situated in Bloomfield township, Polk county, Iowa; and we further find from a careful examination of the evidence before us, that the said Patrick O'Hara came to his death by his own negligence, by not using sufficient props in his room in said coal mine.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands this the 30th day of January, 1890.

JOSEPH DIPPERT,  
R. KESSNER,  
F. L. TODD,

*Jurors.*

Attest:

I. W. GRIFFITH,  
*Coroner Polk County.*

STATE OF IOWA, }  
Polk County, } ss.

An inquisition holden at the residence of Mathew Adey, in South Des Moines, being in the Fourth ward of said city, in said county, on the 10th, 12th and 18th days of May, 1890, before I. W. Griffith, coroner of Polk county, upon the body of George Adey, there lying dead, by the jurors whose names are hereunto subscribed. The said jurors upon their oaths do say that the said George Adey came to his death on or about 4 o'clock p. m. on Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1890, from injuries received by means of falling slate in the Rose Hill coal mine, in said city of Des Moines, at about 11:45 o'clock a. m. of said day. And the jurors further find, after thorough and careful investigation of the facts of the case, and by evidence that at the time of the accident which resulted in the death of George Adey he was engaged in the performance of his duty, in sawing timber under the direction of the pit boss or timber man, Lewis Rees. That both the deceased and the pit boss supposed, and so expressed themselves, that there was no danger of the roof falling at that time. In this supposition both erred, and this error of judgment led to the exposure which resulted in the death of the deceased.

In testimony whereof the jurors have hereunto set their hands this 18th day of May, A. D. 1890.

A. J. LOUGHRAN,  
JOHN B. HATCH,  
W. H. CRYDLER,

*Jurors.*

Attest:

I. W. GRIFFITH, *Coroner Polk County.*

STATE OF IOWA, }  
Polk County. } ss.

An inquisition, holden at Shank Bros.' undertaking rooms, Sixth and Mulberry streets, Polk County, Iowa, on the 27th and 28th days of December, 1890, before I. W. Griffith, Coroner of said county, upon the body of Wm. Kohlpoth, there lying dead, by the jurors whose names are hereunto subscribed, the said jurors, upon their oaths, do say that the said Wm. Kohlpoth came to his death about the hour of 12:15 o'clock P. M., December 27th, 1890, in the Rose Hill Coal Mine, situated in Bloomfield township, Polk county, Iowa, at the time and place above written, by means of an accidental shot fired in said Rose Hill Coal Mine, in which deceased was working, and we further find from a careful examination of the evidence before us that said death was caused by lack of precaution of deceased in going to the room too soon after lighting, and the shot failed to go off, and not otherwise.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 28th day of December, 1890.

T. B. ROBINSON,  
J. H. STAFFORD,  
WILLIAM DOUGLASS,  
*Jurors.*

Attest:

I. W. GRIFFITH, *Coroner Polk County, Iowa.*

STATE OF IOWA, }  
Polk County. } ss.

An inquisition holden at 465 East Second street, in Des Moines, Polk county, Iowa, on the 4th and 5th days of February, 1891, before I. W. Griffith, coroner of said county, upon the body of C. W. Anderson, there lying dead, by the jurors whose names are hereunto subscribed. The said jurors upon their oaths do say that the said C. W. Anderson came to his death about the hour of 7:30 o'clock, P. M., February 4th, 1891, at No. 465, East Second street, Des Moines, Iowa, by means of being crushed by a piece of slate which fell on him from the roof of the Eureka Coal Mine on the 2d day of February, 1891, about the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., and we further find from a careful examination of the evidence before us that said accident, casualty and death was purely accidental and not otherwise.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands this the 5th day of February, 1891.

H. B. KETTLEMAN,  
A. F. WHITTHALL,  
JAMES PARKER,  
*Jurors.*

Attest:

I. W. GRIFFITH, *Coroner Polk County, Iowa.*

STATE OF IOWA, }  
Marion County. } ss.

An inquisition holden at Hamilton, in Marion county, on the 12th day of February, 1891, before T. J. Stillwell, a Justice of the Peace, in and for

said county, upon the body of Fredric Butcher there lying dead by the jurors whose names are hereunto subscribed. The said jurors upon their oaths do say that the said Fredric Butcher came to his death between the hours of one and three o'clock P M, February 12, 1891, by a fall of slate while working in the capacity of miner in the mines of one Geo. C. Davis near Hamilton, county and State aforesaid. And we find the same to be purely accidental and unforeseen and happened in the room in which he had been working. Further, that we, the jurors, exonerate Geo. C. Davis from all liability in connection with the accident.

In testimony whereof the said jurors have hereunto set their hands the day and year aforesaid.

A. L. MORRELL,  
I F GREGG,  
O. T. FRANCES,  
*Jurors.*

Attest:

J. G. STILLWELL, *Justice of the Peace.*

STATE OF IOWA }  
Webster County } ss.

An inquisition holden at Lehigh, in Webster county, Iowa, on the 11th day of March, 1891, before C. H. Churchill, Coroner of said county, upon the body of John Peterson, there lying dead by the jurors, whose names are hereunto subscribed. The said jurors upon their oaths do say that the said John Peterson came to his death by a bucket accidentally falling upon his head, through the use of an unsafe hook, while working in shaft No. 2, of the Crooked Creek Coal Co., situated at Lehigh, Webster county, Iowa. In testimony whereof the said jurors have hereunto set their hands the day and year aforesaid.

J. D. ECHELBERGER,  
S. D. COULEE,  
W. A. CARRY,  
*Jurors.*

Attest:

C. H. CHURCHILL, *Coroner.*

J. F. McNalton was killed by a fall of slate in the Black Diamond Coal and Mining Co.'s mine at Dunreath, Marion county, Iowa, June 22d, 1891. There was no Coroner's inquest held on the body, consequently we have no report, except a report from William Robinson, Mine Superintendent, stating that the cause of the accident was in not keeping the roof safely propped. No blame attached to anyone.

WM. ROBINSON,  
*Superintendent.*

STATE OF IOWA, }  
Polk County. } ss.

An inquisition, holden at the residence of Joseph Waskey, situated in Four Mile township, Polk county, Iowa, on the 18th day of June, 1891, before I. W. Griffith, Coroner of said county, upon the bodies of Joseph and William Waskey, there lying dead, by the jurors whose names are hereunto subscribed. The said jurors, upon their oaths, do say that the

said Joseph and William Woskey came to their deaths about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., June 18th, 1891, in a room in which they were working in Christy Coal Mine, situated in Four Mile township, Polk county, Iowa, by means of being crushed by a fall of slate, which fell on them from the roof of the room in which they were working, in the said Christy Coal Mine. And we further say and find from a careful examination of the evidence before us that said accident, casualty and deaths were purely accidental, and not otherwise.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 18th day of June, 1891.

JAMES H. DEAN,  
E. T. FISHER,  
T. H. FINCH,  
*Jurors.*

Attest:

I. W. GRIFFITH, *Coroner.*

## TABLE

*Showing the number and cause of all fatal casualties reported in District No. 3 for the biennial period ending June 30, 1891:*

## NON-FATAL CASUALTIES OF THIRD MINING DISTRICT.

DATE.	NAME.	OCCUPATION.	CHARACTER OF INJURY.	CAUSE OF ACCIDENT.	RESIDENCE.
July 27, 1890.	Peter Nelson.	Miner.	Foot crushed.	Fall of slate.	Des Moines.
July 28, 1890.	L. Erickson.	Miner.	Leg broken.	Falling coal.	Boonesboro.
November 5, 1890.	P. Cushman.	Mule driver.	Slightly injured.	By coal car.	Des Moines.
November 26, 1890.	Charles Swanson.	Miner.	burned.	Fall of slate.	Des Moines.
December 5, 1890.	V. Carleun.	Miner.	burned.	Explosion of keg of powder.	Boonesboro.
December 5, 1890.	A. Anderson.	Miner.	id.	Explosion of keg of powder.	Boonesboro.
December 9, 1890.	D. Filtman.	Miner.	id.	Fall of rock.	Des Moines.
January 2, 1891.	A. Heeristrom.	Miner.	id.	Fall of slate.	Des Moines.
January 7, 1891.	Ed Kirk.	Employee.	bruised.	Falling from elevator door.	Des Moines.
January 17, 1891.	M. Harrison.	Miner.	Foot bruised.	Fall of slate.	Flagler.
January 18, 1891.	A. Hancock.	Miner.	Head and body bruised.	Caught by cage.	Flagler.
January 21, 1891.	E. Sanderson.	Oager.	Slightly hurt.	By car of coal.	Des Moines.
January 23, 1891.	Gust. Brandt.	Mule driver.	Hip bruised.	Falling against pit car.	Flagler.
March 5, 1891.	J. Palmer.	Miner.	Hand crushed.	Fall of slate.	Des Moines.
March 21, 1891.	I. Hall.	Miner.	Knee and ankle hurt.	Falling rock.	Flagler.
March 27, 1891.	W. Kirkham.	Miner.	Foot bruised.	Fall of roof.	Flagler.
April 2, 1891.	T. Shepherd.	Miner.	Leg bruised.	Falling coal.	Flagler.
April 25, 1891.	A. Jones.	Miner.	Two toes broken.	Car jumping the track.	Flagler.
April 25, 1891.	Wm Davis.	Miner.	Fingers mashed.	Falling roof.	Des Moines.
May 9, 1891.	M. Wagoner.	Miner.	Finger mashed off.	Falling coal.	Flagler.
June 9, 1891.	H. Murry.	Miner.	Leg and hand bruised.	Fall of slate.	Des Moines.
September 26, 1890.	John Brown.	Miner.	Badly injured.	Explosion of can of powder.	Dunreath.
September 28, 1890.	P. Anderson.	Miner.	Back injured.	Fall of slate.	Des Moines.
October 2, 1890.	Wm Crook.	Miner.	Leg fractured.	Fall of coal.	Boonesboro.
October 12, 1890.	J. Jeffries.	Miner.	Back broken.	Fall of slate.	Des Moines.
October 13, 1890.	John Pierson.	Miner.	Thumb mashed.	Fall of slate.	Flagler.
October 20, 1890.	Nels Olsen.	Miner.	Arm broken.	Fall of coal.	Polk City.
November 26, 1890.	Thomas Davis.	Miner.	Leg bruised.	Fall of slate.	Polk City.
December 27, 1890.	J. Jeffries.	Miner.	Slightly injured.	Fall of slate.	Des Moines.
December 27, 1890.	J. Olsen.	Miner.	Breast crushed.	Between car and prop.	Flagler.
January 1, 1891.	J. Brumberg.	Mule driver.	Bruised and eye dislocated.	Shot from powder.	Des Moines.
January 29, 1891.	R. Sweeney.	Miner.	Foot crushed.	By coal car.	Des Moines.
February 16, 1891.	R. O'Hughes.	Mule driver.	Out on head.	Fall of slate.	Dunreath.
March 6, 1891.	J. Monahan.	Miner.	Seriously hurt.	Fall of soap-stone roof.	Flagler.
March 11, 1891.	W. S. Miller.	Miner.	Head and back hurt.	Fall of slate.	Dunreath.
March 11, 1891.	C. Horton.	Miner.	Head and back hurt.	Fall of slate.	Dunreath.
April 7, 1891.	F. Furgieon.	Miner.			
June 22, 1891.	A. Leigh.	Miner.			
June 21, 1891.					
	Total.	28			

## RECAPITULATION.

RESIDENCE.	Number.	CASUALTIES.	Number.	PER CENT.
Des Moines .....	16	Falling slate or roof .....	16	47
Flagler .....	12	Falling coal .....	8	21
Boonesboro .....	4	Pit cars .....	3	18
Dunreath .....	4	Powder explosion .....	4	10
Polk City .....	2	Falling from elevator .....	2	2
Totals.....	38	Totals .....	33	100

## STRIKES.

I have the unpleasant duty of reporting to your Excellency a few strikes that took place in this district during the last two years, the most important one occurred May 1, 1891.

This strike was general in Polk and Marion counties, with the exception of a few mines, while Boone, Dallas, Guthrie and Webster counties did not participate in, but worked on the same basis as they did the year before.

The miners of Angus made a demand to the operators by asking that eight hours be constituted a day's labor in the mines. The demand was conceded to by the operators, and they resumed work at once. Also the miners of Dunreath, Marion county, made a similar demand which was granted, and they returned to work without the loss of any time. Had the miners of Polk and Marion counties imitated the miners of Angus and Dunreath by making a demand to the operators before they abandoned their work, I believe the result would have been different to what it was.

There was a misconception among the miners of Polk and Marion counties as to the magnitude of the strike, and the means by which it was to be conducted and upheld: had they known the true condition of affairs, and were the facts presented to them properly as circumstances stood on the first day of May, I am doubtful whether the miners of the above counties would have assumed the attitude they did in regard to it.

I do not wish to make any criticism on the above strike, but state facts as they presented themselves to me, but can assure the miners of Iowa that thrift, integrity, sobriety and self-reliance are the

best friends to rely upon if we intend to make life successful. Develop and improve our mental faculties, as well as our physical strength, and exercise our judgment in matters pertaining to our own welfare and comfort.

Strikes should be the last resort applied to as a remedy toward adjusting grievances; before adopting such a course take council with some of your most conservative men in regard to the matter, rather than be led by the most radical among you, who may have nothing at stake except the advancement of some private hobby of their own, and who care but little of the unpleasant position many a family is placed in by the advice of such unscrupulous leaders.

The worst enemy the laboring class of this country have to contend with, is the great overflow of cheap and unskilled labor that is permitted to come here from foreign countries, and compete with American labor at a very low price, or any price they can get, and care but little about the improvement of labor or good citizenship, this undoubtedly has a very demoralizing effect. It seems to me that it would be more beneficial to the miners and laborers of this country if they would devote their energies and abilities in a proper and reasonable manner towards stopping or at least limiting this class of immigration.

The miners of Polk and Marion counties lost in wages during the above strike about eighty thousand dollars, besides what was lost by those engaged in Polk county hauling coal from the different mines to supply the city trade.

The operators of the above counties lost, owing to the strike, about thirty thousand dollars. Thus the strike was a great detriment to all connected with the coal business, and also many that were not directly connected with the business lost money owing to the unfortunate affair.

April 1st, 1891, a local strike took place at Corey Coal Co.'s mine at Lehigh, Webster county. The cause being a disagreement between the miners and the company in adjusting the summer price for mining. There has been no settlement made at this writing, August 14th, therefore the result of the strike is not known.



## SUGGESTIONS TO MINERS.

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The coal in this State is mined either by room and pillar, or long wall system of mining; and by looking over the list of accidents that happened in this District within the two last years it is observed at once that all the fatal accidents take place in the mines that are worked by the room and pillar system of mining coal.

Therefore it is evident that the room and pillar system of mining is more dangerous than the long wall mode of mining coal.

When we investigate the cause of the accidents we find that nearly all of them can be traced to some neglect or carelessness on the part of the miner himself.

Because, once the miner opens his room off the entry he is responsible for his own safety; provided, the Operator furnish him with sufficient timber to secure his place of working.

A number of accidents are caused by the neglect of the miner in not putting up sufficient props to secure the roof of his room after the coal is extracted by powder, and in not putting them up at the proper time, while oftentimes knowing the unsafe condition of the roof under which he works; but being too anxious to look out the coal, and accomplish a good day, he works at the risk of receiving a serious accident or, indeed, losing his life.

The roof should be examined carefully after the blasting is done and before work is resumed. The first thing done in entering the room in the morning should be a thorough examination of the roof and if timber is needed to secure the roof, put them in at once. More especially so on Monday mornings, because you have been absent from your work from Saturday evening until Monday morning, during which time the air has had more time to penetrate the roof and loosen it at the face of your working place.

But how often do miners in the morning hurry into their place of working and fill a car of coal before giving any attention to the safety of the roof under which they work.

We believe many accidents would be avoided if, in addition to the tapping test of the roof, were the roof carefully inspected by the mine foreman each day for the purpose of detecting natu-

dislocations, such as faults, slips, or other defects that may be developed in working out the coal. And if the bearing, the inclination and the frequency of occurrence of the slips were studied by such official and the timbering ordered to be regulated accordingly.

Again, many of the accidents happen because of the carelessness by which powder is handled. Miners do their work in too much of a hurry, without considering the danger to which they expose themselves by performing certain work.

For instance, some miners will take a pick to make a hole in a keg of powder rather than take time to unloosen the stopper. Such act is very dangerous, because the least friction of iron with powder will explode it, and the explosion would cause serious results.

Another habit that is very dangerous, and should be prohibited, is the packing of powder down stairs on ladders into the mines, because the keg of powder is liable to slip out of a person's grasp, and by the concussion of the fall, explode and be the cause of numerous accidents, and also of setting the shaft and mine on fire.

Powder should be sent down to the mine on the cage at a certain hour each day and the utmost care should be taken in handling it.

In the most of mines there is no system adopted for the firing of blasts; whoever gets ready first, when the time comes put off his blast, no matter whether he is on the first, or last on the return air; for the lack of some rule for the firing of blasts many an accident happens that otherwise could be avoided.

In each entry the first blast should be fired by the last man on the return air, then fire in rotation so that the last man to fire would be the first on the intake air. By adopting such a rule a miner would only have to contend with the powder-smoke that his own blast would make and would not be as liable to accidents by blasting.

In each mine where powder is used, certain rules should be adopted for firing of blasts, and the Superintendent should assist in having them strictly enforced.

While improvements in the nature of material and appliances for the support of the roof and sides in road-ways, and the method of using them must tend to the diminution of accidents from falls of coal and roof. There is no question that unremitting, careful and intelligent inspection by mine foremen, and the continual devotion of skilled labor in placing and securing reliable supports, even

when their necessity may seem open to question, constitute the best safeguard against accidents.

We may pass insurmountable acts for the protection of miners but we shall have to teach him how to take care of himself before accidents in mines will materially decrease, especially those arising from falls of coal and roof at the face of the workings.

We enumerate the above to call the attention of miners to what accidents do happen and the cause of the majority of them; should a little more discretion, thought and care, be exercised on the part of the miner, we are confident that the accidents would not be so numerous as they are.

Another custom that should be abandoned is the habit of tamping blasts with fine coal; because the fine coal is so much more liable to take fire when the blast is fired than if the tamping was clay, or some other material; especially so if the mine is dry and dusty, and the blast should blow out the powder without extracting the coal.

How often have we noticed when the powder is blown out without extracting the coal, the room or entry where the explosion takes place is filled with small sparks of fire which is caused by the fine coal that was used in tamping the hole, and those sparks of fire are liable of causing an explosion by setting the dust, without the aid of fire damp or fire.

I insert below the opinion and experience of some of our best authorities on the subject for such as may not have the opportunity to consult them.

The Prussian Fire Damp Commission after a series of experiments gives the following as their conclusion on the subject.

1. The sensitiveness of dusts to explosions depend not only upon their inflammability or the proportion of combustible matter they contain, but also upon their fineness and certain other mechanical and physical peculiarities.

2. The presence of fine coal dust in the immediate vicinity of the working places gives rise to more or less considerable elongation of the flame from the blown out shot, whether small quantities of fire-damp be present in the air or not. Thus, elongation of proportion of flame by dust is generally or to a limited extent, the complete absence of fire-damp even if deposits of dust extend to considerable distance beyond the seat of the shot. The use of coal dust tamping has the effect of decidedly, though not very greatly favoring the limited propagation of flame by dust.

3. There are, however, some descriptions of very inflammable dust, which when raised in dense clouds by the action of a blown out shot and fire by it, will not only continue to carry the flame on even to distances beyond the confines of the dust deposits, but will also produce explosive effects in the complete absence of fire-damp which resembles those furnished by some other dust, only when there is a large admixture of fire-damp in the air.

4. All the phenomena produced by the burning and propagation of flame by coal dust are intensified by the pressure in the air of only small proportions of fire-damp. the required quantity varying with the sensitiveness or ready inflammability of the dust.

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### GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

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I would recommend to your excellency that an economic geological survey of the State be made. The geological survey that has been made is incomplete, and without a further survey the money expended and work done by Prof. White are useless, as no important results were achieved. The people are entitled to know what nature has laid down here for them.

Prof. Charles A. White, who made a geographical survey of the State in 1868 and 1869 acknowledges in his report thus:

The survey and its different members are in possession of much other valuable matter, the results of incomplete observations that is yet too imperfect for publication. This will necessarily be entirely lost unless the observations are completed; again, a heavy important work is now arrested in the very midst of its usefulness. This is the detailed examination of the Lower Coal Measures formation, which is known to contain far the most important part of the coal of the State. \* \* \* There is probably nothing an author regrets more than to be obliged to publish the result of his labors in an incomplete form.

While Prof. White's survey has been of great benefit towards developing the mineral resources of the State, a more definite economic geological survey would be of untold benefit to the people of the State, especially the farmers, as their land may contain minerals, such as *coal, iron ore, lead, building stone, fire clays, glass sands, kolin gas*. Such resources should be known to our people, thus adding to their wealth, and also contributing largely towards the wealth of the State.

Also a thorough economic geological survey would be of great aid to the prospector and miner in locating localities where coal and other minerals may be found, since beds of shale or other minerals of known distance from a coal seam are often exposed, when the coal itself is not and so indicate where it may be found.

The great progress made of late years in the science of geology has made geologists so minutely acquainted with all the rock formations above and below the coal measures that it is now a comparatively easy matter to determine whether in any given spot coal may or may not be found.

Some reasons why we urge an economic geological survey to be made of the State:

1. Moneyed wealth which lies in mineral resources, such as coal, iron, etc., should be known to our people.

2. The great financial gain from a few discoveries, as compared with cost of making them. The great gain to Pennsylvania and Ohio in their oil and gas fields, from geological survey. The great discoveries made in Michigan of copper and iron ore deposits by geological surveys, etc.

3. The advantage the miner and prospector of the State would gain from such a survey. It is proven by previous surveys that the St. Louis limestone, which is the base of the lower coal measures, dips towards the southwestern part of the State. The same limestone Strata appears on the surface in Keokuk, Marshall, Hamilton and Webster counties and dips gradually towards the southwest, and is found again on the surface down in the State of Missouri. Therefore, the probability is that the southwestern part of the State is all underlaid with a large basin of coal.

4. The advantage of such a survey to the farmers of the State would be, where some of the above mineral would be found, an advance in the price of their land, new industries would open out, increase in population and a ready market at home for all their produce, etc.

5. The advantages that science would gain from such a survey.

6. The backwardness of Iowa, in her geological work, as compared with her sister States. The State of Missouri has a geological survey in progress at present and the result is very flattering for the future prosperity of the State. The mineral resources of Iowa are unquestionably great. The expense to accomplish such a survey would be small; the State is out of debt.

There are very frequently inquiries coming to this office from parties outside the State for lands containing some of the above

sources, yet our means of giving any definite information, as to the mineral resources of the State are limited. We believe if a thorough economic geological survey of the State would be made, that it would be a benefit to all the people that live within her boundaries.

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### SCHOOL OF MINES.

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I would also respectfully recommend to your Excellency that steps be taken for the establishment of a School of Mines in the State of Iowa; where the children of our miners and mechanics could be taught in the theories of those branches of industries that they follow.

The importance of this step is being impressed upon us more fully each day as we come in contact with examples of ignorance and incompetency on the part of mine superintending, and bossing, and otherwise in control of our mines, factories and shops.

Not only is this fact observant in the mining industries of Iowa, but as well, and to the same extent in the manufacturing industries, and in construction, and building, as pertaining to highway bridges, and in all work where engineering knowledge and skill is required.

We would respectfully draw attention to the growing need of this knowledge by mechanics and economics, with the rapid growth of our State.

Every year calls for more definite knowledge; more scientific and accurate methods; more complicated machinery, and greater intelligence on the part of the men. If this intelligence is not possessed by the miners, mechanics and artisans of our own State, they must give place to men from other parts, and men of our own soil must earn their living by doing work of lower grade, while their places in the mines, and in the shops are filled with men from other states; as, for example, the introduction of the "Stanley Header," for entry driving in the mines near Centerville; the introduction of electric plants for lighting, and for motive purposes at many of our mines; the introduction of electric street cars, in many of our cities; these and numerous other improved appliances introduced are calling for men of technical knowledge and skill.

Other States furnish within their own borders the means and opportunities for the acquirement of such knowledge; why not the State of Iowa?

It is the privilege and duty of the State to place within the reach of its citizens the means of acquiring knowledge in all branches that will fit them for usefulness, and more especially does this affect the material interests of the State, where such knowledge pertains to the development of her material resources and wealth.

Can the State of Iowa afford, standing as she does in the foremost ranks of the agricultural world, and having unknown and undeveloped mineral wealth in and beneath her soil; can Iowa afford to extend anything else than a liberal hand to assist her sons who toil longing for a higher knowledge than obtainable in the high schools as pertaining to mines, mechanics and economies. Let Iowa give them every encouragement and they will stand as equals with their brothers in other states:

There are many among the foremen and working men in our mines and in our shops to-day, who feel with regret their incapacity to properly do work that presents itself, and who have a laudable ambition to see their sons better educated. It is common to see these men in possession of instruments they do not comprehend, and it is painful to see bungling and failure where accuracy and success should be.

It is a fact these men know where they fail, but are helpless to do better from the limit of their knowledge.

Many of these miners, mechanics and artisans are studying after hours from their own collected libraries of text-books, unguided and unaided. Often the books used are poor authority.

We have endeavored thus far to show

*First*—The importance of the establishment of a state school for miners.

*Second*—The need of such an institution of knowledge.

*Third*—The duty of the State to provide the means.

*Fourth*—The appreciation of such privilege by those to be benefited.

And now what would be the legitimate result or outgrowth of such as affecting the citizens.

It is not claimed in this recommendation that all of those most in need and appreciating the value of such knowledge, would avail themselves of the privilege extended them, or that any proportion of our miners, mechanics and artisans would leave their mine

shops and benches to attend a school however beneficial. Too many of them have families to support and could not give their time to a systematic course of study.

But while the main support of the school would be derived from young men who have finished their course in the high school and from others who come from the mines and shops and by passing an entrance examination show themselves fitted to take up the prospected course; yet, beyond this, it is claimed the school would in a most direct way influence those unable to attend through their association and contact with men coming therefrom.

Such men would have and carry with them ideas endorsed by the school. They would recommend text-books and lines of study endorsed by the school and in an untold number of ways educate and uplift their fellows in work.

*Second*—As affecting the State, a more successful location and extraction of the mineral wealth be assured, by the diffusion of such knowledge; also the more general adoption, and application of principles and methods to which many of our shops are strangers to-day; and by such means manufactories within our own State would be carried on at a saving of expense and rendered thereby more valuable.

In short, the whole industrial interest of the State would be benefited, and we ourselves be made richer and happier in the possession of more accurate knowledge by our practical, hard working men.

Let the methods of the school be practical, as they are scientific. Let the students be taken into our mines, and into our shops for the practical illustration of theory and formula.

In closing, we would say there is, in our judgment, more of a hopeful prospect of substantial benefit accruing to the State from the industrial education of her own citizens than from any other source.

We have more faith in the training of our practical western men, educated to their needs, than in the employment of men from eastern schools.

They are, no doubt, educated to a higher standard, but fail, not infrequently, from their want of familiarity with western ways and means.



## RECOMMENDATION.

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I further recommend to your Excellency the repeal of a part of the Mining Laws. Namely: Chapter 46, Laws of 1890.

The above chapter conflicts with Chapter 21, Laws of 1884, Sections 8 and 9. The laws of 1890 allow Operators three years time to make a second opening to all mines that are over two hundred feet deep, while the laws of 1884 allow only two years time, which is ample time to make all necessary improvements in connection with a mine.

Three years is too long a time for miners to work at a depth of over two hundred feet without a second opening. The shaft is liable to take fire and burn down, or it may cave in; should either happen the men that would be in the mine at the time could not possibly escape. Therefore we urge the entire repeal of Chapter 46, Law of 1890.

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## CONCLUSIONS.

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I have endeavored to incorporate in this report all statistics, recommendations, suggestions and matter relative to the mines and mining interest of the Third district, as I believe would be of interest not only to the miner and operator, but to the public in general.

There is a large amount of work done by the Inspector, that is not included in this report, as I did not deem it advisable as it would make the report too voluminous, and we think it unnecessary to make a detailed report of each visit or inspection made to the different mines, as we keep a record in the office of every mine inspected, also send copy of the record of inspection at the end of each month to the Governor to be filed in that office, consequently we do not give that part of the work only as a whole.

Since my term of office commencing December 1st, 1889, I have made 230 inspections, and visits of the different mines in this district.

It has been necessary to visit some of the mines oftener than others. This was owing to the condition of the mine at my first visit. If found lacking in any of the requirements of the mining law, I invariably notified the Operator or Superintendent of the deficiency with orders to make the necessary repairs as soon as possible; I would then revisit the mine in a short time to see that my orders were carried out in compliance with the law.

I have been lenient in these matters as it was possible to be, aiming to do justice by all without injuring any one, or neglecting my duty as an official.

I have had but very little trouble or opposition in my duties as Inspector, but on the contrary have generally found all concerned ready and willing to co-operate with, and assist me in having the laws complied with.

There has been eleven fatal and thirty-eight non-fatal accidents reported to this office in this district for the two years ending June 30th, 1891, all of which has been properly recorded and reports filed.

I have given a detailed account of the accidents in tables tabulated so as to show the time of accident, the name of the person killed or injured, the cause, etc., also the verdict of the coroner's jury is given in full in each fatal accident.

I have had frequent calls to test and adjust the scales at different mines in the district. I have responded as promptly as possible in all cases and have found but few scales out of order, those I adjusted properly to the satisfaction of all concerned.

We have endeavored to give as near a correct statement as possible of the number of mines, the total out-put of coal, the number of miners and all other employes, the amount of money paid them for their labor, the average price per ton paid for mining, also the total amount of money received for the product, the average selling price at the mine, etc.

This shows one hundred and seven (107) mines in the Third District in good working order, producing annually one million, fifty-nine thousand, five hundred and forty-one (1,059,541) tons, or two million, one hundred and nineteen thousand, and eighty-two (2,119,082) tons for the biennial period ending June 30th, 1891. The average selling price of coal at the mines is one dollar and fifty-five cents (\$1.55) per ton; making the total receipts for the product for the two years three millions, two hundred and ninety-eight thousand, one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and fifty-five cents (3,298,128.55).

The producing of this coal gives employment to two thousand one hundred and fifteen (2,115) miners, and five hundred and seventy-six (576) other employes in and around the mines. The miner receives an average of eighty-eight (88) cents per ton for mining, or a total of one million, eight hundred and fifty-nine thousand, three hundred and one dollars and seventy-six cents (\$1,859,301.76) for the two years. Add to this six hundred and seventy-four thousand, nine hundred and forty-six dollars and six cents (\$674,946.06) the amount paid other employes, and it gives a grand total of two millions, five hundred and thirty-four thousand two hundred and forty-seven dollars and eighty-two cents (\$2,534,247.82) paid out to the miners and employes in and around the mines of the Third Mining District.

The above does not include the incidental expense of working the mines, such as timber, machinery, entry work, turning of rooms, sinking of shafts, tracking, mine cars, mules, royalty on coal, interest on money invested and hauling of coal to railroad track, as many of our mines are some distance away from railroads.

I am glad to note the interest manifested throughout the mining district by the miners in school matters. Years ago the majority of them imagined that schools were something they had no jurisdiction over, consequently they were disinterested. Now we find in nearly every mining locality miners as school directors and taking as much interest in the education of their children, and other things pertaining to school matters, as anyone in the vicinity.

This is commendable on the part of the miner and means that the future miner, whether he be an operator or laborer, will be educated, intelligent and industrious, and I believe that this will have a great tendency toward harmonizing the two factions (the miner and operator), relative to strikes and other disagreements than any one thing.

It would be a good move and in the right direction if the miner in the different localities would establish a reading room, or a place that would entertain the minds of those that could spare a few hours each week in reading. Such a place, especially in the large camps, could be kept to a high standard, and there would be no question as to the good results it would have both present and future.

It would require no great effort on the part of the miner, or any one interested, to start an institution of that kind. The cost would be nominal. We believe that many of our newspaper me

would kindly send copies of their papers free to such an institution. Add to this a few of our monthly periodicals with a very light donation from each one interested, and you will have established an institution that would be a monument of honor to any society.

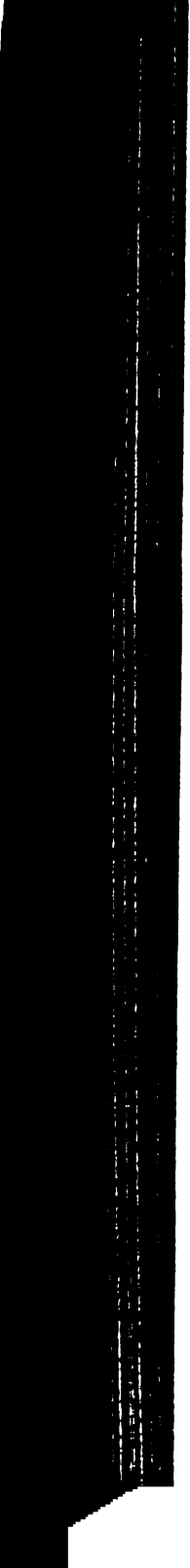


TABLE No. 3.

*Showing the grand total for the State for the biennial period ending June 30, 1891.*

DISTRICTS.	Average number of mines in operation.	Number of tons of coal produced.	Average number of miners employed.	Average number of all other employees.	Average price per ton paid for mining.	Total amount paid miners.	Total amount paid all other employees.	Average selling price per ton at mine.	Total value of product at mine.
District No. 1.....	162	2,450,955	3,017	618	82	\$1,006,933.75	\$ 524,327.37	\$1.33	3,247,680.17
District No. 2.....	93	3,132,446	2,515	684	73	2,416,154.34	720,571.04	1.36	4,263,198.04
District No. 3.....	107	2,119,082	2,113	575	76	1,550,301.76	674,946.06	1.55	3,298,128.55
Grand total.....	362	7,702,483	7,645	1,877	82	\$6,272,389.75	\$1,919,844.47	\$1.40	\$ 10,809,006.76

J. H. Cox, *Secretary.*



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IOWA

MINING LAWS,

PASSED BY THE

TWENTIETH, TWENTY-FIRST, TWENTY-SECOND AND  
TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.

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# IOWA MINING LAWS.

## CHAPTER 140, LAWS 1886.

### PROVIDING FOR MINE INSPECTORS, THEIR APPOINTMENT, DUTIES AND COMPENSATION.

AN ACT to Repeal Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, of Chapter 21, Acts of the Twentieth General Assembly, and enact substitutes therefor providing for Mine Inspectors, their manner of appointment, compensation and defining their duties and terms of office.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa.*

SECTION 1. That there shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate three Inspectors of Mines, who shall hold their offices for two years, the said Inspectors subject however to be removed by the Governor for neglect of duty or malfeasance in office. Said term of office shall commence on the first day of April of each even numbered year. Said Inspectors shall have a theoretical and practical knowledge of the different systems of working and ventilating coal mines and of the nature and properties of the noxious and poisonous gases of mines and of mining engineering, and said Inspectors before entering upon the discharge of their duties shall take an oath or affirmation to discharge the same faithfully and impartially, which oaths or affirmations shall be endorsed upon their commissions, and their commissions so endorsed shall be forthwith recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, and such Inspectors shall each give bonds in the sum of two thousand (2,000) dollars, with sureties, to the approval of the Governor, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties.

*The State shall be divided into districts.*

The Governor shall divide the State into inspection districts and shall assign the Inspectors to duty in such place or district as he shall deem proper.

SEC. 2. Said Inspectors shall give their whole time and attention to the duties of their offices respectively, and shall examine all the mines in this State as often as their duties will permit, to see that the provisions of this act are obeyed, and it shall be lawful for such Inspectors to enter, inspect and examine any mine in this State and the works and machinery belonging thereto, at all reasonable times by night or day, but so as not to unnecessarily obstruct or impede the working of the mines, and to make inquiry and examination into the state and condition of the mine as to ventilation and general security as required by the provisions of this act. The Inspectors shall make a record of all examinations of mines inspected by them showing the date when made, the condition in which the mines are found, the extent to which the laws relating to

*Inspectors shall make a record of all examinations.*

mines and mining are observed or violated, the progress made in improvement secured by the provisions of this chapter, number of accidents, injuries or deaths in or about the mines, the number of mines visited, the number of persons employed in or about the mines, together with all such facts and information of public interest concerning the condition of mines as they may think useful and proper, or so much thereof as may be of public interest to be included in the biennial report. The owner and agents of all coal mines are hereby required to furnish the means necessary for such inspection, and it shall be the duty of

In case of accident to give notice to inspector and to coroner of county.

persons having charge of mines whenever any loss of life shall occur by accident connected with the workings of such mine to give notice forthwith by mail or otherwise to the Inspector of mines of his district and to coroner of the county in which such mine is situated, and the coroner shall hold an inquest on the body of the person or persons whose death has been caused, and inquire carefully into the cause thereof, and shall return a copy of the verdict and all testimony to the said Inspector. No person having a personal interest in or employed in the mine where a fatal accident occurs shall be qualified to serve on the jury empaneled on the inquest, and the owner or agent of all coal mines shall report to the Inspector all accidents to mines in and around the mines, giving cause of same, such report to be made in writing and within ten days from the time any accident occurs.

SEC. 3. Said Inspectors while in office shall not act as agents or managers of mining engineers or be interested in operating any mine, and the Inspector shall biennially on or before the 15th day of August preceding the regular session of the General Assembly make a report to the Governor of their proceedings and the condition and operation of the mines in this State, enumerating all accidents in or about the same, and giving all such information as they may think useful and proper, and making such suggestions as they may deem important as to future legislation on the subject of mining.

SEC. 4. The inspectors provided for in this act shall each receive a salary of twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum, payable monthly, and shall be furnished with necessary stationery and actual traveling expenses, not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500) per annum, provided that each Inspector shall file at the end of each quarter of his official year with the Auditor of State a sworn statement of his actual traveling expenses incurred in the performance of his official duty in such quarter, the said salary and expenses to be paid by the State as the salary and expenses of other State officers are provided for. They shall have and keep an office in the Capitol at Des Moines, in which shall be kept all records, correspondence, papers, apparatus and property pertaining to their duties belonging to the State, and which shall be handed over to their successors in office. And each Inspector shall, during his term of office have and keep a residence in the district to which he is assigned without expense to the State, also he shall and keep an office at a place designated by the Governor, accessible to railroad and telegraph in their respective districts where at reasonable times and when not actually engaged elsewhere such Inspectors shall be found.

Each Inspector to have a residence and office in his district.

SEC. 5. Any vacancy occurring in the office of Inspector when the Senate is not in session, either by death or resignation, removal by the Governor or otherwise, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, which appointment shall hold good until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Sec. 6. There shall be provided for such Inspectors all instruments necessary for the discharge of their duties under this act, which shall be paid for by the State on the certificate of the Inspectors and shall be the property of the State.

## CHAPTER 21, LAWS 1884.

### MINES AND MINING.

AN ACT to regulate mines and mining, and to repeal Chapter 202 of the Acts of the Eighteenth General Assembly.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:*

SECTION 7. The agent or owner of every coal mine shall make or cause to be made an accurate map or plan of the working of such mine on a scale of not less than one hundred feet to the inch, showing the area mined or excavated. Said map or plan shall be kept at the office of such mine. Owner or agent of mines shall make a map or plan of same. The agent or owner shall, on or before the first day of September of each year, cause to be made a statement and plan of the progress of the workings of such mine up to said date, which statement and plan shall be marked on the map or plan herein required to be made, in case of refusal on the part of said owner or agent for two months after the time designated to make the map or plan, or addition thereto, the Inspector is authorized to cause an accurate map or plan of the whole said mine to be made at the expense of the owner thereof, the cost of which shall be recoverable against the owner in the name of the person or persons making said map or plan, and the owner or agent of all coal mines hereafter wrought out and abandoned, shall deliver a correct map of said mine to the Inspector to be filed in his office.

Sec. 8. It shall be unlawful for the owner or agent of any coal mine worked by a shaft to employ or permit any person to work therein unless there are to every seam of coal worked in such mine, at least two separate outlets; There shall be two separate outlets to every seam of coal worked. separated by natural strata of not less than one hundred feet in breadth, by which shafts or outlets distinct means of ingress and egress are always available to the persons employed in the mine, but in no case shall a furnace shaft be used as an escape shaft; and if the mine is a slope or drift opening, the escape shall be separated from the other openings by not less than fifty feet of natural strata, and shall be provided with safe and available traveling ways, and the traveling ways to the escapes in all coal mines shall be kept free from water, and falls of roof, and all escape shafts shall be fitted with safe and convenient stairs at an angle of not more than sixty degrees descent, and with landings at easy and convenient distances, so as to furnish easy escape from such mine; and all air shafts used as escapes where fans are employed for ventilation shall be provided with suitable appliances for hoisting the underground workmen, said appliances to be always kept at the mine ready for immediate use, and in no case shall any combustible material be allowed between any escape shaft and hoisting shaft, except such as is absolutely necessary for the operation of the mine, provided that where a furnace shaft is large enough to admit of being divided into an escape shaft and a furnace shaft. There may be a partition placed in said shaft properly constructed so as to exclude the heated air and smoke from

the side of the shaft used as an escape shaft, such partition to be built of incombustible material for a distance of not less than fifteen feet up from the bottom thereof, and provided that where two or more mines are connected underground. Each owner may make joint provisions with the other for the use of the other hoisting shaft or slope as an escape, and in that event the owners thereof shall be deemed to have complied with the requirements of this section, and, provided further, that in any case where the escape shaft is now situated less than one hundred feet from the hoisting shaft there may be provided a properly constructed underground traveling way from the top of the escape shaft, so as to furnish the proper protection from fire for a distance of one hundred feet from the hoisting shaft, and in that event the owner or agent of any such mine shall be deemed to have complied with the requirements of this section; and, provided further, that this section shall not apply to mines operated by slopes or drifts, openings where not more than five persons are employed therein [and provided further, that any escapement shaft that is hereafter sunk and equipped before said escapement shaft shall be located or the excavation of for it begun, the District Inspector of mines shall be duly notified to appear and determine what shall be a suitable distance for the same. The distance from main shaft shall not be less than three hundred feet without the consent of the Inspector, and no building shall be put nearer the escape shaft than one hundred feet, except the house necessary to cover the fan.]—*Chapter 56. Laws of 1888, Section 1.*

SEC. 9. In all mines there shall be allowed one year to make outlets as provided in section eight, when such mine is under two hundred feet in depth, and two years when such mine is over two hundred feet in depth, but not more than twenty men shall be employed in such mine at any one time, until the provisions of section eight are complied with, and after the expiration of the period above mentioned. Should said mines not have outlets aforesaid, they shall not be operated until made to conform to the provisions of section eight [and, provided further, that this section shall not apply to mines where the escape way is lost or destroyed by reason of the drawing of pillars preparatory to the abandonment of the mine, provided that more than twenty persons shall be employed in said mine at any one time.]

SEC. 10. The owner or agent of any coal mine, whether it be operated by shaft, slope or drift, shall provide and maintain for every such mine an amount of ventilation of not less than one hundred cubic feet of air per minute for each person employed in such mine, and not less than five hundred cubic feet of air per minute for each mule or horse employed in the same, which shall be distributed and circulated throughout the mine in such manner as to dilute, render harmless and expel the poisonous and noxious gases from each and every working place in the mine, and whenever the Inspector shall find men working without sufficient air or under any unsafe conditions he shall first give the operator or his agent a reasonable notice to rectify the same and upon a refusal or neglect so to do the Inspector may himself order them out until said portion of said mine shall be put in proper condition, and all mines governed by the provisions of this act shall be provided with artificial means for producing ventilation such as exhaust or forcing fans, furnaces or exhaust steam or other contrivances of such capacity and power as to produce and maintain an abundant supply of air for all the requirements of the persons employed in the mine; but in case a furnace is used for ventilating purposes it shall be built in such manner as to prevent the communication of fire to any part of the works by lining the upcast with incombustible material for a sufficient distance up from said furnace to insure safety.

SEC. 11 The owner or agent of every coal mine operated by a shaft or slope in all cases where the human voice cannot be distinctly heard shall forthwith provide and maintain a metal tube or other suitable means for communication from the top to the bottom of said shaft or slope, suitably calculated for the free passage of sound therein, so that communication can be held between persons at the bottom and top of the shaft or slope, and there shall be provided a safety catch of approved pattern and a sufficient cover overhead on all carriages used for lowering and hoisting persons, and on top of every shaft an approved safety gate and also an approved safety spring on top of every slope, and an adequate brake shall be attached to every drum or machine used for raising or lowering persons in all shafts or slopes, and a trial shall be attached to every train used on a slope, all of said appliances to be subject to the approval of the inspector.

SEC. 12. No owner or agent of any coal mine operated by shaft or slope shall knowingly place in charge of any engine used for lowering into or hoisting out of such mine persons employed therein, any but experienced, competent and sober engineers, and no engineer in charge of such engine shall allow any person except such as may be deputed for that purpose by the owner or agent, to interfere with it or any part of the machinery, and no person shall interfere or in any way intimidate the engineer in the discharge of his duties, and the maximum number of persons to ascend out of or descend into any coal mine on one cage, shall be determined by the Inspector, but in no case shall such number exceed ten, and no person shall ride upon or against any loaded cage or car in any shaft or slope except the conductor in charge of the train.

SEC. 13. No boy under twelve years of age shall be permitted to work in any mine, and parents or guardians of boys shall be required to furnish an affidavit as to the ages of their boys when there is any doubt in regard to their age, and in all cases of miners applying for work the agent or owner of the mines shall see that the provisions of this section are not violated.

SEC. 14. In case any coal mine does not in its appliances for the safety of the persons working therein conform to the provisions of this act, or the owner or agent disregards the requirements of this act for twenty days after being notified by the Inspector, any court of competent jurisdiction, while in session, or the judges in vacation, may, on application of the Inspector, by civil action in the name of the State, enjoin or restrain by writ of injunction the said agent or owner from working or operating such mines with more persons at once than are necessary to make the improvements needed, except as provided in section eight and nine, until it is made to conform with the provisions of this act, and such remedies shall be cumulative, and shall not take the place of or effect any other proceedings against such owner or agent authorized by law, for the matter complained of in such action, and for any willful failure or neglect to comply with the provisions of this law by any owner, lessee or operator of any coal mine or opening whereby any one is injured, a right of action shall accrue to the party so injured for any damage he may have sustained thereby, and in case of loss of life by reason of such willful neglect or failure aforesaid, a right of action shall accrue to the widow, if living, and if not living, to the children of the person whose life shall be lost, for like recovery of damages for the injury they shall have sustained.

**SEC. 15.** Any miner workman or other person who shall knowingly injure or interfere with any air-course or brattice, or obstruct or throw open doors or disturb any part of the machinery, or disobey any order given in carrying out the provisions of this act, or ride upon a loaded car or wagon in a shaft or slope, except as provided in section twelve, or do any act whereby the lives and health of the persons or the security of the mines and machinery is endangered, or if any miner or person employed in any mine governed by the provisions of this act shall neglect or refuse to securely prop or support the roof and entries under his control, or neglect or refuse to obey any order given by the superintendent in relation to the security of the mine, in the part of the mine under his charge or control, every such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days.

**SEC. 16.** Whenever written charges of gross neglect of duty or malfeasance in office against any Inspector shall be made and filed with the Governor, signed by not less than fifteen miners or one or more operators of mines, together with a bond in the sum of five hundred dollars payable to the State and signed by two or more responsible freeholders and conditioned for the payment of all cost and expenses arising from the investigation of such charges, it shall be the duty of the Governor to convene a board of examiners to consist of two practical miners, one mining engineer and two operators, at such time and place as he may deem best, giving ten days' notice to the Inspector against whom charges may be made, and also the person whose name appears first in the charges, and said board when so convened and having first been duly sworn or affirmed truly to try and decide the charges made shall summon any witness desired by either party and examine them on oath or affirmation which may be administered by any member of the board and depositions may be read on such examination, as in other cases, and report the result of the investigations to the Governor; and if their report shows that said Inspector has grossly neglected his duties or is incompetent or has been guilty of malfeasance in office, it shall be the duty of the Governor forthwith to remove said Inspector and appoint a successor; and said board shall award the cost and expenses of such investigation against the Inspector or person signing said bond.

**SEC. 18.** The owner, agent or operator of any coal mine shall keep a sufficient supply of timber, to be used as props, so that the workman may at all times be able to secure the workings from caving in, and it shall be the duty of the owner, agent or operator to send down all such props when so required.

**SEC. 19.** Any person willfully neglecting or refusing to comply with the provisions of this act when notified by the Mine Inspector to comply with such provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months except when different penalties are herein provided.

**SEC. 20.** Chapter 202 of the acts of the Eighteenth General Assembly is hereby repealed.

**SEC. 2.** That chapter 21, laws of the Twentieth General Assembly be and the same is hereby amended by enacting the following supplementary section:

Section 22. The Executive Council shall appoint a board of examiners, composed of two practical miners, two mine operators and one mining engineer who shall have at least five years' experience in his profession. The members of said board shall be of good moral character, and citizens of the United States and State of Iowa, and they shall before entering upon their duties take the following oath (or affirmation): I ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that "I will perform the duties of examiner of candidates for the office of Mine Inspector to the best of my ability, and that in recommending any candidate I will be governed by the evidence of qualification to fill the position under the law creating the same, and not by any consideration of political or personal favors; that I will grant certificates to candidates according to their qualifications and the requirements of the law." They shall hold their office for two years.

The Executive Council shall appoint a board of examiners.

Section 23. Said board shall meet biennially on the first Monday in April of each even-numbered year, except that for the year 1883, said board shall meet on the second Monday, in the office of State Mine Inspector, in the Capitol, and they shall publish in at least one newspaper published in each mining district of the State the date fixed by them for the examination of candidates. They shall be furnished with the necessary stationery and other necessary material for said examination in the same manner as other State officers are now provided. They shall receive as compensation the sum of \$5.00 per day for time actually employed in the duties of their office and actual traveling expenses. The said compensation and expenses shall be paid in the same manner as the salaries and expenses of other State officers are now paid; *provided*, that in no case shall the per diem received by any member exceed \$50.00 for each biennial session.

Section 24. Certificates of competency shall be granted only to citizens of the United States and State of Iowa, of good moral character, not less than twenty-five years of age, who shall have at least five years' experience in the mines, and who shall not have been acting as agent or superintendent of any mine for at least six months prior to their appearance for examination.

Section 25. The examination of candidates for the office of Mine Inspector shall consist of oral and written questions in theoretical and practical mining and mine engineering, on the nature and properties of noxious and poisonous gases found in mines, and on the different systems of working and ventilating of coal mines. The candidates shall not be allowed to have in their possession at the time of their examination, any books, memoranda or notes to be used as aids in said examination. The board of examiners shall give to all persons examined who in their judgment possess the requisite qualifications, certificates of such qualification, and from the persons holding such certificates the Governor shall appoint the State Mine Inspector.

Section 26. This act being deemed of immediate importance shall take effect on and after its publication in the Iowa State Register and Des Moines Leader, newspapers published in Des Moines, Iowa.

Approved April 12, 1888.



## CHAPTER 53. LAWS OF 1888.

## PROVIDING FOR THE WEIGHING OF COAL AT MINES.

AN ACT to Amend Chapter 21 of the Acts of the 20th General Assembly, Providing for the weighing of Coal at Mines.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:*

SECTION 1. That the owner or agent of each coal mine within this State, at which the miners are paid by weight, shall provide at such mines suitable scales of standard make for the weighing of all coal mined.

SEC. 2. The owner or agent of such mine shall require the person authorized to weigh the coal delivered from said mine to be sworn before some person having authority to administer an oath, to keep the scales correctly balanced, to accurately weigh, and to record a correct account of the amount weighed of each miner's coal of coal delivered from such mine, and such oath shall be kept conspicuously posted at the place of weighing. The record of the coal mined by each miner shall be kept separate and shall be open to his inspection at all reasonable hours, and also for the inspection of all other persons pecuniarily interested in such mine.

SEC. 3. In all coal mines in this State the miners employed and working therein may furnish a competent check-weighman, who shall at all proper times have full right of access and examination of such scales, machinery or apparatus, and seeing all measures and weights of coal mined and accounts kept of the same, provided that not more than one person on behalf of the miners collectively shall have such right of access, examination and inspection of scales, measures and accounts at the same time, and that such person shall make no unnecessary interference with the use of such scales, machinery or apparatus. The agent of the miners, as aforesaid, shall before entering on his duties, make and subscribe to an oath before some officer duly authorized to administer oaths, that he is duly qualified and will faithfully discharge the duties of check-weighman. Such oath shall be kept conspicuously posted at the place of weighing.

SEC. 4. Any person, company or firm having or using any scale or scales for the purpose of weighing the output of coal at mines so arranged or constructed that fraudulent weighing may be done thereby, or who shall knowingly resort to or employ any means whatsoever by reason of which such coal is not correctly weighed, or reported in accordance with the provisions of this act; or any weighman or check-weighman who shall fraudulently weigh or record the weights of such coal, or connive at or consent to such fraudulent weighing, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction for each such offense be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred dollars (\$200) or more than five hundred dollars (\$500), or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not to exceed sixty days or by both such fine and imprisonment; proceedings to be instituted in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 5. Any person, owner or agent, operating a coal mine in this State who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act, or who shall obstruct or hinder the carrying out of its requirements, shall be fined for the first offense not less than fifty dollars (\$50) nor more than two hundred dollars (\$200; for the second offense

not less than two hundred dollars (\$200) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500); and for a third offense not less than five hundred dollars (\$500); provided that the provisions of this act shall apply only to coal mines whose products are shipped by rail or water.

SEC. 6. That section 17 of chapter 21 of the laws of 1884 is hereby repealed.

Approved April 6, 1888.

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## CHAPTER 54, LAWS OF 1888,

### WEIGHING COAL AT MINES.

AN ACT to Establish a Uniform System of Weighing Coal at the Mines of this State, and to Punish certain Irregularities connected therewith.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa.*

SECTION 1. That all coal mined in this State under contract for payment by the ton or other quantity shall be weighed before being screened unless otherwise agreed upon in writing, and the full weight thereof shall be credited to the miner of such coal; and eighty pounds of coal as mined shall constitute a bushel, and two thousands pounds of coal as mined shall constitute a ton. Provided that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to compel payment for sulphur, rock, slate, black jack or other impurities including slack and dirt which may be loaded with or amongst such coal.

SEC. 2. Each State Mine Inspector shall procure from the State Superintendent of Weights and Measures at the expense of the State a full and complete set of standards, balances and other means of adjustment such as are necessary in the comparison and adjustment of the scales, beams and other apparatus used in weighing coal at the mines to the State standards of weight; and it shall be the duty of said Inspectors to examine, test and adjust as often as occasion demands all scales, beams, and other apparatus used in weighing coal at the mines.

SEC. 3. Any person damaged by reason of coal mined not having been weighed and credited to him in accordance with the provisions of this act may recover his damage in a civil action against the employer, but such action must be begun within two years after the right thereto accrued; but his right to recover in such action shall not be barred by reason of his having knowledge of the violation of this act at the time.

Approved April 12, 1888.

## CHAPTER 55, LAWS OF 1888.

## PROTECT WORKMEN IN MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF WAGES.

AN ACT to Provide for the Payment of Wages of Workmen Employed in Mines in the State of Iowa, in Lawful Money of the United States, and to Protect said Workmen in the Management and Control of their own Earnings.

*Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:*

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company or corporation owning or operating coal mines in the State of Iowa, to sell, give, deliver or in any manner issue, directly or indirectly, to any person employed by him or it, in payment for wages due for labor, or as advances on wages of labor not due, any script, check, draft, order or evidence of indebtedness, payable or redeemable other than in their face value in money; and such person, firm, company or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars (\$300) nor less than twenty-five dollars, and the amount of any script, token, check, draft, order or other evidence of indebtedness sold, given, delivered or in any manner issued in violation of the provisions of this act, shall recover in money at the suit of any holder thereof, against the person, firm, company or corporation, selling, giving, delivering, or in any manner issuing the same; provided that this act shall not apply to any person, firm, company or corporation employing less than ten (10) persons.

SEC. 2. Whoever compels, or in any manner seeks to compel or coerce any employe of any person, firm, company or corporation, to purchase goods or supplies from any particular person, firm, company or corporation, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars or imprisoned in the county jail, not exceeding sixty days, or both at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. The county attorney of any organized county, upon complaint being made to him of the violation of any of the provisions of this act within this county, shall cause such complaint to be investigated before the grand jury of the county where such wrong has been complained of, at its next session following the time such complaint is made.

Approved April 6, 1888.

## CHAPTER 57, LAWS OF 1888.

## TO PREVENT BLACK LISTING.

AN ACT for the Protection of Discharged Employes and to Prevent Black Listing.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:*

SECTION 1. That if any person, agent, company or corporation, after having discharged any employe from his or its service shall prevent or attempt to prevent by word or writing of any kind such discharged employe from obtaining employment with any other person, company or corporation, except by furnishing in writing on request a truthful statement as to the cause of his discharge, such person, agent or corporation, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars nor less than one hundred dollars, and such person, agent, company or corporation shall be liable in penal damages to such discharged person to be recovered by civil action; but this action shall not be construed as prohibiting any person or agent of any company or corporation setting forth a truthful statement of the reasons for such discharge.

SEC. 2. If any railway company, any other company or partnership or corporation in this State shall authorize or allow any of its or their agents to black list any discharged employe or attempt by word or writing or any other means whatever to prevent such discharged employe or any employe who may have voluntarily left said company's service from obtaining employment with any other person or company except as provided for in section 1 hereof, such company or co-partnership shall be liable in treble damages to such employe so prevented from obtaining employment, to be recovered by him by civil action.

SEC. 3. This act being deemed of immediate importance shall be in force and take effect from and after its publication in the Iowa State Register and the Des Moines Leader, newspapers published in the city of Des Moines and the State of Iowa.

Approved April 16, 1888.

## CHAPTER 46, LAWS OF 1890.

## ESCAPE SHAFTS IN COAL MINES.

AN ACT to amend section 9, Chapter 21, Acts of the 20th General Assembly, as amended by Section 2, Chapter 56, Acts of the Twenty-second General Assembly, relative to escape shafts in coal mines.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:*

SECTION 1. That Section 9, Chapter 21, of the Acts of the Twentieth General Assembly, as amended by Section 2, Chapter 56, Acts of the Twenty-second General Assembly, be so amended as to read as follows:

Chap. 21, acts  
20 G. A., Chap.  
21, acts 22 G.  
A. amended.

**Section 9.** In all mines there shall be allowed one year to make outlets as provided in Section 8, when such mine is over two hundred feet in depth; and two years when such mine is over two hundred feet in depth; but not more than twenty men shall be employed in such mine at any one time until the provisions of section eight are complied with; [provided that in the case of mines over two hundred feet in depth, there shall be allowed three years on the condition that during the third year not more than ten men shall be employed in such mine at any one time and provided further, that in cases where the two years shall already have expired, a third year shall be allowed after the taking effect of this Act;] and after the expiration of the period above mentioned should said mines not have the outlets aforesaid, they shall not be operated until made to conform to the provisions of section eight. And provided further, that this act shall not apply to mines where the escape way is lost or destroyed by reason of the drawing of pillars preparatory to the abandonment of the mine; provided that not more than twenty persons shall be employed in said mine at any one time.

**Time allowed to make outlets.**  
**Number of men employed.**  
**Abandoned mines.**

**Sec. 2.** And provided further, that ten men or less may be lawfully employed in any coal mine without reference to the provisions of this or any other act.

Approved April 17, 1890.

## CHAPTER 47, LAWS OF 1890.

### PROTECTION OF LABORERS.

**AN ACT** to protect laborers and miners for labor performed in developing and working in Coal mines, additional to Chapter 100 Acts of the 16th General Assembly and Chapter 179, Acts of the 20th General Assembly.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:*

**SECTION 1.** Every laborer or miner who shall perform labor in opening and developing any coal mine, including sinking shafts, constructing slopes, or drifts, mining coal and the like, shall have a lien upon all the property of the person, firm or corporation, owning, constructing or operating such mine, used in the construction or operation thereof, including real estate, buildings, engines, cars, mules, scales and all other personal property, for the value of such labor for the full amount thereof, upon the same terms with the same rights and to be secured and enforced as mechanics' liens are secured and enforced.

**Labor performed in opening and developing mines a lien upon the property.**

**SEC. 2** This act being deemed of immediate importance shall take effect and Publication. be in force from and after its publication in the Iowa State Register and Des Moines Leader newspapers published in Des Moines, Iowa.

Approved April 30, 1890.











REPORT

OF THE

Inspectors of Steamboats,

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

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ALONZO A. JENKS,  
MILO W. BROWN, } BOAT INSPECTORS.  
J. C. BIXBY,

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PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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DES MOINES:  
G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.  
1892.



## REPORT.

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*To His Excellency, HORACE BOIES, Governor of the State of Iowa:*

SIR—In obedience to the requirements of Section 6, Chapter 107 of the Acts of the Twenty-second General Assembly of the State of Iowa, I have the honor to make the following report of my acts as Inspector of Steamboats and Sail-boats plying on inland waters for the State of Iowa.

Steamers inspected on July 18, 1891. Built at Davis City, Iowa, Decatur county. Tonnage, thirty-one and one-half. Carrying capacity for passengers, forty-five. Maximum amount of steam allowed, eighty pounds. Fees collected, \$3.50.

Engineer licensed. Edward Hockett, Davis City, July 18, 1891. Expires July 18, 1896. Fees collected, \$3.50.

Pilot licensed. Samuel Bullock, Davis City, July 18, 1891. License expires, July 18, 1896. Fees collected, \$3.00.

Second Engineer licensed. Charles F. Dillon, Des Moines. Date of license, August 31, 1891. Expires, August 31, 1896.

Engineer licensed. Edward W. Teale, Davis City. Date of license, October 23, 1891. Expires, October 23, 1896. Fees collected, \$3.00.

Engineer licensed. Julian W. Van Beek, Davis City. Date of license, October 23, 1891. Expires, October 23, 1896. Fees collected, \$3.00.

Total amount of fees collected, \$25.00.

ALONZO A. JENKS,

*Inspector of Steam and Sail Boats for the State of Iowa.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, T. H. Schenk, clerk of the district court in and for Decatur county, Iowa, this 28th day of December, 1891.

T. H. SCHENK,

[ SEAL. ]

*Clerk.*



# REPORT OF BOAT INSPECTOR, M. W. BROWN,

OF LICENSES ISSUED BY HIM AND TO WHOM.

A. E. Baum, Steamboat City of Waterloo, April 14 .....	\$ 10.00
Steamboat City of Cherokee, Cherokee, Iowa, April 28.....	10.00
H. Hopkins, Spirit Lake, Iowa, April 28, River Queen.....	5.00
Des Moines, R. J. Douglas & Co., Steamboat Gen. Clarkson, May 8.....	10.00
Okoboji, May 15, to Samuel Aoseir, Steamboat Huntress.....	10.00
Greene, Iowa, to M. Hartness, Steamboat Daisy, May 16.....	10.00
Okoboji, to Henderson Bros, Steamboat Hiawatha, May 17.....	10.00
Clear Lake, Iowa, May 18, Steamboat Island Queen.....	10.00
Steamer Minnehaha, Spirit Lake, to Clark & Co., May 30.....	10.00
Steamboat, Clear Lake, Lady Franklin, June 24.....	10.00
Spirit Lake Steamboat Queen to B. C. R. & N. R. R. Co., July 2.....	10.00
Okoboji Steamboat Rob Williams to R. C. R. & N. R. R. Co., July 2.....	10.00
Steamboat Ware to Clark & Clark, July 3, Okoboji. ....	10.00
July 8, Steamboat Evelyn, Des Moines, Mart Teetors .....	10.00
July 8, Steamboat Dandy, Des Moines, Des Moines Water Power Co.....	5.00
July 8, Steamboat Guy Lee, Des Moines .....	5.00
July 9, Steamboat Mystic, Des Water Power Co., Des Moines.....	10.00
July 12, Cedar Rapids Steamboat Geneva to Hesse Bros.....	5.00
July 12, Cedar Rapids Boat Club Steamer Fanchion.....	5.00
July 14, Marshua Steamboat Clipper .....	5.00
July 16, Storm Lake Steamboat Pilgrim to Lee Cox.....	10.00
July 20, Lake View, Iowa steamboat, Cattermaran.....	10.00
July 21, Spirit Lake steamboat, Ben Lenox.....	10.00
Aug. 28, Cedar Rapids steamboat, Climax to Elias Dotz.....	10.00
Sail boats and Spirit Lake—	
Jezpheu .....	1.00
Nellie .....	1.00
Storm Lake—	
Comatt .....	1.00
Pilot.....	1.00
Sharpy .....	1.00
Clear Lake—	
Vincent.....	1.00
Clare .....	1.00
Lilly .....	1.00
Sylvia.....	1.00
Illinois.....	1.00
Elizabeth .....	1.00
Dexter .....	1.00

## REPORT OF BOAT INSPECTORS.

Challenge.....	1.00
L. B. Miller .....	1.00
Speed.....	1.00
Spray .....	1.00
Lost Island Lake Sail Boat Speed.....	1.00
Lake View—	
Silver Ware.....	1.00
Resort.....	1.00
Lilly.....	1.00
Engineers licenses issued to—	
T. H. Symns.....	3.00
G. R. Ayers.....	3.00
W. D. Green.....	3.00
W. H. Gillimore.....	3.00
Chas. B. Moore.....	3.00
H. J. Mellid.....	5.00
A. Touns.....	3.00
Mart Teetors.....	3.00
B. Bently.....	3.00
T. C. Ingraham.....	3.00
E. E. Clark.....	3.00
H. Hasse.....	3.00
S. H. Baum.....	3.00
Bert Feren.....	3.00
W. R. Clark.....	3.00
Frank Hanchett.....	3.00
L. L. Lawrence.....	3.00
A. I. Lee.....	3.00
Wm. Tone.....	3.00
Pilot's license issued to—	
F. Olmsted .....	3.00
F. A. Bagley .....	3.00
H. H. Bennett.....	3.00
Ed Arnold .....	3.00
E. E. Clark .....	3.00
Mart Teetor.....	3.00
T. Van Hyning.....	3.00
R. J. Douglas.....	3.00
J. M. Scoff .....	3.00
E. E. Clark .....	3.00
M. H. Hesse.....	3.00
Albert E. Baum.....	3.00
C. W. Taylor.....	3.00
Geo. Henderson .....	3.00
L. L. Lawrence.....	3.00
A. I. Lee .....	3.00

Total amount received from licenses issued .....\$ 335.00

(Signed)

MILO W. BROWN,  
Boat Inspector.

Spencer, January 1, 1892.

## REPORT OF BOAT INSPECTOR, J. C. BIXBY.

Governor HORACE BOIES, *Des Moines, Iowa:*

*Dear Sir:*—I have the honor to submit the following report of this service for the year ending December 31, 1891.

## STEAMERS INSPECTED AND LICENSED:

M. F. Roher.	Liberty.
Rescue	Lady Nobles.

## PILOTS LICENSED:

M. H. Clawson.	J. W. Smith.
W. H. Bussee.	E. T. Wright.
Milo Green.	

## ENGINEERS LICENSED:

William F. Perkins.	George Evans.
Charles Lebold.	Henry Marr.

## FEES COLLECTED:

From Steamers Licensed.....	\$ 40.00
Pilots " .....	15.00
Engineers " .....	12.00
Total.....	\$ 67.00

I would also add that the management of the boats were such, that of the fifteen thousand passengers carried by them, no accident occurred to life or property. I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours,

J. C. BIXBY,  
*State Inspector of Boats.*









# BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Custodian of Public Buildings and Property,

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF IOWA,

FOR THE YEARS 1890 AND 1891.

JANUARY 1, 1892.

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WM L. CARPENTER, CUSTODIAN OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PROPERTY.

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DES MOINES:

G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER,  
1892.



# REPORT.

OFFICE OF  
CUSTODIAN OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PROPERTY, }  
DES MOINES, IOWA, January 20, 1892.

*To His Excellency, HORACE BOIES, Governor of Iowa:*

SIR—I have the honor to submit the biennial report of the Custodian of Public Buildings and Property, showing the expenditures from January 1, 1890, to December 31, 1891, quarterly and annual reports having been submitted as required by law.

Exhibit "A" is a classified statement of expenses for 1890.

Exhibit "B" is a classified statement of expenses for 1891.

Exhibit "C" is a consolidated statement of expenses for 1890 and 1891.

Exhibit "D" is an itemized statement of expenses for 1890 and 1891.

Exhibit "E" is an itemized statement of expenditures made under the supervision of the Custodian, of the unexpended balance, \$203.43, of the appropriation, chapter 136 of the laws of 1888.

Exhibit "F" is an itemized statement of sales, and money turned over to the Treasurer of the State for the years 1890 and 1891.

An examination of these exhibits will show something of the amount of labor performed in the different departments under my supervision.

The cost of the cleaning department has been more than usual owing to the fact that every committee room, the House and Senate chambers, Library, Agricultural, and Horticultural rooms, Supreme Court rooms and Judges' apartments with all the offices have been thoroughly cleaned.

The walls and ceilings of the rooms and corridors have been washed, the carpets taken up and after being beaten and aired were mended and put in good repair. The carpets in several of the offices and in both the House and Senate are very much worn and should be replaced with new carpets before the meeting of the next General Assembly.

The Panel at the head of the grand stairway has been painted to protect the wall and fine stucco work. The agricultural rooms have been frescoed in a very plain manner at a moderate expense to the State, this expenditure was authorized by the Executive Council. The Horticultural rooms have been frescoed after an appropriate design. The expense of completing these rooms was \$212.52 this amount has been paid to me by G. B. Brackett, secretary of the Horticultural Society, and turned over to the treasurer of the State as shown by exhibit "F."

Among the expenditures authorized by the Executive Council was the fencing of the Governor's square and the boiler house lots, repairing the slate roof of the Capitol building, the purchase and putting in place of the washout tank closets and basin cocks, the purchase of two book cases and a clock for the Board of Health, carpet and revolving office chairs for the Labor Commissioner, and cherry table for room 26.

The Custodian's report for the biennial period ending January 1, 1890, shows an unexpended balance of the \$17,000 appropriation made by the Twenty-second General Assembly, of \$203.43 this amount has been expended under the supervision of the Custodian as shown by exhibit "E."

In addition to the ordinary routine of repairs the Carpenters have placed shelving and pigeon holes in the vault, and fitted up the office occupied by the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, made three Office desks, Scale case, and cabinet for the office of the mine inspectors, and during the summer of 1890, placed iron braces on all the large upper sashes to strengthen the meeting rail.

The corridors, committee rooms, offices on the basement floor, and the Custodian's office have remained in an unfinished condition for several years, an effort should be made to complete the building within the next two years, and for that purpose I would recommend an appropriation of \$20,000.

The old Capitol building remains unoccupied and in a dilapidated and dangerous condition. I would suggest that the Executive Council be authorized to dispose of the building and secure its removal.

In conclusion I tender my thanks to those interested with me in the care of the property of the State, and for the courtesies extended by the various departments.

WM. L. CARPENTER,  
*Custodian of Public Buildings and Property.*

## EXHIBIT "A."

*Classified Statement of Expenditures made by the Custodian of Public Buildings and Property in Accordance with Laws 1886, Chapter 148, from January 1 to December 31, 1890.*

Police and escort.....	\$ 1,005.50
Engineer and mechanic.....	1,147.50
Night watch and inspection of pipe system.....	1,825.00
Elevator tenders.....	899.50
Carpenters, including new work.....	1,184.75
Lighting—	
Gas, including arsenal.....	\$ 2,373.00
Electric and other expenses.....	56.22
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,429.22
Heating and pumping—	
Labor.....	\$ 2,236.63
Fuel.....	1,965.95
	<hr/>
	\$ 4,202.58
Cleaning—	
Labor.....	\$ 8,822.84
Soaps and tools.....	285.95
	<hr/>
	9,108.79
Ice.....	287.70
Telephone service, including arsenal.....	510.00
Water, including arsenal.....	714.82
Washing and making towels.....	51.90
General repairs.....	\$ 627.70
Furniture repairs.....	77.14
Painting repairs.....	288.03
	<hr/>
	992.87
New work extra repairing and supplies—	
New furniture.....	\$ 259.00
Curtains.....	12.60
Fencing Governor's square and boiler house lot..	290.00
Fitting room for office of Labor Commissioner...	198.21
Frescoing panel grand stairway.....	52.50
Frescoing Agricultural rooms.....	75.09
	<hr/>
	887.40
Ink messenger for Twenty-third General Assembly...	184.00
Badges for pages, House and Senate.....	6.90
Miscellaneous.....	33.90
	<hr/>
Total expenditures for the year 1890.....	\$ 25,421.83
Amount drawn from supply department.....	\$ 36.20
Expended during first quarter, 1890.....	9,988.33
Expended during second quarter, 1890.....	5,842.44
Expended during third quarter, 1890.....	4,700.96
Expended during fourth quarter, 1890.....	4,890.10
	<hr/>
Total expenditures for the year 1890.....	\$ 25,421.83



## EXHIBIT "B."

*Classified Statement of Expenditures made by the Custodian of Public Buildings and Property in Accordance Laws 1886, Chapter 148, from January 1, to December 31, 1891.*

Police and escort.....	\$	900.00	
Engineer and mechanic.....		1,095.00	
Night watch and inspection pipe system .....		1,802.50	
Elevator tenders.....		547.75	
Carpenters, including new work.....		1,143.45	
Lighting—			
Gas, including arsenal.....	\$	785.77	
Electric and other expenses.....		103.27	
			839.04
Heating and pumping—			
Labor.....	\$	1,764.00	
Fuel.....		1,851.25	
			3,615.25
Cleaning—			
Labor.....	\$	5,829.75	
Soaps and tools.....		190.25	
			6,020.00
Ice.....		233.50	
Telephone service, including arsenal.....		458.89	
Water, including arsenal .....		505.88	
Washing towels .....		28.45	
General repairs—			
Painting, labor.....	\$	601.25	
Oiling wood work and furniture.....		264.25	
Material .....		280.46	
			\$ 1,145.96
Furniture repairs.....			71.18
New work extra repairing and supplies—			
340 feet giant chain and fixtures for ventilation ..	\$	59.30	
Side walk Governor's square.....		93.48	
Sewer for boiler house.....		38.27	
12 basin cocks, complete, putting in place.....		84.36	
13 tank wash out closets.....		400.00	
Repairing slate roof.....		384.14	
Frescoing Agricultural rooms.....		84.50	
Frescoing Horticultural rooms.....		212.52	
Material for new furniture .....		64.12	
New furniture.....		389.50	
Printing 1 record expenditures and 1,000 blanks..		21.50	
			1,826.69
Total expenditures for 1891.....			\$ 20,232.54
Amount drawn from the supply department, 1891....	\$	19.96	

Expended during the 1st quarter, 1891 .....	\$ 6,142.21
Expended during the 2d quarter, 1891.....	4,432.21
Expended during the 3d quarter, 1891.....	4,231.67
Expended during the 4th quarter, 1891.....	5,426.45
Total expended by quarters, 1891.....	\$ 20,232.54

### EXHIBIT "C."

*Classified Statement of Expenditures made by the Custodian of Public Buildings and Property in accordance with Laws 1886, Chapter 148, from January 1, 1890, to December 31, 1891.*

Police and escort.....	\$ 1,905.50
Engineer and mechanic.....	2,242.50
Night watch and inspection of pipe system.....	3,627.50
Elevator tenders.....	1,447.25
Carpenters, including new work.....	2,277.20
Lighting—	
Including arsenal, gas.....	\$ 3,108.77
Electric and other expenses.....	90.74
	3,199.51
Heating and pumping—	
Labor.....	\$ 4,000.63
Fuel.....	3,817.20
	7,817.83
Cleaning—	
Labor.....	\$ 14,652.59
Soap and tools.....	486.62
	15,139.21
Ice.....	521.20
Telephone service, including arsenal.....	968.89
*Water—	
Including arsenal.....	1,220.20
Washing and making towels.....	80.85
General repairs—	
Painting, labor.....	\$ 814.25
Oiling wood work and furniture.....	264.25
Labor, repairing tile floor.....	31.25
Material.....	972.77
	2,082.52
Furniture repairs.....	146.42
New work, extra repairing and supplies—	
Furniture.....	\$ 859.31
Material for new furniture.....	64.12
Frescoing agricultural rooms.....	159.59
Frescoing Horticultural rooms.....	212.52

\*Amount refunded for water furnished on improvements, \$127.03.

Frescoing panel grand stairway.....	\$ 52.50	
Plumbing, tank, closets and basin cocks.....	484.36	
50 flash burners and 6 portable gas lamps.....	73.30	
Fencing and side walk Governor's square.....	383.48	
Repairing boiler house sewer.....	33.27	
340 feet copper chain and fixtures.....	59.30	
Repairing slate roof.....	384.14	
Printing record, expenditures and blanks.....	21.50	
	<hr/>	\$ 2,787.39
Ink messenger 23d General Assembly.....		184.00
Badges for pages 23d General Assembly.....		6.90
		<hr/>
Total amount expended during two years....		\$ 45,654.37

### EXHIBIT "D."

*Itemized Statement of Expenditures made by the Custodian of Public Buildings and Property, as required by Chapter 148, Laws 1886, from January 1, 1890, to December 31, 1891.*

#### Labor—

Police and escort, 18 months, \$.75.00.....	\$ 1,350.00	\$
Police and special service, 105 days, \$3.00.....	815.00	
State Fair police during 30 days, \$2.50 .....	75.00	
State Fair police, 54 days, \$2.00.....	108.00	
State Fair police, 50 days, 1.75.....	52.50	
State Fair police, 5 days, 1.00.....	5.00	
	<hr/>	1,905.50
Engineer, 105 days, \$3.50.....	\$ 867.50	
Engineer, 625 days, 3.00.....	1,875.00	
	<hr/>	2,242.50
Night watch, 1,451 days, \$2.50 .....		3,627.50
Elevator tenders, 827 days, \$1.75.....		1,447.25
Carpenters, including new work, 665 days, \$2.50.	\$ 1,662.50	
Carpenters, including new work, 351½ days, 1.75.	614.70	
	<hr/>	2,277.20
Janitors and cleaning, 391 days, \$2.50.....	\$ 977.50	
Janitors and cleaning, 1,720 days, 2.00.....	3,440.00	
Janitors and cleaning, 5,837 days, 1.75.....	10,214.74	
Plowing snow, January, February and March, 1890	20.85	
	<hr/>	14,652.59
Firemen, 2,285½ days, \$1.75 .	\$ 3,999.63	
Hauling kindling wood.....	1.00	
	<hr/>	4,000.63
Fencing Governor's square, boiler house lot and taking care of old State Capitol, 71½ days, \$1.75	125.11	
Teamster, 4½ days, \$2.50 .....	10.62	
	<hr/>	135.73

Repairing tile floor, 1½ days, \$4.00.....\$	5.00	
Repairing tile floor, 15 days, 1.25.....	26 25	
		\$ 31.25
Painting, repairing, 298 days, \$2.50 .....	745.00	
Painting, repairing, 7 days, 1.25 .....	8.75	
Painting, repairing, 60½ days, 1.00 .....	60.50	
		814.25
Frescoing Agricultural rooms, 38 days, \$2.50.....	95.00	
Frescoing Agricultural rooms, 34 days, 1.00.....	34.00	
		129.00
Frescoing panel, grand stairway, 15 days, \$2.50...\$	37.50	
Frescoing panel, grand stairway, 15 days, 1.00...	15.00	
		52.50
Frescoing Horticultural rooms, 45 days, \$2.50 ....\$	112.50	
Frescoing Horticultural rooms, 45 days, 1.25 ....	56.25	
		168.75
Oiling wood work and furniture, 127 days, \$1.25.\$	158.75	
Oiling wood work and furniture, 105½ days, 1.00.	105.50	
		264.25
Ink messenger, 'Twenty-third General Assembly, 92 days, \$2.00.....		184.00
Total paid out for labor, during 1890 and 1891		\$ 31,932.90
Gas—		
Capitol, 2,046,000 feet at \$1.50.....	3,069.00	
3 street lamps, 2½ months at \$2.00.....	15.00	
Arsenal 7,900 feet at \$1.70.....	13.43	
Arsenal 4,900 feet at \$1.90 .....	9.34	
1 gallon wood alcohol for gas pipes.....	2.00	
		3,108.77
Water—		
Capitol, 797,877 feet at \$1.50 .....	\$ 1,196.75	
Arsenal, 7,800 feet at \$3.00.....	23.45	
		1,220.20
Fuel—		
123,365½ bushels slack at 3 cents.....\$	3,701.01	
958½ bushels pea coal at 6 cents.....	57.52	
557½ bushels nut coal at 9 cents.....	50.17	
2,000 pounds hard coal.....	8.50	
		3,817.20
Ice—		
260,705 pounds at 20 cents per hundred.....		521.20
Telephones—		
Capitol, 7 instruments 18 months at \$5.50.....\$	693.00	
Capitol, 7 instruments 6 months at \$4.12½.....	178.88	
Capitol, 1 instrument 2½ months at \$4.12½.....	10.21	
Arsenal, 1 instrument 18 months at \$4.00.....	72.00	
Arsenal, 1 instrument 6 months at \$3.38.....	19.80	
		968.89
Washing—		
1,573 towels at 60 cents per dozen.....\$	78.65	
Making 34 towels at 5 cents.....	1.70	
		80.35

**Electric and lighting expenses—**

28 boxes tapers.....	\$ 4.16
3 taper holders.....	1.67
27 lbs. sulphuric acid and 8 lbs. bichromate potash	3.19
198 Le Clanche zincs.....	10.55
60 porous cups .....	22.50
Cords, tape, zincs, carbons and drayage.....	8.54
Push buttons, bell, jars and sal ammonica.....	8.84
Lamp, wick and case of matches.....	3.04
1 box candles and tank for coal oil.....	8.55
170 gallons coal oil.....	19.70

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 \$ 90.74
**Soap and tools for cleaning—**

4 carpet stretchers, 1 straining fork.....	\$ 6.25
39 dozen papers carpet tacks.....	10.82
2 dozen clothes brooms and brushes.....	8.75
2 dozen floor brushes.....	42.22
3 dozen special brooms.....	13.50
7½ dozen scrub brushes.....	18.00
14 window cleaners and brushes.....	5.90
48 blankets for mops .....	74.25
1 dozen mop sticks .....	1.35
6 dozen boxes lye.....	6.90
8 kegs sal soda.....	19.79
3 kegs savogran. ....	29.18
5 dozen H. & H. soap.....	10.00
2½ dozen toilet soap .....	2.43
7 boxes soap.....	36.35
451 gallons soft soap, including freight.....	54.20
3 dozen burnishers.....	4.50
7 carpet sweepers.....	21.75
4 lanterns and 1 coal oil can.....	3.00
13 feather dusters and 2 Bishop patent dusters....	15.57
19½ pound sponge.....	51.11
1 dozen floor cleaners.....	7.70
20 pounds whiting.....	.85
Olive oil, bromo and ammonia.....	1.59
226 yards sheeting and bunting .....	10.33
137 yards flannel.....	10.65
4 pounds carpet thread and needles.....	4.75
2 rolls tar paper, 3 barrels sawdust.....	3.37
8½ gallons raw oil.....	5.56
6½ pounds muriatic acid, 25 gallons gasoline.....	4.15
1 gallon alcohol, 12 pounds compressed camphor.	7.35

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 486.62
**Furniture repairs—**

2½ gross key rings, 3 number plates.....	\$ 3.01
5½ dozen cuspadores, 2 dozen thermometers.....	32.67
Wardrobe hooks, screws and screw eyes.....	2.60
Hauling desk rugs for Agricultural office .....	4.50

6 dozen picture hooks, 8 balls picture cord, 15 sets castors.. .....	\$ 15.00
14 screws for revolving chairs, 5 gallons crude oil	30.75
12 perforated seats, recaning and upholstering chairs.....	23.83
12 yards enameled and 2 pieces Windsor cloth....	7.46
Embossed leather, 3 dozen brass nails, 20 pounds pumice stone.....	2.95
20 pounds wood filler, 2 pounds yellow beeswax..	3.00
Repairing shades and clock in Land office.....	7.00
300 leather buttons, 6 drawer nobs.....	12.90
16 feet molding, 1 pound shellac.....	1.25

\$ 146.92  
6.90

#### Badges for pages Twenty-third General Assembly

#### General Repairs—

90 yards toweling, express on decorations.....	\$ 15.75
1 force pump, 1 flue scraper, 96½ pounds putty...	12.63
Fittings and labor putting in water meter.....	20.14
1 pound bees wax, 1 spade, sole leather for valves	3.83
8 butts, 5 locks, 2 flush bolts, 328 pounds iron....	15.90
17 gallons linseed oil, 22 gallons turpentine, 450 pounds white lead.....	58.80
150½ colors, 7 gallons hard oil, 65 brushes.....	39.49
Bronzing liquid and powder and gold leaf.....	29.93
300 pounds Blossburg coal, 5 barrels cement, 500 fire brick.....	35.15
1 barrel lime, 1 barrel fire clay, 7 loads of sand....	6.35
Rubber packing for pumps, valves, expansion joints, etc.....	160.15
Tiles for corridors, 100 feet rubber hose, 102 feet wire cloth.....	37.29
5 dozen pint cups, 24 yards chain, fittings and pipes	53.68
4 pipe dies, 4 pipe pliers, 16½ dozen keg blanks...	25.40
4,531 feet lumber, 400 lath, planing and hauling.	113.60
680 pounds castings, patterns and drayage.....	23.15
227 bolts and rivets, 485 pounds nails and drayage	24.45
280 feet wire cable, 2 sockets, freight and drayage	26.60
4 hammers, 5 handles, 3 screw-drivers, 53 gross wood screws.....	21.86
1 wash basin in place, 6 globes, oil stove, clock cord .....	7.87
168 irons for windows, 4 reams of sand paper.....	37.10
30 pounds wire brads assorted, 5 pounds black sand, 2 pounds dental plaster.....	2 96
1 pint Japan, 1½ quart shellac, 1 bale carpet lining	11.50
Cylinder oil, machine oil, castor oil.....	20.24
8½ dozen bronze springs and 3 saw blades for springs.....	7.77
10½ pounds marlin, 10 pounds plumbago, 2 coils window cord.....	36.28

Trace chain, saw clamp, 2 oil cans, 46 key and saw files.....	\$	7.87	
1 rat trap, 1 brick trowel, 2 pounds emery.....		4.45	
42 pounds sheet zinc and 1 agate pail .....		5.32	
Repairing boilers, 16 glass gauges, 100 bibb washers.....		20.43	
2 pieces plate glass, 15 panes D. S. glass.....		82.08	
2 coal scoops, 2 cane poles.....		3.25	
4 hours planing sash weights.....		2.00	
			\$ 972.77
New work, Extra repairing and Supplies—			
12 basin cocks put in place....	\$	84.36	
13 washout tank closets put in place.....		400.00	
50 flash burners, 6 portable gas lamps, 78 ft. tubing		73.30	
Fencing Governors square—			
358 oak posts.....	\$	57.58	
5,804 feet lumber.....		88.37	
250 pounds nails, 2 pair hinges, 50 bolts...	8.32		154.27
Frescoing Agricultural rooms—			
250 pounds white lead.....	18.75		
9½ pounds colors.....	1.37		
13 brushes, assorted.....	2.57		
Coal crayons, beeswax and gold bronze...	1.30		
5 gallons oil, 5 gallons turpentine.....	6.60		30.59
Frescoing Horticultural rooms—			
200 pounds white lead, 31 brushes, assorted.	21.68		
5 gallons oil, 5 gallons turpentine.....	6.40		
36 pounds colors, bronzing liquid and powder, wax and paper.....	15.69		43.77
New furniture, 3 mirrors, 1 cherry table, room			
26 .....	49.50		
Revolving book case, 12 shades.....	43.60		
Lumber for shelving vault, labor Commissioner's office .....	30.52		
Carpet, labor commissioner's office.....	156.69		
7 office chairs and one library chair.....	157.00		
3 wash stands, bowls and soap dishes.....	32.50		
2 book cases, Board of Health.....	350.00		
1 regulator clock, Board of Health.....	13.50		
2 rattan couches.....	26.00		859.31
Repairing boiler house sewer.....		83.27	
340 feet copper chain and fixtures.....		59.30	
Sidewalk, Governor's Square, 700 feet lumber, nails and hauling.....		98.48	
Repairing Slate roof.....		384.14	
Material for new furniture.....		64.12	
Printing 1 record expenditures and 1,000 blanks..		21.50	
			\$ 2,301.41
Total expenditures for the years 1890, 1891.			\$ 45,654.37

EXHIBIT "E."

*Itemized Statement of Expenditures made under the Supervision of the Custodian of Public Buildings and Property of the unexpended balance of \$203.43 of the Appropriation made under Chapter 136, Laws 1888.*

Unexpended balance.....		\$	203.43
<hr/>			
Labor—			
Painting and puttying window sash and painting and waxing window frames, 52 days, at \$2.50..	\$	180.00	
49 1-10 days, at \$1.00.....		49.09	
		<hr/>	\$ 179.09
Material—			
100 pounds white lead, at 7½ cents.....	\$	7.75	
15 pounds yellow ochre, at 7 cents .....		1.05	
17 pounds chrome yellow, at 15 cents .....		2.55	
8 pounds lamp-black, at 20 cents.....		1.60	
2 pounds chrome green, at 13 cents .....		.26	
2 pounds sienna, at 13 cents.....		.26	
2 pounds umbre, at 12 cents.....		.24	
5 gallons boiled oil.....		3.90	
2 gallons turpentine .....		1.45	
¼ gallon turp. Japan.....		.43	
4 brushes.....		4.85	
		<hr/>	24.84
Total amounted expended.....		\$	203.43



## EXHIBIT "F."

*Itemized Statement of Sales of Property belonging to the State and Account of Moneys paid to the Treasurer of State by the Custodian of Public Buildings and Property for 1890 and 1891.*

## Sold—

Gottstein & Co., waste paper.....	\$	5.15
Louis Sammer, stone.....		140.00
James B. Locke, 3 blocks and sheaves. ....		17.00
Kindling wood from old fence .....		4.50
Old posts and lumber.....		4.90
Two old stoves from old Capitol building.....		1.75
Sandelosky & Cohen, waste paper .....		35.70
John Rowat, 380 feet, wire rope .....	\$	21.00
John Rowat, 1 single and 1 double hand power...		15.00
John Rowat, 68 iron clevis .....		4.10
John Rowat, chain with hooks and 1 pr pen Lewis.		15.00
		<hr/> 55.10
Ed. Wright, speaking tube and insulated wire....		1.50
C. C. Ewell, 2 pr chains and hooks.....		12.00
Unknown, 1 hand power .....		5.00
M. L. Devin, old wire rope .....		4.00
Joseph McGarraugh, 1 old chair.....		2.00
W. Ainsworth, old stove.....		2.00
E. W. Cullin, engineer—		
84,680 feet water at \$1.50 for improvement		
grounds.....		127.03
G. B. Bracket, secretary of Horticultural society—		
To frescoing Horticultural rooms.....		212.52
		<hr/>
Total amount collected.....	\$	630.15
Paid Treasurer of State, 1890.....	\$	5.15
August 2, 1890.....		140.00
September 13, 1890.....		17.00
December 31, 1890.....		46.85
February 21, 1891.....		40.10
December 3, 1891.....		160.53
January 20, 1892.....		220.52
		<hr/>
Amount paid Treasurer of State.....	\$	630.15





NINTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

FISH COMMISSION

OF THE

STATE OF IOWA,

1891.

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R. K. SOPER, Commissioner.

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DES MOINES:  
G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.  
1891.



## REPORT OF STATE FISH COMMISSION.

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HON. HORACE BOIES, *Governor of Iowa*:

Pursuant to law, I herewith submit my ninth biennial report for the years 1890 and 1891.

Upon taking charge of the commission I found the plant to comprise the following:

(a) Four acres of land on the shores of lakes Spirit and Okoboji, well fenced and with a row of fine growing trees surrounding the entire tract;

(b) Hatchery, twenty by forty feet, twelve foot posts; the basement of this building consists of a reservoir of same dimensions as building and five feet deep, which was originally constructed for and used as a winter hatchery, but which, owing to reasons hereinafter explained, is now in disuse. The first floor is occupied as an office and supply depot;

(c) Five fish ponds of dimension ten by forty feet, seven feet in depth, same being walled up with good substantial eighteen inch walls;

(d) One pond, thirty by four hundred feet, used for propagating bass;

(e) One pond, twenty by one hundred feet, used as a summer pond for the propagation of gold fish;

(f) One pond, twenty by two hundred feet, for pike breeding;

(g) A good barn, fourteen by twenty feet, stone foundation, painted and in good repair;

(h) Horse, wagon and harness.

### IMPROVEMENTS.

When I assumed control of the Commission, May 17, 1890, the ponds used for winter breeding contained but seventeen inches of water. The summer ponds were entirely dry. During the month of August, 1890, I employed a civil engineer to take level surveys

for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of securing an additional supply of water for these ponds. The engineer reported favorably on the project and I submitted some to the executive council for their consideration and action, with my estimate of the probable cost of the undertaking, estimating it at about three hundred dollars. After due consideration, the council authorized me to proceed with the work, provided the same did not cost to exceed three hundred dollars. Some idea of the magnitude of the enterprise can be formed when it is stated that the old conduit pipe, extending from the shore of Spirit Lake to the ponds, a distance of six hundred and forty-six feet, had to be taken up and relaid at a much greater depth, to wit, six to eight and one-half feet; we were also obliged to tunnel under the embankment of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway for the distance of about eighty feet. The appropriation being quite small in comparison with the task to be accomplished, I naturally experienced much difficulty in procuring parties to bid for the work, but was finally successful in letting the contract for the amount limited. Immediately after placing the contract preparations were made for carrying out the work and it was soon under way, being completed early the following spring.

The result is very gratifying and clearly demonstrates the wisdom of judicious expenditure in the betterment of the interests of the Commission. The summer ponds, formerly dry as the parchment upon which this is written, are now covered with thirty inches of water with its myriads of inhabitants, while the volume of water in the winter ponds has been increased from seventeen inches to forty inches, and we are now able to properly winter our young fish and to continue breeding the seasons through. In addition to taking up and relaying this conduit pipe, I consider it advisable and for the best interests of the hatchery to extend the plank box-tubing some distance further under the waters of Spirit Lake, so as to secure a supply of colder water than we then had; so, at the time of relaying this conduit pipe, this tubing was extended thirty-two feet, making the total length of same in the neighborhood of two hundred and thirty-two feet. We now have an inexhaustible supply of pure, cold water for all our ponds, and are better able to conduct the propagation and care of our fish than ever before in the history of the Commission.

#### DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY.

Believing it to be in the interest of economy to dispose of the horse, wagon and harness heretofore mentioned, I submitted the

matter to the Executive Council and obtained their consent to so doing. The same was disposed of at a public auction, duly advertised in the Spirit Lake *Beacon*, and were sold to the highest bidder for the following prices:

Horse .....	\$142.75
Wagon .....	14.80
Harness .....	6.25
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$163.80

This amount was covered into the State Treasury, and hereto I append copy of Treasurer's receipt:

TREASURER OF STATE,  
DES MOINES, October 9, 1890. }

Received of R. K. Soper, Fish Commissioner, one hundred sixty-three and 80-100 dollars, sale of horse, wagon and harness. On account of State revenue.

(Signed)

V. P. TWOMBLY, *Treasurer*.

#### FISH CULTURE.

Much has been written and said upon this subject by all manner of men, from the astute and learned philosopher down the ranks to the more expressive plebeian. From this multitude of thinkers there comes the almost unanimous admonition, that as eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, so constant and never flagging watchfulness, experiment and zeal, are the price of our finny tribes *in futuro*.

There is scarcely a dissenting voice to the prophesy, that without constant effort made, both in the propagation and distribution of fish, the waters of our inland streams and lakes will be completely depopulated ere the dawn of another decade. And this is not at all surprising, when we take into consideration the various causes which lead to the extermination of our fish. Among them may be mentioned the continual changes which are being wrought by Dame Nature herself; the brooks of to-day become the ponds of to-morrow; the ponds and lakes reduced in dignity to sloughs and swamps, and thus the never ending changes of Time are rung. It is to meet these exigencies that the services of this Commission are required if we would preserve for the benefit of our people a small token of that heritage which Nature has so lavishly bestowed upon us. These disappearing bodies of water should be visited and their perishing inhabitants transferred to more suitable homes; this policy has been in vogue for many years throughout the differ-



ent States of the Union; it has been practiced in Iowa in years gone by, and has been invariably fraught with good results, but of late it has from necessity fallen into disuse by reason of the lack of appropriations. I think I do not over estimate when I attribute to these causes the principal source of alarm for the future of our fish interests. And I am likewise of the opinion that I am not over sanguine in believing that much of these dire consequences can be averted upon proper effort being put forth.

Another cause of depopulation is the great number of fish taken for consumption; the number is almost incredulously large, reaching many millions annually. This is right and proper, and affords no just ground for complaint, provided the privilege be not abused. There certainly can be no objection to any legitimate manner of taking fish for consumption, but as practiced in some localities, the taking of fish is a most atrocious and wanton violation of the rights of others. I here refer to the taking of fish by means of seines, nets, traps and other unlawful instruments, and this is done in most instances for the commodity value of the fish thus unlawfully captured.

To counteract the disastrous influences which these causes have had in lessening the stock of game fish in the various waters of Iowa has ever been the objective point at which my efforts have been directed, and I am pleased to report that in so far as the means at my command permitted, my efforts have been quite successful.

Upon the completion of the work hereinbefore mentioned I seined from Lake Okoboji large quantities of wall-eyed pike, black and silver bass, croppies and perch, for the purpose or propagation, depositing same in the breeding ponds. The result has been very flattering, even during the brief period which has since elapsed. The fish have multiplied and thrived as well as might be hoped for, and we have already distributed a respectable number of their progeny in various sections of the State. These varieties being natives to our waters will uniformly prosper and multiply rapidly. The demand is constantly on the increase, the supply practically inexhaustible, so that if the lakes, rivers and creeks of Iowa are not kept well stocked with these several species of fish it will simply be because of a lack of local interest in the matter.

My predecessors have so frequently and thoroughly exhausted the *modus operandi* of fish propagation, bestowed upon each luckless son of the finny tribe, his own proper name under many and

diverse *aliases*, treated of their peculiarities, habits, faults and virtues, at so great length and with such regularity, that I deem it entirely unnecessary for me to go over the same ground at the present time, and for that reason I shall dismiss the subject without further comment.

#### EXPERIMENTS.

Practically no experiments have been made by the commission during my incumbency. Proffers are continually being received from like commissions in our sister States looking to the mutual exchange of species respectively native to each State, but in each instance we have been compelled to decline these proffers, there being no available funds on hand for carrying on these reciprocal exchanges. The amount needed is small and I believe our legislature would do well to investigate the matter at its coming session, with the view of making an appropriation for this purpose, should it be deemed advisable by them.

Although I am partial to our own native fish in many ways, I am still of the opinion that we should leave no means untried which may bring to us a greater variety of game fish. There are numerous species found in the waters of other States not found here, which I firmly believe can be successfully acclimated and accustomed to our rivers and lakes. I sincerely hope this matter will be taken up and favorably acted upon by the next general assembly.

#### VIOLATION OF FISH LAWS.

From the institution of this office the respective commissioners have found much cause for complaint against the wholesale destruction and extermination of fish by means of nets, seines and various other devises for the capturing of fish in large numbers. True, we have a law for the protection of our fish, but the means of enforcing it are very inefficient. The Commissioner is presumed to exercise supervisory powers in respect to the proper enforcement of this statute, that is to say, he is possessed of the power to institute and direct prosecutions, yet in truth he is powerless to act, having no funds at his command to set the machinery of law to working. I am often and repeatedly solicited to visit different places for the purpose of investigating alleged infractions of the law, but in all instances am unable to act further than to request my correspondents to give the matter their personal attention. This they almost invariably are disinclined to do, for reasons which are very appar-

ent. A sufficient appropriation should be set aside for the special purpose of enforcing our laws for the preservation of fish.

Further, on this subject, I would recommend the repeal of that part of section 2, chapter 34, laws of twenty-third general assembly, which reads as follows: "Also that it shall be lawful to take buffalo and suckers by spearing between the first day of November and the first day of March following," for the reason that the same is repeatedly taken advantage of and frequently serves as a shield for the protection of these wholesale fishermen, who, not content with what the law allows them, make a practice of taking fish indiscriminately during this privileged period. Certainly no great wrong will be inflicted upon anyone by repealing or annulling the clause in question, while on the other hand it will lessen the difficulty of detecting other infringements of the general fish laws.

I scarcely need add that it is inconsistent policy for our State to attempt the upbuilding of an interest of this nature without making full and adequate provisions for the enforcement of our protective laws. We can re-stock our streams over and over again, but so long as the law is not enforced they will be as many times depleted of all semblance of game fish by these wholesale fishermen of drag-net tendency.

As instances of the numerous complaints made to this office, I append hereto copies of some of the letters received by me.

CITIZENS STATE BANK,  
COUNCIL BLUFFS, April 20, 1891. }

*Hon. Fish Commissioner, of the State of Iowa:*

MY DEAR SIR:—I wish to call your attention to the fact that the State law is being constantly violated at Lake Manawa, at the edge of this city, and everybody seems to be afraid to take it up and prosecute the matter. There are people living around the lake, and in its neighborhood, who are constantly using nets and seines, and are taking out all the game fish of that lake. Cannot you send a deputy, or do something to uphold the law of the State in that location? We have made an effort in this city, but we are unable to get anyone to take hold of the matter and push it. What can you do for us in this matter?

Yours truly,

CHAS. R. HANNAN, *Cashier.*

Office of H. H. HOLMAN, *County Attorney,* }  
INDEPENDENCE, IOWA, May 19, 1891. }

*R. K. SOPER, Spirit Lake, Iowa:*

MY DEAR SIR:—The people along the Wapsie river, both north and south of this place, have been destroying fish, both with dynamite and spear, during the spring. Report says there are wagon loads of dead fish at Quasqueton dam, caused by dynamite in the river between here and there.

Quite a number are spearing here and north of here. I think if the matter was investigated there would be no difficulty in bringing several of the guilty parties to justice.

Very truly,

H. H. HOLMAN.

THE LAKE VIEW FISH AND PROTECTION ASSOCIATION, }  
LAKE VIEW, March 31, 1891. }

STATE FISH COMMISSIONER, *Spirit Lake, Iowa*:

DEAR SIR:—We are having some trouble with parties taking fish. Is there any way of getting help through you so that convictions can be had and fish protected? The boys are taking turns at watching nights, but want help if it can be had. Please let us know if there is any chance for State aid.

Yours truly,

C. G. PECK, *Secretary*.

Under this title I wish to call attention to the statute relating to fish ways.

Chapter 188, laws of seventeenth general assembly, reads as follows:

SECTION 1. The owner or owners of any dam or obstruction across any river or stream, creek, pond, lake, or water-course, in this State, shall, within a reasonable time, erect, construct and maintain, over or across said dam or obstruction, a suitable fish way of suitable capacity and facility to afford a free passage for fish up and down through such water-course when the water of said stream is running over the said dam.

SEC. 2. Any dam or obstruction mentioned in section one of this act not provided with such fish way within a reasonable time after the taking effect of this act, is hereby declared a nuisance, and may be abated accordingly.

I would recommend that the above be amended by giving to the Commissioner supervisory control over the matter of fish ways, making it compulsory upon the part of the owners of dams to submit plans of all proposed dams and ways to the Commissioner, for his approval; also, giving to the Commissioner authority to investigate into the adequacy of existing dams and ways. The law, as it now stands, does not define what shall be considered a suitable way, and, indeed, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to specify generally just what will constitute a proper fish way in each particular instance. The matter properly comes within the sphere of the Commissioner's duties, and if left with him I believe much better results would be attained than can be hoped for under existing conditions.

As illustrating the necessity of some such action, I quote the following from a letter recently received from a prominent gentleman in Iowa City: "I have been requested by a number of citi-

zens of this county, as well as by two or three members of the Board of Supervisors, to write you concerning the fact that there is a dam being constructed over the Iowa river, above Iowa City, at a little place called Coralville. I have been informed that no provision is made for a fish way over said dam."

Had I been possessed of discretionary powers in the matter, as well as an appropriation to cover such emergencies, I should immediately have visited Coralville, and feel quite confident that the owners of this dam would gladly have complied with the requirements of law when such requirements were made certain and plain, which cannot now be said concerning them.

#### APPROPRIATIONS.

For the next biennial period I would respectfully recommend that the following appropriations be made by the general assembly:

For the purpose of securing exchanges of game fish with	
Commissions of other States.....	\$ 300.00
For the enforcement of our fish laws.....	1,500.00
For assistant to Commissioner.....	800.00
For shipping pails.....	100.00
For cleaning and repairing fish ponds.....	100.00
Incidentals.....	1,000.00
For well and windmill to pump water for winter hatching..	200.00

#### DISTRIBUTION OF FISH.

The following is a list of our fish distribution. In this connection I wish again to recur to the fact that inasmuch as our ponds were not in a proper condition for hatching until the spring of 1891, it was impossible for us to supply any of these fish, with the exception of the gold fish, until late in the season, and for that reason the list is much smaller than it otherwise would have been.

## CROPPIE DISTRIBUTION.

John A. Nash .....	Audubon.		S. S. Arnold.....	Charlton.
E. L. Parmenter.....	Gilman.		R. J. McDonald .....	Kinross.

Besides which a large number were put in the lakes here.

## BLACK BASS DISTRIBUTION.

John A. Nash .....	Audubon.		R. J. McDonald .....	Kinross.
E. L. Parmenter .....	Gilman.		Chas. Bennett .....	Lake Park.

S. S. Arnold..... Charlton.  
And a large number put into the lakes.

## SILVER BASS DISTRIBUTION.

John A. Nash .....	Audubon.		R. J. McDonald .....	Kinross.
E. L. Parmenter.....	Gilman.		Chas. Mattson .....	Lake Park.

S. S. Arnold..... Charlton.  
And a large number put into the lakes.

## GOLD FISH DISTRIBUTION.

Auditor of State.....	Des Moines.		B. Coffin .....	Spencer.
Treasurer of State .....	Des Moines.		Edward Beebe.....	Spencer.
John Shaffer.....	Des Moines.		C. N. Williams.....	Rock Falls.
O. S. Byrkit .....	Des Moines.		J. H. Harrison .....	Davenport.
Verge Bannove.....	Primghar.		Mrs. O. Arp .....	Davenport.
W. H. Noyes.....	Primghar.		E. M. Bennett.....	Mason City.
Mrs. F. M. McCormack.....	Primghar.		Jacob Vroom .....	Mason City.
C. Achorn.....	Sutherland.		Winfield Grob.....	Iowa Falls.
L. E. Alexander.....	Sutherland.		Robert Right.....	Iowa Falls.
L. C. Wright .....	Boonville.		William A. Hearn .....	Iowa Falls.
J. Burns .....	Cedar Rapids.		Miss Della Brand.....	Iowa Falls.
O. D. Ladd.....	Cedar Rapids.		J. C. Bergen.....	Livermore.
Mr. Berge.....	Cedar Rapids.		Mrs. Anna Holliday .....	Rock Rapids.
Mrs. Barker.....	Cedar Rapids.		Mrs. A. B. Hallday.....	Rock Rapids.
R. W. Bushnell.....	Cedar Rapids.		Mrs. G. M. Hallday.....	Rock Rapids.
Mrs. A. Hanson.....	Cedar Rapids.		W. J. Phillips.....	Ottumwa.
D. M. Gunn.....	Oskaloosa.		Dr. Rosa Upton .....	Marshalltown.
Frank Ellsworth.....	Humboldt.		Harry McCullough .....	Emmetsburg.
Mrs. Cora Rhodes.....	West Bend.		J. J. Robins .....	Emmetsburg.
Mrs. Hoskins.....	West Bend.		H. Hoagland .....	Emmetsburg.
C. A. Moody .....	West Bend.		C. O. Haugen.....	Fort Dodge.
J. W. Killip.....	Milford.		Rev. W. E. Dunlap.....	Boyd.
C. E. Blockert.....	Milford.		Rev. C. L. McCracken.....	Rock Valley.
Mrs. H. H. Smith.....	Milford.		Mrs. J. S. Nye.....	Ackley.
Emma Parrish .....	Milford.		Mrs. O. L. Hatch.....	Ackley.
Zetta Doolittle.....	Milford.		Mrs. L. Reed .....	Ackley.
Persis Schuneman.....	Lime Tower.		C. Burns.....	Winneshiek.
Mrs. Sherburne.....	Spirit Lake.		J. H. Mitchell.....	Bloomfield.
D. Van Buen.....	Spirit Lake.		J. L. Stewart.....	Council Bluffs.
Mrs. H. Carr .....	Spirit Lake.		B. R. Olds .....	Aurelia.
Mrs. G. Kellogg.....	Spirit Lake.		L. A. Olds.....	Charles City.
Mrs. T. Dane.....	Spirit Lake.		Carrie Reason.....	Mitchellville.
Mrs. McCrane.....	Spirit Lake.		Bessie Francis.....	Mitchellville.
G. Tveleger.....	Spirit Lake.		Helen Sherburne .....	Mitchellville.
P. Weeks.....	Spirit Lake.		W. G. Phippin.....	Mitchellville.
E. D. Carlton .....	Spirit Lake.		Zella Tennant.....	Mitchellville.
A. A. Mosher.....	Spirit Lake.		W. E. Simmons.....	Mitchellville.
Mrs. C. E. Blackert.....	Spirit Lake.		F. C. Tyler.....	Mitchellville.
Mrs. S. L. Pillsbury .....	Spirit Lake.		C. W. Reed.....	Woodbine.
Mrs. L. S. Vanners .....	Spirit Lake.		L. C. Mudge .....	Burlington.
Mrs. C. McMan .....	Spirit Lake.		L. D. Smith.....	Burlington.
H. Thompson .....	Spirit Lake.		E. H. Bacon .....	Burlington.
F. L. Dolloff .....	Spirit Lake.		Myrtle F. Bacon.....	State Center.
Miss Vina Wall.....	Spirit Lake.		F. W. Ruets.....	Dubuque.
Miss Minnie Oliver.....	Spirit Lake.		R. T. Jackson.....	Dubuque.
Mrs. D. S. Blakey.....	Spirit Lake.		Frank B. Jackson.....	Dubuque.
Mrs. D. Blusher.....	Osage		George B. Parker.....	Dubuque.
John Rhimer.....	Hardy.		E. L. Jenkins.....	Dubuque.
Charles Woodruff .....	Sheldon.		O. C. Hill.....	Algona.
John O. Donnell.....	Sheldon.		Mrs. Boyer.....	Algona.
F. Woods .....	Sheldon.		W. H. Carpenter.....	Algona.
T. Spence.....	Sheldon.		Mrs. Joseph Thompson.....	Algona.
Mrs. F. Howard.....	Sheldon.		G. A. Briggs.....	Lake Park.

Sheldon.	Mrs. M. J. Jones.....	Shelby.
Sheldon.	O. E. Francis.....	Rhodes.
Sheldon.	Miss Kate Tibbets.....	Sumner.
Sheldon.	Mrs. C. W. Adams.....	Calro.
Sheldon.	W. J. Smith.....	Dakota City.
Estherville.	Chas. Bennet.....	Lake Park.
Estherville.	Mrs. John Dunn.....	Mason City.
Estherville.	Mrs. E. W. Foster.....	Mason City.
Estherville.	Mrs. Ella Welr.....	Mason City.
Estherville.	Miss Sarah Keenan.....	Mason City.
Estherville.	Miss Mollie Shields.....	Mason City.
Estherville.	Mrs. Thomas Comfort.....	Mason City.
Estherville.	Mrs. John F. Hughes.....	Sanborn.
Estherville.	Mrs. O. E. Woods.....	Mason City.
Estherville.	I. H. Harrison.....	Davenport.
Estherville.	B. R. Henderson.....	Davenport.
Estherville.	F. J. Ashby.....	Iowa Falls.
Estherville.	A. H. Keller.....	Emmetsburg.
Estherville.	J. W. Bennett.....	Waverly.
Estherville.	C. W. Reynolds.....	Sheldon.
Estherville.	Miss Bertha Mitchell.....	Pringbar.
Estherville.	H. H. Moller.....	Milford.
Estherville.	Henry Goetsch.....	Whittemore.
Estherville.	Mrs. Patterson.....	Lake Park.
Estherville.	Chris. Miller.....	Elgin.
Spencer.	John L. Pitcher.....	Milford.
Spencer.	J. F. Thomas.....	Iowa Falls.

## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

1890.		Dr.	Cr.
May and June.	Ole Byorensen, two months' salary .....	\$	\$ 24.00
	P. Johnson, printing and stationery.....		14.50
	D. S. Blakey, oats for horse.....		4.00
	S. Gray, hay for horse.....		3.50
	Postage and stamps .....		1.50
	Received warrant ..	47.50	
July and Aug.	Ole Byorensen, labor.....		24.00
	D. S. Blakey, oats and hay.....		5.50
	R. B. Caldwell, surveying.....		5.00
	Postage stamps.....		1.00
	Received warrant.....	33.50	
Sept. and Oct.	S. B. Miller, auctioneering wagon and horse .....		5.00
	A. B. Funk, printing sale bills.....		1.00
	E. L. Brownell, glass .....		1.00
	Received warrant.....	7.00	
	A. O. Peterson, 120 foot seine.....		17.25
	Barron & Dodge, cart.....		6.00
	Stationery and stamps .....		6.50
	Ole Byorensen, labor .....		35.00
	Baron & Dodge, lumber .....		1.00
	Received warrant.....	64.75	
		\$ 155.75	\$ 155.75
August.	P. E. Nary, taking up and relaying supply pipe from Spirit take to State Fish Hatchery.....		300.00
	Received from Executive Council amount appro- priated from the contingent fund.....	300.00	
		\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00

I, R. K. Soper, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing accounts of the Fish Commission with the State of Iowa, are true, as I verily believe.

R. K. SOPER.

Sworn to before me by R. K. Soper, this 2d day of November, A. D. 1891.

A. J. PENN.











# REPORT

BY THE

# GOVERNOR OF IOWA,

OF

PARDONS, COMMUTATIONS, SUSPENSIONS OF SENTENCE,  
AND REMISSIONS OF FINES.

FROM FEBRUARY 27, 1890, TO JANUARY 20, 1892.

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PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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DES MOINES:  
G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.  
1892.



STATE OF IOWA. }  
EXECUTIVE OFFICE. }  
DES MOINES, February 5, 1892. }

*To the General Assembly:*

In accordance with the requirements of section 16, article 4 of the Constitution, I herewith transmit to you a report of each case of reprieve, commutation and pardon granted and the reason therefor, and also of all persons in whose favor remission of fines and forfeitures were made, and the several amounts remitted, during my official term which closed January 20, 1892.

HORACE BOIES.



## PARDONS.

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**FRANK HAMILTON.** Pardoned March 19, 1890, to take effect March 31, 1890. Sentenced to the penitentiary from Des Moines county, January 31, 1881, two terms of eight and six years for robbery and burglary. District Attorney Brennan asked for pardon on the ground that there is a question of Hamilton's guilt. Senator Dodge, Ex-Representative Culbertson, and Judge Stutsman, who tried defendant, favored a pardon. which after investigation of the facts was granted because of doubt as to defendant's guilt.

**GEORGE L. MOORE.** Pardoned April 24, 1890. Convicted in Winneshiek county of the crime of seduction and sentenced February 6, 1889, to the penitentiary for two years. The sentence was suspended by my predecessor sixty days. Affidavits tend to show that defendant was not guilty. The trial Judge and nine of the jurors recommend clemency and Judge L. O. Hatch, after examining the record says, "The jury should have been directed to return a verdict of not guilty." Pardoned because of doubt as to defendant's guilt.

**WILLIAM CLARK.** Pardoned May 3, 1890, to take effect May 5, 1890. Sentenced from Boone county for keeping house of ill-fame and committed November 8, 1889, to the penitentiary for one year. Evidence showed that defendant and his wife, old people, kept a small hotel which it was alleged has been resorted to for the purposes of prostitution. In my judgment the verdict was not supported by the evidence. The trial Judge recommended a pardon.

**A. W. SEYMOUR.** Pardoned May 15, to take effect May 17, 1890. Committed to the penitentiary for two years from Buena Vista county for forgery. Having earned all his good time and been an exemplary prisoner, the date of the expiration of his term would fall on Sunday, May 18, 1890. The prisoner desired to be released the day preceding so as to reach his family on Sunday, which request I granted.



**AUGUST BORCHERT.** Pardoned May 22, 1890. Committed to the penitentiary December 3, 1888, for two years on sentence from Scott county for forgery. The Warden stated his record was good. The Chaplain recommended a pardon. The sum forged was \$12.75. The prisoner's term was within three months of expiration. Pardoned because I thought his punishment sufficient.

**HONORAH CURTIN.** Pardoned May 23, 1890. Committed to the penitentiary for life May 23, 1883, from Allamakee county, for murder in the first degree. Granted on recommendation of the Twenty-third General Assembly, to which the case was referred.

**MAGGIE STROUP.** Pardoned May 24, 1890. Sentenced to the penitentiary May 28, 1889, for nine months from Polk county, for keeping a house of ill-fame. The defendant was tried jointly with Maggie Matrat, who was sentenced for two years. The trial Judge states that he had grave doubts at the trial as to Maggie Stroup's guilt. The latter has since married, has had a child born to her and is living a worthy life. The trial Judge recommended a pardon, which was granted on the facts above stated.

**JOHN S. CRAIG.** Pardoned May 29, 1890. Convicted in Henry county on nine out of thirteen counts in an indictment for selling beer and sentenced to pay a fine of \$2,700, and to be imprisoned in jail nine months. Prisoner had laid in jail five months. Pardoned and fine remitted because I believed sentence excessive and punishment sufficient.

**RALPH TRUCKENMILLER.** Pardoned May 29, 1890, to take effect May 31. Convicted in Black Hawk county for larceny and committed September 25, 1888, to penitentiary for two years. Having earned his good time the prisoner's term would expire June 4, 1890. He was a young man whose character before this offense and record in prison were good. His pardon reduced his sentence three days only.

**MAGGIE MATRAT.** Pardoned June 2, 1890. Convicted in Polk county of keeping a house of ill-fame and committed to the penitentiary May 30, 1889, for two years. Her pardon was asked by eighty-five citizens of Polk county, among them being the three District Judges, the County Attorney, and the Sheriff of said county. Her time in prison was reduced to one year which seemed to me sufficient under the circumstances in her case.

**JEROME BARTLETT.** Pardoned June 5, 1890. Convicted with two others in Winneshiek county of assault with intent to commit

rape, and committed to the penitentiary November 1, 1883, for ten years. I am thoroughly satisfied from a most patient examination of the facts in this case that neither of these defendants are guilty of the crime of which they were convicted and they were for that reason pardoned.

**ARTHUR McINTIRE.** Pardoned June 5, 1890. Convicted in Winneshiek county of the crime of assault with intent to commit rape, and committed to the penitentiary April 4, 1884, for ten years. See Bartlett's case for reasons.

**CHARLES WEDGEWOOD.** Pardoned June 5, 1890. Convicted in Winneshiek county of the crime of assault with intent to commit rape, and committed to the penitentiary November 1, 1883, for eight years. See Bartlett's case for reasons.

**JAMES A. OLIVER.** Pardoned June 24, 1890, to take effect July 1, 1890. Convicted in the District Court of Linn county of manslaughter, and sentenced to the penitentiary November 22, 1887, for eight years. A petition from four hundred and fifty of his neighbors asking for his pardon, states that: "The killing by him, we honestly believe, was not intended; as he was a quiet, peaceable man." The Warden of the penitentiary states that the prisoner's conduct has been good and that he believes that Oliver is not a willful criminal. The Chaplain of the penitentiary states: "He is no criminal, and I can see no good reason why he should be kept here any longer." The killing complained of occurred in a controversy over the possession of a team, and I am satisfied was not intended. He was pardoned because I believed his punishment sufficient.

**WILLIS (Mike) McDOWELL.** Pardoned July 1, 1890, to take effect July 3, 1890. Convicted in Polk county of the crime of assault with intent to commit rape, and committed to the penitentiary January 2, 1886, for seven years. All of the trial jurors, the Prosecuting Attorney, and trial Judge unite in saying his sentence was too severe, and because of facts that have come to their knowledge since the trial some of them advise a pardon. The showing in this case convinces me that the least that can be said in the prisoner's behalf is that he should not be further punished.

**JOHN CLARK.** Pardoned July 7, 1890. Sentenced February 13, 1884, from Story county for twelve years for the crime of burglary. One Murphy, his co-defendant, was sentenced for the same offense and pardoned by my predecessor December 22, 1888.

Prisoner's pardon was recommended by city and county officials in Story county; by the trial Judge, Senator and Representative from his district, and was granted because I believe his sentence excessive.

**MORRIS MCCOY.** Pardoned July 11, 1890. Convicted in Wapello county of assault with intent to commit rape and committed to the penitentiary September 19, 1887, for five years. His pardon was asked for by eighty-five of his neighbors, who certify to his good character, by the mother and step-father of the girl on whom the assault is alleged to have been committed, by eight of the trial jurors and one of the Judges of the Court in which he was convicted. His punishment under the facts in this case seemed to me amply sufficient.

**PHILO J. COWAN.** Pardoned August 2, 1890, to take effect September 1, 1890. Convicted in Franklin county of embezzlement and committed March 13, 1888, to the penitentiary for four years, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$6,154.38. Cowan was Treasurer of Hardin county, and charged with embezzlement of its funds. He had been confined two and a half years. The prosecuting Attorney, trial Judge and seven of the trial jurors unite in the statement that his punishment has been sufficient. His defalcation had been in substance made good to the County by his bondsmen, who also asked for his pardon, which was granted because I believed he had been sufficiently punished. The fine was remitted September 23, 1890.

**LESLIE E. VANSANT.** Pardoned September 6, 1890, to take effect September 9, 1890. Sentenced from Webster county for embezzlement and committed to the penitentiary May 20, 1890, for four months. Allowing for good time earned his term would have expired September 10, 1890. His application for clemency was recommended by Pension Agent S. A. Marine, Chief Justice Jas. H. Rothrock, County Attorney Chas. H. Moore, Judge S. M. Weaver, the trial Judge, M. D. O'Connell and Rev. J. W. Paige, and was granted in the hope that it would aid the young man in recovering his lost standing among his neighbors due to this one mistake of his life.

**FRANK STERRETT.** Pardoned November 24, 1890. Convicted in Washington county, October, 1887, of manslaughter and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years, which judgment was on October 29, 1890, modified by the Supreme Court of the State and

the sentence reduced to three months imprisonment. Defendant was a young school boy and in an altercation with an older and stronger boy of the same school who assailed him and was endeavoring to chastise him, he drew a small toy pistol that he had in his pocket, which in the melee was discharged inflicting a fatal wound upon his assailant. Although technically guilty perhaps his act was more a mistake than a crime. His pardon was requested by many leading citizens, including several of the Judges of the Supreme Court before whom his case was heard on appeal, and was granted because I did not believe he deserved punishment.

**CHARLES RICHARDS.** Pardoned November 24, 1890. Convicted in Greene county of burglary and committed to the penitentiary May 3, 1890, for three years. Pardoned because of certificate of prison Physician that prisoner was suffering from lung disease which was being aggravated by confinement and would likely prove fatal, and on recommendation of Warden of prison.

**ISAAC D. PETERS.** Pardoned February 20, 1891. Convicted in Guthrie county of violating an injunction and sentenced to jail for three months. The facts are that defendant, a German seventy-three years of age, manufactured wine from fruits of his own raising, and sold the same after having been enjoined from selling intoxicating liquor. The trial Judge wrote that he did not believe defendant's act was a willful violation of the injunction but that it was done through ignorance. For this reason I granted the pardon asked for.

**ERNEST LACORE.** Pardoned April 18, 1891. Convicted in Story county of the crime of assault with intent to commit rape, and committed to the penitentiary March 8, 1890, for five years. This pardon is granted because it is established to my satisfaction by affidavits of the girl assaulted and her mother that the defendant was guilty of an assault and battery only.

**JULIUS VATTER.** Pardoned April 24, 1891. Convicted in Cedar county of arson and committed to the penitentiary for eighteen years on December 8, 1885. A long and patient investigation of the facts in this case satisfied my own mind beyond doubt of the entire innocence of defendant. He was for that reason pardoned after being confined more than six years.

**BENJAMIN STUEHMER.** Pardoned May 26, 1891. Convicted in Scott county of robbery and sentenced to the penitentiary January 12, 1891, for two years. This sentence was commuted January 28,

1891, to six months in jail. Granted on recommendation of the County Attorney who prosecuted the case and who now expresses a doubt of defendant's guilt.

**SAMUEL WILLIAMS.** Pardoned July 13, 1891. Convicted in Buchanan county of adultery and sentenced to the penitentiary October 21, 1889, for one year, which was stayed by the court. Granted on recommendation of the trial Judge before whom the defendant plead guilty, of the County Attorney who conducted the prosecution, and Sheriff and Clerk of the District Court of Buchanan county, supplemented by the earnest appeal of defendant's wife who was the prosecuting witness in the case.

**JOHN KLINGLER.** Pardoned August 13, 1891. Convicted in Johnson county of larceny, and committed to the penitentiary January 28, 1891, for two years. Granted on the recommendation of the trial Judge, and all of the jurors before whom he was tried, a number of whom now entertain a doubt as to the justice of his conviction.

**LOU FOLEY.** Pardoned November 23, 1891. Convicted in Polk county of embezzlement and sentenced to the penitentiary December 15, 1889, for one year. Granted on recommendation of the trial Judge and the Sheriff and because of newly discovered evidence which is sufficient to raise a reasonable doubt, at least, of defendant's guilt.

COMMUTATIONS.

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**WILLIAM D. HIGH.** Sentence commuted July 12, 1890. Sentenced February 13, 1890, for nine months to the county jail of Clinton county for assault with intent to commit great bodily injury. Commuted to imprisonment for five months on recommendation of County Attorney, Judge Hayes and other leading citizens.

**GEORGE MONTGOMERY.** Sentence commuted July 14, 1890. Convicted September 12, 1889, in Cedar county of forcible defilement and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. Clemency was invoked by two hundred and forty-four citizens of Cedar, Clinton and Scott counties, including the father and mother of the girl whom it was claimed was defiled. Defendant was intoxicated when the alleged offense was committed. Trial Judge, County Attorney, Representatives in the Legislature and other leading citizens asked clemency. Sentence commuted to one year for these reasons.

**EDWARD McDONALD.** Sentence commuted July 14, 1890. Sentenced to the penitentiary February 20, 1890, from Guthrie county for assault with intent to commit rape, for two and one-half years. Defendant, who was a minor, was led into the crime committed by older persons. The County Attorney, all of the jurors and the trial Judge unite in a request for clemency, and the facts in the case, it seems to me, demand it. Sentence commuted to six months imprisonment in the penitentiary for these reasons.

**THOMAS HARSH.** Sentence commuted July 15, 1890. Sentenced October 10, 1889, from Dallas county, to the penitentiary for three years for robbery. Trial Judge, County Attorney, nine of the jurors, Representative from his district with others unite in asking clemency for defendant. Sentence commuted to imprisonment in the penitentiary for one year for these reasons.

**ALBERT GIBSON.** Sentence commuted July 15, 1890. Sentenced from Dallas county for robbery, October 17, 1889, for three years.

The Judge, County Attorney, and nine of the jurors recommend that his sentence be commuted to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary, which it seems to me from the facts disclosed is a reasonable request and it is therefore granted.

**CHARLES E. HAYES.** Sentence commuted July 16, 1890. Convicted in Iowa county of forcible defilement, and committed to the penitentiary November 11, 1889, for two years. Clemency is asked by trial Judge, County Attorney, and a large number of citizens. The facts in this case, if they do not disprove the charge of force, are of a character to reduce the offense to the lowest grade of a crime of this character. For these reasons I commuted the sentence to one year in the penitentiary.

**FRED MUNCHRATH.** Sentence commuted July 18, 1890. Convicted in Woodbury county on September 30, 1887, of manslaughter, and sentenced to the penitentiary for four years. Defendant, with nine others, was indicted for the murder of Rev. Mr. Haddock, at Sioux City. He was the first one tried, was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to the penitentiary for four years. His co-defendant, whom it was charged fired the shot that killed Mr. Haddock, was next tried and acquitted. Thereupon the Prosecuting Attorney dismissed the indictment against each of the other defendants. Munchrath was held responsible solely on the ground that he had entered into a conspiracy with his co-defendants to commit an assault and battery on deceased, and that in carrying this purpose into effect one of his co-conspirators had killed the deceased. It was not claimed that this was any part of the purpose of Munchrath, nor was he present when the murder was committed. The evidence clearly discloses that he was the least guilty of all who entered into the conspiracy, if one was in fact formed, and inasmuch as the case against his co-defendants was not strong enough to justify a trial, even after the principal defendant was acquitted, I could not believe that defendant deserved the severe sentence inflicted, and for this reason, as well as because of recommendations of great numbers of the most influential citizens of Sioux City, including the trial Judge, eleven of the jurors, the Sheriff of the county, Representative and Senator from his district, and many other officials of the State, I commuted his sentence to three months in the penitentiary. In this case a temporary suspension was granted March 15, 1890, until June 1, 1890, and a further suspension June 10, 1890, until July 16, 1890, to enable me to examine into the facts.



**HENRY NEWTON.** Sentence commuted July 28, 1890. Convicted in Fayette county of burglary and committed to the penitentiary November 23, 1889, for two and one-half years. Defendant was a boy 18 years of age who was led into the offense complained of by an older person. The presiding Judge recommended a commutation of his sentence which I think the facts justified. I therefore reduced the same to one year in the penitentiary.

**ANDREW BROWN.** Sentence commuted August 5, 1890. Convicted in Poweshiek county of murder in the second degree and committed to the penitentiary March 22, 1887, for the term of ten years. The crime in this case was the severe whipping of a boy from the effects of which he died. It was shown that one Cloe Robinson was chiefly responsible for the death. She was tried separately, convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced for three years in May, 1887. She was pardoned by my predecessor July 3, 1889. The trial Judge recommended a commutation of the sentence to five years which was granted.

**G. WOLMOTH.** Sentence commuted August 25, 1890. Convicted in Keokuk county on two indictments for burglary and larceny, and committed to the penitentiary December 20, 1881, for two terms of ten and five years. The defendant with two or three others, all young men or boys, broke into a bachelor's cabin in the day time while he was absent therefrom, and stole about \$24.00, and soon after into the cellar of a country store and stole six or seven dollars worth of goods. For these offenses he was tried, convicted on each indictment and sentenced as above. He had, including good time earned, served out his ten years sentence. I commuted the other to three months believing his punishment had been ample.

**JOHN C. BECK.** Sentence commuted October 3, 1890. Convicted in Madison county of seduction and committed to the penitentiary April 22, 1890, for fifteen months. All of the trial jurors recommend clemency on account of the youth of defendant and his previous good character. In this recommendation the trial Judge, Senator and Representative from his district and other prominent citizens unite. I commuted the sentence to six months in the penitentiary.

**EDWARD GILL.** Sentence commuted October 14, 1890. Convicted in Des Moines county on two indictments for assault with intent to commit murder, and committed to the penitentiary



November 22, 1887, for five and three years. Defendant, a young man of irreproachable character, was paying his addresses to a young lady. He found her at a public gathering in the company of another young man. Asked her to leave her escort and accompany him which she refused. He drew a revolver and wounded both her and her companion, but neither seriously. Was indicted, convicted and sentenced as above. The young lady in question was the most earnest of his friends in her appeals for clemency. She was joined in these by the trial Judge, city and county officials of the county from which he was sent, and Senator and Representative from his district, all of whom attribute his act to a fit of insane jealousy that partially at least rendered him irresponsible for his act. I commuted his sentence to three years for these reasons.

M. S. ISH. Sentence commuted October 17, 1890. Convicted in Sac county of manslaughter and committed to the penitentiary June 12, 1890, for eighteen months. In petitions signed by all the trial jurors, Senator Rich, Representative Horton, County Attorney Tait, county officers and many leading citizens, it was represented that at the time of the offense complained of defendant was laboring under great fear of bodily injury on account of threats by deceased. That he was a victim of fright and mistake. For these reasons I commuted his sentence to six months in the penitentiary.

PETER CONNELLY. Sentence commuted October 21, 1890. Convicted in Dubuque county of assault with intent to commit rape, and committed to the penitentiary October 9, 1886, for six years. The trial Judge, District Attorney, Senator from his district, and leading citizens ask for a commutation of defendant's sentence, on the ground that it was too severe. I commuted same to five years in the penitentiary.

SAMUEL SMITH. Sentence commuted October 23, 1890. Convicted in Poweshiek county of manslaughter, and committed to the penitentiary October 18, 1887, for five years. Six of the trial jurors and a large number of citizens petitioned for clemency. The facts show very strong mitigating circumstances in defendant's favor, and as I believed justified a commutation of his sentence to three years, which was done.

VICTOR NORDENSON. Sentence commuted October 29, 1890. Convicted in Polk county of robbery, and committed to the penitentiary December 9, 1889, for four years. Defendant was a mere

boy. His offense, the foolish act of a wholly inexperienced criminal, resulted in no harm to another, beyond that of fright, and in no gain to himself. Facts that came to the knowledge of the trial Judge, after sentence, convinced him that the punishment was too severe. At his request, and that of many citizens, I commuted his sentence to one year.

**JOHN A. TIPTON.** Sentence commuted November 7, 1890. Convicted in Marshall county of larceny, and committed to the penitentiary February 6, 1889, for three years. Defendant, a young man of previous good character, on his own plea of guilty, was convicted of larceny in taking money from the money drawer of an uncle, to which he had access. This uncle, with many others, including the Prosecuting Attorney, recommended clemency. I commuted his sentence to two years and one month.

**FRANK P. TOLL.** Sentence commuted November 8, 1890. Convicted in Clinton county of embezzlement, and committed to the penitentiary December 9, 1889, for eighteen months. This was the first offense of a young man of previous good character. County officials and many prominent citizens recommend clemency, believing such action will improve defendant's chances to become a good citizen. I commuted his sentence to one year and twenty-four days.

**ROGER HOGAN.** Sentence commuted November 14, 1890. Convicted in Muscatine county of assault with intent to commit great bodily injury, and committed to jail October 4, 1890, for five months. The County Attorney says the assault was attended with many aggravating circumstances, that his physical condition is poor, and that humanity as well as justice demands his release. Eleven of the jurors, all the county officers, Senator and Representative from his district, and many citizens, ask for his pardon. I commuted the sentence to imprisonment for forty-five days.

**JOSEPH BOUER.** Sentence commuted November 19, 1890. Convicted in Cedar county of larceny, and committed to the penitentiary February 20, 1889, for three years. The trial Judge, County Attorney, eleven of the jurors, and many citizens recommend clemency. I commuted his sentence to two years and ten days.

**MARTIN F. KIRBY.** Sentence commuted December 4, 1890. Convicted in Boone county of bigamy and committed to the penitentiary April 20, 1889, for two and one-half years. It is stated by petitioners that the defendant's mental condition at the time of

the offense was such that he was not wholly accountable for his actions. Members of the bar say this was his only offense and otherwise he was never accused of crime. The facts raise a reasonable doubt in my own mind as to whether defendant did not honestly believe he had a legal right to marry when the offense complained of was committed. His application was endorsed by the Representative from his district, Mayor of his city and leading citizens. I commuted his sentence to one year and ten months.

**JOHN BUTLER.** Sentence commuted December 15, 1890. Convicted in Lyon county of assault with intent to commit rape and committed to the penitentiary December 26, 1889, for three years. The defendant was induced by a young boy to go to the room of two servant girls in a hotel, being told the latter expected them. He was under the influence of liquor and when he entered the room tried to catch one of the girls who screamed and escaped. No farther force was used by him. The County Attorney and all the jurors recommend clemency. I commuted his sentence to one year.

**JOHN BOTTOMLY.** Sentence commuted January 10, 1891. Convicted in Monroe county of larceny and receiving stolen goods knowing them to be stolen and committed to the penitentiary May 9, 1889, for three years. Clemency was recommended by the County Attorney, several of the other county officers, the Senator from his district and citizens. Commuted to two years.

**THOMAS F. WINDOM.** Sentence commuted January 10, 1891. Convicted in Pottawattamie county of robbery and committed to the penitentiary January 1, 1890, for two years. Granted on recommendation of Judge H. E. Deemer, who tried the case, and of County Attorney J. P. Organ, who state that Windom pleaded guilty with the understanding that his term of sentence would be two years, and said term would have a credit of one year for the time he was confined in the county jail previous to the trial. I commuted the sentence to one year and fifteen days.

**WALTER E. TOWNE.** Sentence commuted January 24, 1891. Convicted in Adams County of burglary and committed to the penitentiary January 19, 1889, for four years. County Attorney John W. Bixby states that confederates convicted at the same time were sentenced to but two years, and recommends a reduction of the sentence to two and one-half years, as does Judge R. C. Henry, who tried the case. I commuted the sentence to two and one-half years.

**BENJAMIN STUEHMER.** Sentence commuted January 28, 1891. Convicted in Scott county of robbery and sentenced to the penitentiary January 12, 1891, for two years. Judge C. M. Waterman, who tried the case, thinks the defendant was only the tool of co-defendants and recommends that the sentence be reduced to six months in the county jail, and this is endorsed by County Attorney J. M. Stewart. The foreman of the grand jury also makes the same recommendation. I commuted the sentence to six months in jail.

**CHARLES S. JAYNE.** Sentence commuted February 11, 1891. Convicted in Iowa county of forcible defilement and committed to the penitentiary November 11, 1889, for eight years. The trial Judge, Prosecuting Attorney and Representative from his district unite in a request for clemency. Defendant was a young boy. The sentence was excessive. I commuted it to one and one-half years.

**SCOTT BRUTSCHE.** Sentence commuted February 19, 1891. Convicted in Guthrie county of assault with intent to commit rape and committed to the penitentiary February 20, 1890, for four years. The trial Judge, County Attorney and all the jurors recommend clemency, some of them expressing doubt at this time as to defendant's guilt. Sentence commuted to one year.

**HENRY HAYES.** Sentence commuted March 3, 1891. Convicted in Iowa county of perjury and committed to the penitentiary November 11, 1889, for four years. Trial Judge, Prosecuting Attorney and Representative from his district all unite in asking clemency. Sentence commuted to one year and eight months.

**JOEL BROOKS.** Sentence commuted March 14, 1891. Convicted in Van Buren county of burglary and committed on February 25, 1891, to jail for three months. The trial Judge, County Attorney and county officers of the county where the offense was committed all ask clemency for defendant. Sentence commuted to twenty days in jail.

**CORNELIUS O'BRIEN.** Sentence commuted March 24, 1891. Convicted in Mitchell county of manslaughter and committed to the penitentiary on February 1, 1891, for two years. Defendant, a school boy, engaged in an altercation with another boy of the same school who was afflicted with heart disease and who died from the effects of the excitement. The trial Judge recommends a reduction of the sentence. The County Attorney, county officers and

many citizens ask for pardon. Sentence commuted to three months.

**IRA. W. ABERNATHY.** Sentence commuted March 25, 1891. Convicted in Ringgold county of incest and committed to the penitentiary on December 6, 1891, for four years. The offense was committed with a step-daughter. Defendant is of weak mind. The trial Judge and Prosecuting Attorney and a large number of citizens recommend clemency. The facts indicate that defendant was not the only one to blame. Sentence commuted to one and one-half years.

**NATHAN LENTZ.** Sentence commuted April 2, 1891. To take effect April 13, 1891. Convicted in Keokuk county of murder in the second degree and committed to the penitentiary on December 16, 1884, for ten years. The facts in this case convince me defendant's crime was manslaughter the maximum punishment by imprisonment for which is eight years. The trial Judge, eleven of the jurors, the Senator and Representative from defendant's district all ask clemency for him. Sentence commuted to eight years.

**MORRIS POLASKY.** Sentence commuted April 28, 1891. Convicted in Dubuque county of obtaining money by false pretenses, and committed to the penitentiary on December 20, 1890, for six months. The defendant had been in jail since July 2, 1890; for this reason pardon was recommended by the trial Judge, who believed his punishment sufficient. I commuted his sentence to four months and twenty days.

**N. H. MILLER.** Sentence commuted May 6, 1891. Convicted in Cherokee county of adultery, and committed to the penitentiary on May 10, 1890, for two and one-half years. Defendant and his wife, both of whom were highly respectable and from good families, did not live happily together. Defendant obtained a divorce in Colorado, while living in Iowa, and married another woman. His divorce was afterwards held void. He was indicted and convicted of adultery. I am satisfied from a letter received from his wife that no reconciliation between them is possible, and it seemed to me imprisonment for one year in his case was sufficient. I commuted his sentence accordingly.

**GEORGE J. ILIFF.** Sentence commuted May 14, 1891. Convicted in Page county of assault with intent to do great bodily injury,

and committed to jail for a term of eight months. Certificates of three physicians state that further confinement in jail would prove injurious to the already enfeebled health of the defendant. The trial Judge, Sheriff and County Attorney all unite in asking clemency for defendant. Sentence commuted to four months in jail.

**WILLIAM C. CADWELL.** Sentence commuted May 15, 1881. Committed to the penitentiary February 18, 1890, from Harrison county for one and one-half years for the crime of fraudulent banking. Under the operation of the Good Time Law in force at the time of his commitment defendant would have been released June 2, 1891. The new law which took effect July 4, 1890, deprived him of twenty days. In order to give him advantage of the time lost through the operation of the law I commuted his sentence to one year, three months and eleven days.

**STEPHEN FRANK.** Sentence commuted June 12, 1891. Committed to the penitentiary November 26, 1888, for four years from Page county for assault with intent to commit murder. The crime of which defendant was convicted was committed while he was laboring under the greatest excitement. The County Attorney, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer, and Recorder of his county and a large number of citizens petitioned for his pardon. Commuted to three years and two months imprisonment.

**ALBERT MOORE.** Sentence commuted June 12, 1891. Convicted of larceny in Marion county and committed to the penitentiary May 31, 1890, for eighteen months. The crime was committed in the selling of mortgaged goods. Complainants write "he has settled the claim in full," and ask for his pardon in which request the trial Judge and County Attorney unite. Sentence commuted to one year and three months.

**BENJAMIN KITE.** Sentence commuted June 19, 1891. Convicted in Warren county of grand larceny and committed to the penitentiary January 21, 1889, for three and one-half years. Warden McMillan and August W. Hoffmeister, Prison Physician, jointly represented that the prisoner was affected with consumption, was failing rapidly on account of his confinement and could not long survive. They recommended that he be allowed to go home. Commuted to two years, eleven months and thirteen days.

**CHARLES H. MURRAY.** Sentence commuted August 16, 1891. Convicted in Clinton county of breaking and entering a railway



car with intent to steal, and committed to the penitentiary September 30, 1890, for two and one-half years. Pardon was recommended by trial Judge and County Attorney, who express the opinion that there is a reasonable doubt as to defendant's guilt. Sentence commuted to imprisonment for one year.

**JOSEPH McNEIL.** Sentence commuted August 18, 1891. Convicted in Clinton county of burglary and committed to the penitentiary November 13, 1890, for four years. Pardon was recommended by the County Attorney, prosecuting witness, State Senator and 56 citizens of Clinton, including several county officers, who express their belief that defendant was not guilty of the crime charged. Commuted to imprisonment for ten months.

**SILAS MOODY.** Sentence commuted September 1, 1891. Convicted of burglary in Clayton county and committed to the penitentiary September 24, 1889, for ten years. Hon. L. O. Hatch, presiding Judge, recommended pardon, feeling that the punishment was too severe. Because of this recommendation and the exceptionally good conduct record made by said Moody during his imprisonment I commuted sentence to imprisonment for nine years.

**EDWARD TRAVIS.** Sentence commuted September 22, 1891. Convicted of burglary in Fayette county and committed to the penitentiary June 20, 1890, for two and one-half years. Hon. Walt. H. Butler, Senator L. B. Mattoon, Hon. D. E. Baker, Mayor of Clermont, in which city the crime was committed, and other prominent citizens of Fayette county join in asking pardon. Commuted to imprisonment for one year and five months.

**FRANK DELONG.** Sentence commuted September 23, 1891. Convicted in Polk county of larceny and committed to the penitentiary February 19, 1891, for eighteen months. The trial Judge, County Attorney, and five of the trial jurors recommend pardon upon conditions imposed. The sentence was commuted to imprisonment for eight months, and is upon condition that he shall hereafter refrain from the use of intoxicating liquors, with other conditions.

**CHARLES K. SCHREVES.** Sentence commuted November 18, 1891. Convicted of manslaughter in Adair county and committed to the penitentiary January 28, 1891, for a term of three years. The trial Judge, all the trial jurors, the attorneys for the prosecution including present County Attorney, ask for defendant's pardon. The

facts disclose strong mitigating circumstances in defendant's favor. Sentence commuted to eleven months in the penitentiary.

**WILLIAM E. GRAVES.** Grundy county. Sentence of six months in the penitentiary for grand larceny. Commuted December 10, 1891, to two and one-half months on recommendation of trial Judge, County Attorney, officers of the Court and bar of Grundy county. Killed by accident in penitentiary the day papers reached there.

**SYD BUTT.** Ringgold county. Committed to the penitentiary May 1, 1890, for two years for forgery. Commuted December 14, 1891, to one year, ten months and fifteen days on recommendation of County Attorney, county officers and prosecuting witnesses.

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### REMISSIONS.

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**SAMUEL THOMPSON.** May 13, 1890. Jasper county. Remitted judgment for \$100 and costs for forfeiture of bail bond for non-appearance of principal charged with larceny.

**W. H. ROGAN.** May 15, 1890. Guthrie county. Remitted fine of \$300 for liquor nuisance. Rogan was a druggist. Judgment suspended by my predecessor. Remitted by me to free property from lien. Recommended by trial Judge, County Attorney, other county officers, and Auditor of State. Costs paid.

**CHARLES ZIMMERMAN.** May 28, 1890. Marshall county. Remitted fine of \$450 and costs or imprisonment one hundred and twenty days for liquor nuisance. Recommended to relieve sureties on bond by County Attorney, Senator, Supervisor of county and others. Sales were original packages of beer.

**JOHN McCUE.** June 4, 1890. Montgomery county. Remitted fine of \$300 or imprisonment for one hundred days for liquor nuisance. Committed to jail March 14, 1890. Remission recommended by County Attorney, Sheriff, Clerk and other citizens of the county.

**CHARLES W. HENRY.** June 5, 1890. Harrison county. Remitted fine of \$500 and costs for liquor nuisance. Defendant was held responsible as landlord for the acts of a lessee. Recommended by eight of the jurors, who stated the offense was more technical



than real, by county officers, by Senator L. R. Bolter and Representative J. K. McGavren.

MRS. KATE KUHNER. June 6, 1890. Polk county. Remitted fine of \$400 and costs or imprisonment for one hundred and thirty-seven days for keeping a liquor nuisance. Defendant served her full sentence in jail, for which reason I remitted her fine.

MATHIAS KEASLING. June 6, 1890. Keokuk county. Remitted fine of \$300 and costs for assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury, on condition that defendant pay the costs and one-half the fine, which was recommended by the County Attorney.

LORENZ ILL. June 7, 1890. Remitted two fines of \$500 and costs each, imposed on two indictments for liquor nuisances. These fines were suspended by my predecessor on conditions that defendant fully complied with. They were remitted by me to enable defendant to dispose of some real estate.

GEORGE GAMM. June 7, 1890. Hancock county. Remitted fine of \$500 and costs for keeping a liquor nuisance. Defendant was a clerk in a hotel and with the proprietor was indicted for keeping a liquor nuisance in the hotel. Under the advice of others he plead guilty. The proprietor was tried and acquitted. Defendant's offense, if any, was that of selling liquor instead of maintaining a nuisance.

JOHN (Tole) KRULL. June 11, 1890. Hardin county. Remitted fine of \$150 and costs for keeping a liquor nuisance. Defendant paid \$86.90 of his fine and afterwards died. County Attorney and Board of Supervisors advised remission of remainder on payment of costs, which was done.

W. E. HILLIKER. June 11, 1890. Montgomery county. Remitted fine of \$300 for keeping a liquor nuisance. Hilliker kept a blacksmith shop and to oblige some young men took their money and with it purchased some beer for them which they drank in his shop. Under the advice of others for this act he plead guilty to keeping a liquor nuisance. In my opinion he was not guilty of that offense. In this case June 3, 1890, a temporary suspension until June 13, 1890, was granted to enable me to examine the facts.

HENRY BRANCH. June 11, 1890. Plymouth county. Remitted two fines of \$500 and costs each for keeping a liquor nuisance and violation of an injunction. This remission was granted on the recommendation of the trial Judge, County Attorney and other county officers and upon condition that the costs be paid.

**EUGENE EILENBECKER.** June 12, 1890. Plymouth county. Remitted two fines of \$500 and costs each for two violations of injunctions under the prohibitory law. It was stated that these offenses consisted of the selling of a very small quantity of beer. Recommended by Judges S. M. Ladd and C. H. Lewis, County Attorney P. Farrell, county officers, and many leading citizens. Granted on condition that the costs be first paid.

**PETER MOLONEY.** June 12, 1890. Wapello county. Remitted in part a fine of \$1,000 and costs for keeping a liquor nuisance. Recommended by Senator Ballingall, Representative J. J. Smith, county officers and many leading citizens. On the ground that the sentence was excessive I remitted \$700 on condition that the remainder and the costs be first paid. In this case March 15, 1890, a temporary suspension until June 18, 1890, was granted to enable me to examine the facts.

**JOHN WRIGHT.** June 13, 1890. Dallas county. Remitted fine of \$300 and costs for keeping a liquor nuisance. Wright kept a small candy store where he sold cider which after standing for a time became hard. For this he was indicted and tried. Sentence was suspended by my predecessor on conditions fully complied with and I remitted same on the recommendation of the County Attorney and citizens.

**A. SIMPSON.** June 13, 1890. Polk county. Remitted fine of \$50 and costs for selling intoxicating liquor. Simpson had removed from the state leaving no property. Granted on application of his sureties on condition that the costs be first paid.

**JOHN MANDERSHIED.** June 20, 1890. Plymouth county. Remitted two fines of \$500 and costs each for violation of two injunctions issued under the prohibitory law. It was stated that he was convicted on the testimony of two personal enemies for the alleged sale of three glasses of beer. Recommended by Judges S. M. Ladd and C. H. Lewis, County Attorney P. Farrell, Representative Wm. H. Dent and ex-Representative A. M. Duus, county officers and many citizens. Granted upon condition that the costs be paid. Also on December 11, 1890, remitted unpaid balance of fine of \$500 and costs for keeping a liquor nuisance. Defendant paid \$50 and costs on this judgment under an arrangement that the balance should be suspended if he quit the business. He afterward removed to Nebraska. Recommended by trial Judge, county officers and others.

**WILLIAM DUNN AND HARRY SCHOFIELD**, sureties on the bond of Joseph Quinn. Marshall county. Judgment for \$500 for non-appearance of principal, which was compromised for \$200 by Schofield. Remitted to clear the title of property of Dunn abandoned to mortgagee and since acquired by innocent holder.

**JOHN A. AND GEORGE BOWMAN**. July 8, 1890. Marshall county. Fines of \$3,000 and costs for the crimes of nuisance and violation of injunction under the prohibitory law. The facts of the case, as stated by W. W. Miller, County Attorney, are: After the decision of the United States Supreme Court, in the case of Bowman vs. C. & N. W. Ry. Co., the defendants commenced selling liquors, beer, etc., in original packages as imported from other states. They were indicted, tried and judgment entered against them therefor, as above. Afterwards it was held by the Supreme Court of the United States that such sales were legal, for which reason I remitted these fines.

**FRANK ARENS**. July 25, 1890. Sioux county. Remitted fine of \$300 and costs for keeping a liquor nuisance. Defendant paid \$100 and the costs, left the county and sold his property. County Attorney and county officers recommend remission of unpaid balance.

**C. C. CHAPMAN**. August 4, 1890. Ringgold county. Remitted fine of \$300 and costs for liquor nuisance. Recommended by trial Judge. Chapman has removed from the state and has no property. His bondsmen desired release. Granted upon condition that the costs be first paid.

**HENRY WILLMERING**. September 12, 1890. Louisa county. Remitted fine of \$75 and costs for violation of the prohibitory law. Defendant's wife was sick (afterwards became insane) and under medical treatment. He was advised to procure beer for her use. Ordered a case, but not needing all of it he let a neighbor have part. This was his offense. I remitted his fine on payment of costs.

**R. R. ARNOLD**. October 16, 1890. Wayne county. Remitted fine of \$300 and costs for violation of an injunction under the prohibitory law. Recommended by the trial Judge and County Attorney, who say the offense was technical only.

**FRITZ RENTSCHLER**. November 18, 1890. Woodbury county. Remitted fine of \$500 for violation of an injunction under the prohibitory law. Recommended by Representative Clarke, Senator

Lawrence, and several county officers, and granted upon condition that it may be revoked if defendant hereafter violates the prohibitory law. In this case fine was suspended during obedience to the prohibitory law, July 12, 1890, and afterwards remitted to perfect title to land.

**WIEBE HARMS.** November 24, 1890. Grundy county. Remitted fines of \$326 and costs for maintaining a liquor nuisance. Recommended by County Attorney and other county officers. Defendant has removed from the county and has no property. Granted on payment of costs.

**JOHN MACHULA.** November 26, 1890. Tama county. Remitted fine of \$400 and costs for keeping a liquor nuisance. Defendant was the agent of a brewer sent to collect pay for a quantity of beer shipped to a picnic. He had no interest in the beer nor the money paid therefor. Recommended by Speaker Hamilton, Mayor Snouffer of Cedar Rapids and many citizens. Granted on payment of costs.

**A. HELLENGA.** December 2, 1890. Sioux county. Remitted fine of \$400 and costs for keeping a liquor nuisance. Hellenga had died leaving minor children, the fine being a lien on their small property. Recommended by trial Judge, County Attorney and Representative from Sioux county. On this fine \$200 and the costs had been paid.

**HENRY REESE.** December 10, 1890. Cass county. Remitted fine of \$300 and costs for keeping a liquor nuisance. Reese and a number of friends, all German-Americans, had an orderly picnic on the former's farm. Beer was furnished by Reese as part of the refreshments and for which each participant in the picnic paid his share, Reese neither receiving nor expecting any profit. He alone of the participants was prosecuted. Recommended by county officers.

**J. H. WILLIAMS.** January 6, 1891. Black Hawk county. Remitted fines of \$350 for the crime of selling intoxicating liquor in violation of law and of keeping a nuisance. These judgments had been suspended by my predecessor on conditions complied with. Recommended by trial Judge and County Attorney.

**N. BAKER.** January 7, 1891. Wapello county. Remitted fine of \$300 and costs for keeping a liquor nuisance. On this judgment \$12.25 and the costs were paid. The balance was remitted

on condition that it might be revoked if defendant should thereafter violate the prohibitory law.

NICK BRUCK. January 7, 1891. Buchanan county. Remitted fines of \$200 and costs each for four violations of the prohibitory law. Recommended by the trial Judge and County Attorney. The costs had been paid. Granted on condition that it may be revoked if defendant again violate the prohibitory law.

JOHN C. HENRY. January 9, 1891. Harrison county. Remitted fines of \$1 and costs for the crime of selling intoxicating liquors in violation of the law. Also six fines of \$500 each and costs and one of \$1,000 all imposed for keeping a liquor nuisance. Defendant was without means to pay any of these fines. Had laid in jail a long time. One had been suspended by my predecessor. Remission of all was recommended by the Senator and Representative from defendant's district, by county officers including County Attorney and Supervisors, and was granted for that reason and because the punishment seemed to me excessive.

A. H. EVANS. January 12, 1891. Marshall county. Remitted fine of \$300 for the crime of keeping a liquor nuisance. The defendant's employer was indicted with him but on separate trial acquitted. Evans afterwards died. Recommended by county officers and many leading citizens. Granted on condition that the cost be first paid.

CHARLES ARLEN. February 12, 1891. Clinton county. Remitted fine of \$500 for the crime of violating an injunction issued under the prohibitory law. Recommended by County Attorney A. R. McCoy, county officers and leading citizens, because since the fine was imposed Arlen had died leaving a family with little means for their support.

PETER HOMAN. February 13, 1891. Plymouth county. Remitted fine of \$500 and costs for the crime of keeping a liquor nuisance. Recommended by Judges F. R. Gaynor and C. H. Lewis, District Attorney S. M. Marsh and prominent citizens. On the judgment \$50 and the costs had been paid. This is one of a number of cases in which the defendants plead guilty under an arrangement with the District Attorney to which the trial Judge assented, that upon payment of \$50 and costs the balance of the judgment should be suspended if defendant quit the business of selling intoxicating liquors in violation of law, it being shown that defendant had complied with these conditions.

JOHN HARTY AND EDWARD ENTWISTLE, surety. February 27, 1891. Polk county. Remitted fine of \$300 and costs against Harty and forfeiture of appeal bond against Entwistle. Harty served his full term in jail. Recommended by county officers and others.

J. B. SCHUSTER AND WM. AULMANN. March 10, 1891. Polk county. Remitted fines of \$1,000 and costs against each for the offense of keeping a liquor nuisance. The offense consisted in operating a brewery worth \$60,000 before the prohibitory law was enacted and \$7,000 afterward. These fines were suspended by my predecessor on March 22, 1889, on condition that each should pay \$300 and costs. It appearing that these amounts have been paid, and on recommendation of Hon. Josiah Given, who, as District Judge, imposed the fines, I remitted the unpaid balances.

N. ENGELDINGER. March 11, 1891. Plymouth county. Remitted fine of \$500 for the offense of keeping a liquor nuisance. Of this fine \$50 had been paid. Granted because of an agreement as heretofore stated that upon payment of such sum the balance should be suspended during obedience to the law.

S. A. DELMATER. March 26, 1891. Linn county. Remitted fine of \$300 and costs for keeping a liquor nuisance. The defendant had paid \$50 on the fine and also the costs. Granted because of agreement as above stated.

JOHN A. LEKIN. April 1, 1891. Iowa county. Remitted fine of \$150 for violation of prohibitory law. Granted on recommendation of County Attorney, county officers and others, and because defendant was confined in jail fifty days under this judgment. Fine remitted on payment of costs.

ANDERSON LYONS. April 10, 1891. Clarke county. Remitted in part judgment of \$300 on forfeiture of bail bond of Mark McCants. Granted on recommendation of C. C. McIntire, who was County Attorney at the time, County Attorney John Chaney, and many of the county officers. Defendant had paid \$221.25 to apply on judgment. Remainder only remitted.

ANDREW JOHNSON. April 9, 1891. Cass county. Remitted fine of \$600 and costs for the offense of violating an injunction. Conviction, it is stated, was had for the sale of ginger ale which defendant claims he did not know contained any intoxicant. Granted on recommendation of the trial Judge, County Attorney, Senator from defendant's district, and of county officers including Supervisors,

and upon condition that the costs of the case including the costs of the injunction proceedings be paid.

CLARA GEIGER and FRANK GEIGER. April 10, 1891. Johnson county. Remitted fines of \$500 and costs each for the offense of violating an injunction. Also the unpaid balance of a judgment of \$1,000, and costs against Barbara Hotz, Clara Geiger *et al.* for violating the conditions of a permit bond. Defendants were the owners and had operated an extensive brewery at Iowa City which was enjoined by the Courts. Afterwards one of the defendants as lessee of the others violated the injunction. All were held responsible for his acts and a fine of \$500 imposed upon each. The party in fact guilty of the violations complained of paid his fine. On the recommendation of ex-Governor Kirkwood, Judges Hedges and Fairall, Senator Bloom and others I remitted the fines and judgment as above.

BARBARA HOTZ, CLARA GEIGER, HERMANN A. STRUB, GUSTAV STRUB, JOSEPHINE VOLKRINGER AND ADAM UNRATH. April 17, 1891. Johnson county. Remitted in part fine of \$1,097.34. (See preceeding case.) Granted on condition that the costs of the case and \$648.75 of the judgment be first paid.

N. C. BLOCKER. April 25, 1891. Clinton county. Remitted fine of \$100 and costs for violation of prohibitory law. Granted on recommendation of the trial Judge, ex-District Attorney, County Attorney and many prominent citizens of Clinton county, and upon condition that the costs be first paid.

PETER BEREND. May 13, 1891. Black Hawk county. Remitted fine of \$75 for violation of prohibitory law. The judgment was suspended by Governor Larrabee on January 9, 1889, upon condition that defendant refrain from the sale of intoxicating liquors. Having fully complied with these conditions I remitted the fine to enable him to dispose of some real estate.

BARBARA PHILLIPS AND NICK KEMP. Black Hawk county. Remitted fines of \$300 each, upon recommendation of trial Judge, County Attorney and Clerk of Court of Black Hawk county, and upon a showing that defendants have wholly abandoned the business of selling liquor and are now engaged in legitimate business.

HUDSON CRISS. June 19, 1891. Madison county. Remitted fine of \$100 for offense of selling intoxicating liquors. By a petition signed by many citizens of Winterset it is shown that at the



same term of court at which the indictment in this case was found, defendant was indicted for keeping a nuisance on substantially the same evidence, plead guilty thereto, paid the fine and costs and quit the business.

GEORGE FLITSCH. June 24, 1891. Linn county. Remitted \$200 of a fine of \$300 for the offense of selling intoxicating liquors contrary to law. It is shown that an agreement was entered into by the County Attorney and defendant by which it was stipulated that if a plea of guilty was entered and the costs and \$100 of the fine paid the collection of the balance of the fine should not be enforced; and that defendant complied with the terms of said agreement.

LOUISA DAMY. July 2, 1891. Plymouth county. Remitted a fine of \$300 for offense of keeping a nuisance. It is made to appear that by an agreement between the parties, including the court, the defendant was to be released from the judgment upon condition that \$25 of the fine and the costs of the case be paid, and that she refrain from keeping a nuisance; and that said conditions have been complied with. Recommended by trial Judge, County Attorney, and other county officers.

JOHN LUCE. July 3, 1891. Montgomery county. Convicted of contempt of court in violating an injunction and fined \$500. Owing to sickness of himself and family, defendant desired to mortgage property to meet pressing claims. It was ordered that the lien of said fine be canceled so far as it has attached or might attach to any lands owned by the defendant and by him disposed of before a revocation of this order, if such should hereafter occur, but the remission is granted upon the express condition that it may be revoked if the said Luce shall violate any of the prohibitory liquor laws of the State. In this case fine was suspended during obedience to prohibitory law June 12, 1891, and afterwards remitted to perfect title to land.

A. P. LANGMADE, surety on appeal bond of Alonzo Bassett. July 7, 1891. Harrison county. Remitted judgment for \$300 entered for default on an appeal bond in the case of the State of Iowa vs. Alonzo Bassett, wherein the said Bassett was fined for the offense of keeping a liquor nuisance. The remission was granted upon the condition that all the costs in this case as well as those incurred in the criminal case against Bassett be first paid; but it is expressly provided that the remission in no manner releases said



Bassett from further liability on account of the judgment rendered against him.

L. KIRSCH & Co., sureties on appeal bond of Jacob Howarth. July 7, 1891. Harrison county. Remitted judgment of \$300 entered for default on appeal bond in the case of the State of Iowa vs. Jacob Howarth, wherein the said Howarth was fined for the offense of keeping a liquor nuisance. Granted upon the same conditions and to some extent as in above case.

W. E. EDMONDSON. July 10, 1891. Audubon county. Remitted in part fine of \$150 for the offense of assault with intent to do great bodily injury. Upon recommendation of a number of the county officers and several hundred citizens of Audubon county \$100 of the fine was remitted, upon condition that the balance be first paid.

E. W. AND THOS. PECK. July 14, 1891. Carroll county. Remitted conditionally a fine of \$600 for the offense of contempt of court in violating a liquor injunction. Defendants desired to renew a loan upon property against which this judgment was a lien. It is provided by the order that the lien of the judgment is canceled so far as it has attached or might attach to any land owned by said E. W. and Thomas Peck, but the remission is granted upon the express conditions that it may be revoked if the said defendants violate any of the prohibitory liquor laws of the State. In this case fine was suspended during obedience to prohibitory law, March 5, 1891, and afterwards remitted to perfect title to land.

WM. COULTHARD, surety on appearance bond. August 11, 1891. Harrison county. Remitted judgment of \$100, and costs recovered against defendant as surety on appearance bond for John C. Henry, on the recommendation of Hon. L. R. Bolter, Hon. J. K. McGavern and other citizens of Harrison county.

JOHN LAX. September 12, 1891. Plymouth county. Remitted the unpaid balance of two fines of \$500 each for the offense of keeping a liquor nuisance. It was made to appear that by agreement between the officers of the Court and the said Lax it was stipulated that if \$200 of the fine and the costs of the first case and \$100 and the costs, including attorney's fees, of the second case were paid, collection of the balance of the fines should not be enforced; and that the defendant had performed his part of the agreement. To carry out this agreement, and upon the recommen-

dation of the trial Judge, County Attorney, and many of the officers of Plymouth county, I remitted the unpaid balance of these fines.

R. W. BEEBEE, surety on appearance bond of Frank Snowden. September 16, 1891. Harrison county. Remitted judgment for \$500 entered against Beebee. The remission was granted because it was established by affidavits that the defendant for whose appearance Beebee was responsible was present in the court for several days of the term at which he was required to appear, and left to answer to a criminal charge in the federal court in session at Council Bluffs at the same time, and while so temporarily absent his bond was forfeited.

JOHN KOHLES. September 23, 1891. Shelby county. Remitted fine of \$400 for offense of selling intoxicating liquors contrary to law. Defendant was confined in jail for one hundred and twenty days under this judgment. Remission was recommended by W. F. Cleveland, State Senator, nearly all the officers of Shelby county, including all the members of the Board of Supervisors and many citizens.

JAMES RIMER. January 5, 1892. Clinton county. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 with costs for bigamy. Remitted interest and costs upon condition that fine be paid. Granted upon recommendation of the Judges of the District Court, County Attorney and Board of Supervisors of Clinton county.

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## SUSPENSIONS.

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SAMUEL STEWART. March 18, 1890. Appanoose county. Convicted on eighteen separate complaints before a Justice of the Peace and fined in the aggregate \$1,300. Appealed to the District Court, his daughters signing his appearance bond. These bonds were forfeited, suits brought thereon, judgments in excess of the fines recovered which were paid by the family. I thereupon suspended the fines during such time as defendant obeys the law. January 5, 1891, revoked the suspension for violation of the condition and defendant was imprisoned as provided by law.

J. W. BENADOM. April 12, 1890. Jones county. Suspended a fine of \$300 and costs for maintaining a liquor nuisance. Defend-

ant is a practicing physician and as such furnished and compounded liquor in a prescription for two patients which was held a crime under the prohibitory law.

**WALLACE REDDING.** April 22, 1890. Cass county. Suspended during good behavior a fine of \$200 for obtaining property by false pretenses. Defendant was sentenced to jail for six months, and to pay a fine of \$200 and stand committed until paid. He served his six months' sentence. On recommendation of County Attorney and other county officers I suspended fine as aforesaid.

**JOSEPH GERMAN.** April 26, 1890. Hancock county. Suspended during such time as defendant obeys the prohibitory law a fine of \$500 for maintaining a liquor nuisance. Recommended by Sheriff, Clerk of the District Court, County Recorder, Senator from defendant's district and large number of citizens.

**DANIEL TOOMBS.** May 16, 1890. Benton county. Suspended sentence to the penitentiary for six months for keeping house of ill-fame; to be in force so long as defendant shall refrain from keeping or allowing to be kept on the premises over which he has any control a house of ill-fame. Recommended by County Attorney, most of the county officers, and Representative from defendant's district, and many prominent citizens, on the ground that defendant was not the real party guilty of the offense charged.

**CHARLES RHOADS.** May 26, 1890. Wapello county. Suspended during time defendant obeys prohibitory law a fine of \$300 for liquor nuisance. Defendant, a man sixty years of age, in feeble health, had been confined in jail nearly ninety days. Recommended by Sheriff and prison Physician, who certify to necessity for his release.

**JOHN A. JOHNSON.** June 13, 1890. Polk county. Suspended during such time as defendant obeys the prohibitory law a fine of \$300 for liquor nuisance. Recommended by Isaac Brandt and other citizens.

**CHARLES MOLEN.** June 19, 1890. Woodbury county. Suspended during such time as defendant obeys the prohibitory law a fine of \$500 for violation of an injunction. Recommended by trial Judge, Senator and Representative from defendant's district, county officers and others.

**C. E. MOUSSEAU.** June 19, 1890. Suspended during obedience to the prohibitory law fine of \$500 for violation of an injunction.

Recommended by trial Judge, Senator and Representative from defendant's district and several county officers.

**RICHARD SMALL.** June 19, 1890. Woodbury county. Suspended during obedience to the prohibitory law fine of \$500 for violation of an injunction. Recommended by Mayor of Sioux City, Chief of Police, Sheriff of county, and other county officers, and granted because trial Judge writes that defendant was not, as he is informed, aware that injunction had been issued when he violated the same.

**THOMAS FROUD, JR.,** June 19, 1890. Appanoose county. Suspended further sentence of imprisonment on two fines of \$500 each for violation of prohibitory law. Defendant had been imprisoned sixty days. He was the only support of parents one of whom was blind and the other a cripple. Recommended by many citizens.

**FRED KARSTNER.** June 19, 1890. Floyd county. Suspended further execution of sentence of thirty days in jail for intoxication on recommendation of Justice imposing sentence after defendant had been confined twelve days.

**JOHN T. MADIGAN AND FRANK SCHWARTZ.** June 20, 1890. Wapello county. Suspended fines of \$700 each for violation of injunction during obedience to prohibitory law. Recommended by Senator and Representative from defendants' district, and county officers and citizens, and granted on showing that defendants had in good faith quit the business of selling liquor.

**HENRY WEGENER.** June 21, 1890. Pottawattamie county. Suspended during obedience to prohibitory law fine of \$800 for violation of injunction in a liquor case. Recommended by Senator and Representative from defendant's district, by County Attorney, Auditor, Recorder, and Treasurer of county, and Clerk of District Court, with many citizens.

**DAVID GRAY.** June 28. 1890. Pottawattamie county. Suspended fine of \$500 for violation of a liquor injunction. Defendant was the owner of a building that had been enjoined. A tenant violated the injunction for which defendant was held technically responsible. Recommended by Senator and Representative from defendant's district, and many citizens. Granted on condition that defendant pay costs and prevent further use of the building for unlawful purposes.

**RICHARD GRAHAM.** July 3, 1890. Polk county. Suspended during obedience to prohibitory law fine of \$50 for violation of such law. Defendant is fifty-five years old, in feeble health, and without means to pay his fine, has quit the business and is trying to earn an honest living.

**EDWARD CONERY.** July 7, 1890. Clinton county. Suspended during obedience to the prohibitory law fine of \$500 for violating liquor injunction. Before his conviction defendant had entirely quit the liquor business and the presiding Judge for this reason ordered a stay of proceedings on the fine. The Supreme Court set this aside as not within the power of the Court to make.

**THEIS BOE.** July 7, 1890. Clinton county.

**GEORGE TANNA.** July 7, 1890. Clinton county.

**HENRY KAHLER.** July 7, 1890. Clinton county.

**CLAUSS VOSS.** July 7, 1890. Clinton county.

These were all cases in which the facts were similar to those in the case of Conery. Defendants had in good faith abandoned the liquor business and the Court had for this reason suspended the enforcement of their fines which orders were set aside by the Supreme Court for want of power in the Court making them.

**JAMES FITZGERALD.** July 21, 1890. Union county. Sentenced to jail thirty days for drunkenness. Suspended until otherwise ordered by the Governor on recommendation of Judge S. R. Davis.

**J. B. SUTTON.** August 2, 1890. Wapello county. Suspended until otherwise ordered by the Governor fine of \$500 for liquor nuisance. Recommended by physicians who certify that the condition of defendant's health is such as to make it improper that he should be confined in jail.

**LOUIS TILL.** August 9, 1890. Hancock county. Suspended during obedience to prohibitory law balance of a fine of \$500 for liquor nuisance, upon condition that he pay \$300 and costs. Recommended by Senator and others.

**FRANK McGRUDER.** August 9, 1890. Fine of \$500 for liquor nuisance. Same order as in last case.

**JOHN BRUMM.** August 27, 1890. Jackson county. Suspended during obedience to prohibitory law fine of \$300 for liquor nuisance. Defendant is 70 years of age, in feeble health, had been confined four weeks, and physician certifies that longer confine-

ment was dangerous. In this case March 26, 1890, a temporary suspension until July 26, 1890, was granted to enable me to examine the facts.

**ANDREW WEIMER.** September 15, 1890. Wayne county. Suspended during obedience to the law a fine of \$50 for keeping a house resorted to for gambling. Defendant keeps a restaurant and permitted parties to throw dice therein when the loser would buy cigars or oranges for both. His offense was purely technical and committed without knowledge that it was a violation of law.

**JOHN FOX.** September 22, 1890. Mitchell county. Suspended during obedience to the prohibitory law and upon payment of costs fine of \$600 for a liquor nuisance. Defendant sold cider not knowing as he claims that its sale was prohibited. He has quit the business and removed to his farm in the country. Recommended by County Attorney and many citizens.

**W. J. LANEY.** September 30, 1890. Decatur county. Suspended two fines of \$75 each for illegally selling intoxicating liquor. Defendant is a physician and kept a small drug store. He filled his own prescriptions and in doing so in the cases complained of used intoxicating liquor to fill prescriptions for two of his patients.

**GEORGE SILVERS.** October 8, 1890. Wapello county. Suspended fine of \$500 and jail sentence of thirty days for violation of a liquor injunction. I have carefully read the evidence on which conviction in this case was based and cannot think it fairly sustains the judgment of the Court. In this case September 11, 1890, a temporary suspension until October 11, 1890, was granted to enable me to examine the facts.

**WILLIAM MULLEN.** October 18, 1890. Lucas county. Suspended during obedience to prohibitory law fines aggregating \$660 for selling liquors contrary to law. Defendant, under an agreement with the Supervisors of his county paid costs in these cases amounting to \$200 with the understanding that payment of the fines would not be enforced. He is without property except a homestead heavily encumbered and has a large and greatly dependent family.

**E. R. BAGLEY.** October 20, 1890. Wapello county. Suspended until further ordered by the Governor fine of \$500 for liquor nuisance. Granted on certificate of physicians that defendant's age and physical condition are such that confinement in jail would be dangerous.

H. C. SHANK. Montgomery county. Suspension for thirty days of fine of \$350 for liquor nuisance was granted October 24, 1890, and further suspensions were granted November 18, 1890, December 19, 1890, January 16, 1891 and February 16, 1891, to enable me to ascertain the facts. Application for permanent suspension refused.

E. ALLGUYER. October 27, 1890. Madison county. Suspended during obedience to prohibitory law fine of \$300 for liquor nuisance. Defendant had quit the business and gone to farming. Recommended by nine of the jurors, many of the county officers and a large number of citizens.

GORDON WHITE. October 27, 1890. Madison county. Suspended during obedience to prohibitory law fine of \$300 for liquor nuisance. Defendant had quit the business and gone to work at his trade as a carpenter. Recommended by county officers and citizens.

H. J. ILLSLEY. November 18, 1890. Polk county. Suspended on payment of costs during obedience to prohibitory law fine of \$300 for liquor nuisance. Recommended by trial Judge, Supervisors of the county and other county officers.

REASIN PENN. November 21, 1890. Poweshiek county. Suspended during obedience to prohibitory law fine of \$400 for liquor nuisance. Defendant is a cripple having lost a leg and an eye. Was unable to pay his fine. Had been confined in jail several days. Recommended by leading citizens.

E. E. SPICKLER. November 25, 1890. Carroll county. Suspended during obedience to prohibitory law fine of \$700 for violation of a liquor injunction. Defendant had been confined over forty days. His release from jail was advised by the Sheriff and others on account of his impaired health.

J. B. SUTTON. December 2, 1890. Wapello county. Suspended during obedience to prohibitory law fine of \$500 for liquor nuisance, on certificate of three physicians that defendant's physical condition was such as confinement in jail would be extremely injurious, it being shown that defendant could not pay said fine.

GEORGE DOLL. December 2, 1890. Woodbury county. Suspended during obedience to prohibitory law fine of \$500 for violation of a liquor injunction. Recommended by County Attorney,



Senator, and Representative from defendant's district, and county officers.

**WILLIAM MCKINNE.** December 6, 1890. Sac county. Suspended during obedience to prohibitory law fine of \$500 for liquor nuisance. Defendant had nearly completed a confinement of one hundred and forty-five days in jail, being unable to pay his fine.

**ELLEN SHEA.** December 19, 1890. Polk county. Suspended during obedience to prohibitory law fine of \$300 for liquor nuisance. Defendant, a woman forty-five years of age with a large family dependent on her for support, had been confined in jail several days unable to pay her fine. Her release was recommended by the trial Judge, County Attorney, Sheriff, and many prominent citizens.

**GEORGE MUGGE.** December 19, 1890. Polk county. Temporary suspension until January 20, 1891, of fine of \$300 for liquor nuisance, and a further temporary suspension until April 30, 1892, were granted, to enable me to inquire into the facts.

**FRED LERCH.** January 7, 1891. Woodbury county. Suspended during obedience to prohibitory law fine of \$500 for violation of a liquor injunction. Defendant's offense consisted in sales of original packages imported from other states before the passage of the Wilson bill. His offense, if one, was technical rather than real.

**JOHN HARTY.** January 7, 1891. Polk county. Suspended during obedience to prohibitory law fine of \$500 for violation of liquor injunction. Defendant had just completed a term of five months in jail for a like offense. Recommended by trial Judge, County Attorney and others. Revoked January 26, 1891, for violation of the conditions imposed.

**PHILIP LAMBI.** January 13, 1891. Adair county. Suspended during obedience to prohibitory law fine of \$600 for liquor nuisance, to take effect when defendant had served sixty days of his sentence. Granted on account of the severe illness of members of his family.

**JOHN SALDRIDGE.** January 24, 1891. Jasper county. Suspended during obedience to prohibitory law fine of \$300 for liquor nuisance. Defendant, a news dealer, sold cider at his stand not knowing its sale was prohibited. Recommended by trial Judge, County Attorney and others.



**PATRICK MULLEN.** January 27, 1891. Clayton county. Suspended during obedience to prohibitory law and on payment of costs, fine of \$500 for liquor nuisance. Recommended by trial Judge, County Attorney, Senator and Board of Supervisors.

**ALBERT J. MARTINECK.** January 27, 1891. Winneshiek county. Suspended during obedience to prohibitory law fine \$500 for the offense of violating a liquor injunction. Recommended by trial Judge, County Attorney, Representative and nearly all county officers.

**LEOPOLD SCHOEPPPE.** February 7, 1891. Carroll county. Suspended during obedience to prohibitory law a sentence of sixty days in jail for violation of a liquor injunction. Granted on application of trial Judge, County Attorney, many of the county officers and citizens of Carroll county.

**PETER C. KING.** February 20, 1891. Taylor county. Temporary suspension until March 23, 1891, of sentence of three years in penitentiary and fine of \$23,547.75 for embezzlement, and further suspension until May 23, 1891, were granted to enable me to examine the facts. Pardon refused.

**JACOB C. HUNSICKER.** February 20, 1891. Louisa county. Suspended during obedience to prohibitory law fine of \$600 for liquor nuisance. Granted on recommendation of the trial Judge and most of the county officers.

**CORA SMITH.** March 19, 1891. Decatur county. Suspended further execution of a sentence to the penitentiary for four months for burglary because prisoner was about to be confined and prison officials advised sending her home.

**HANS LARSON.** April 4, 1891. Winnebago county. Suspended during obedience to prohibitory law fine of \$300 for liquor nuisance. On recommendation of County Attorney, defendant having been confined in jail thirty days.

**ROBERT BALDWIN.** April 10, 1891. Calhoun county. Suspended during obedience to prohibitory law further imprisonment on fine of \$400 for liquor nuisance. Defendant was without means to pay his fine. Had been confined in jail about sixty days. Suspension granted on the recommendation of a large number of his neighbors. In this case a temporary suspension for thirty days was granted March 6, 1891, to enable me to examine the facts.

F. SCUGALL. April 10, 1891. Wright county. Suspended during obedience to prohibitory law fine of \$400 for liquor nuisance. Granted on statement of physician that defendant's wife was about to be confined and without care or the means of procuring it.

LEMANUEL M. KINSEY. April 13, 1891. Louisa county. Suspended farther imprisonment on fine of \$600 for liquor nuisance during obedience to prohibitory law. Defendant had been confined one hundred days in consequence of which his health was impaired and his family in want.

GEORGE W. HARDWICK. April 30, 1891. Montgomery county. Suspended further imprisonment on fine of \$350 for liquor nuisance during defendant's obedience to prohibitory law. Granted on certificate of physician that defendant's family was in a condition that demanded his personal attention. Revoked January 26, 1892, for violation of conditions imposed. In this case November 22, 1890, a temporary suspension for thirty days was granted and further like suspensions were granted December 19, 1890, January 16, 1891, and February 16, 1891, to enable me to examine the facts in the case.

JAMES FITZGERALD. May 1, 1891. Fayette county. Suspended further enforcement of a sentence to one year's imprisonment in county jail and fine of \$100 for burglary. His offense consisted in entering the cellar of a drug store and stealing a small quantity of intoxicating liquors which he and others drank. He has served six months of his sentence. Suspension recommended by trial Judge and many citizens.

LYDIA A. WEBER. May 13, 1891. Cass county. Suspended during obedience to prohibitory law fine of \$500 for violation of liquor injunction. Recommended by trial Judge and County Attorney.

JOHN McCUNE. May 28, 1891. Polk county. Suspended during good behavior. Sentence of nine months in county jail for attempt to break and enter a railroad car, etc., with intent to commit a public offense. Defendant, a boy seventeen years of age, had been confined nearly six months. His release was recommended by the County Attorney and prominent citizens.

LEWIS BRISSON. June 1, 1891. Polk county. Suspended further imprisonment of defendant on fine of \$50 for selling intoxicating liquor, and \$500 for violation of a liquor injunction. Granted

on certificate of physician that further confinement will endanger the life of defendant.

**THOMAS DAVIS.** June 3, 1891. Wapello county. Fine of \$500 for violation of liquor injunction suspended during pending of appeal to Supreme Court in this case.

**HENRY KREDER.** June 6, 1891. Harrison county. Fine of \$500 for liquor nuisance. Temporary suspension to August 6, 1891, to enable me to ascertain the facts.

**J. C. WINEBRENNER.** June 20, 1891. Suspended during obedience to prohibitory law fine of \$600 for liquor nuisance. Granted on recommendation of a large number of prominent citizens, and because it is shown that defendant plead guilty to such offense with the understanding between himself and the Prosecuting Attorney and Court that the same should not be enforced so long as he obeyed the law.

**CHET COLE.** June 20, 1891. Mahaska county. Suspended during the pendency of an appeal to the Supreme Court. Fine of \$400 for liquor nuisance. Defendant was indicted and by proper proceedings obtained an order removing his case to the Federal Court. A motion in that Court to remand his case to the Supreme Court was sustained, but at the same time the Court allowed an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from the order remanding said case, which appeal was duly perfected. After this the State Courts took cognizance of the original case and imposed the fine in question. Whether this was permissible while the case was pending on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States is a legal question that defendant is entitled to have determined before being subjected to the penalty inflicted.

**AL. MENDENHAL.** June 20, 1891. Mahaska county. \$800 for liquor nuisance.

**ED. SLOAN.** June 20, 1891. Mahaska county. \$800 for liquor nuisance.

**ROBERT MIDDLESWATH.** June 20, 1891. Mahaska county. \$500 for liquor nuisance.

**WILLIAM STOMMEL.** June 20, 1891. Mahaska county. \$500 for liquor nuisance.

**JOHN YOUNG.** June 20, 1891. Mahaska county. \$400 for liquor nuisance.

J. E. PARKS. June 20, 1891. Mahaska county. \$300 for liquor nuisance.

HARRY TEMPLETON. June 20, 1891. Mahaska county. \$350 for liquor nuisance.

ROBERT MILNA. June 20, 1891. Mahaska county. \$400 for liquor nuisance.

JOHN HARRISON. June 20, 1891. Mahaska county. \$300 for liquor nuisance.

ANDREW HREHA. June 20, 1891. Mahaska county. \$300 for liquor nuisance.

The facts in the last ten cases are the same as those in the case of Chet Cole, and the same order for the same reasons was made in each.

J. E. VILLIERS. June 23, 1891. Madison county. Suspended during obedience to prohibitory law, fine of \$300 for liquor nuisance. Defendant at same term pleaded guilty to the charge of maintaining a nuisance and selling intoxicating liquors in violation of law, and was fined for each offense, both being based on the same acts. One of these fines he paid. The other was suspended on the recommendation of the County Attorney and citizens.

WILLIAM STILL. June 24, 1891. Fayette county. Suspended during good behavior, fine of \$100 and imprisonment in county jail for one year for burglary. Defendant had been confined nine months. Suspension of remainder of sentence was recommended by trial Judge, County Attorney and many prominent citizens.

GEORGE STAHL. July 15, 1891. Mills county. Suspended during obedience to prohibitory law, a fine of \$300 for liquor nuisance. Granted on recommendation of trial Judge, County Attorney and many citizens.

WILLIAM LINGELBACH. July 16. Butler county. Suspended during obedience to prohibitory law, fine of \$1,000 for violation of a liquor injunction. Granted on recommendation of County Attorney and ex-County Attorney with other county officers of Butler county and because of the physical condition of defendant.

ED. SLOAN. July 22, 1891. Suspended during the pending of appeal to Supreme Court, fine of \$500 for violation of liquor injunction.

EDWARD SWEENEY. August 5, 1891. Wapello county. Suspended during obedience to prohibitory law fine of \$500 for violation of liquor injunction. Granted on recommendation of trial Judge, County officers and others, and because it is made to appear that the violation complained of was technical only and not intentional.

J. B. ASH. August 18, 1891. Cass county. Suspended during obedience to prohibitory law fine of \$500 for violation of liquor injunction. Granted on recommendation of County Attorney and citizens and because it is established that defendant at the time of the acts complained of was ignorant of the fact that he had been enjoined.

M. BRENNAN. August 25, 1891. Suspended during obedience to prohibitory law fine of \$500 for violation of liquor injunction. Granted, because it is established that defendant at the time of the acts complained of was ignorant of the fact that he had been enjoined.

S. F. BACKUS. August 21, 1891. Montgomery county. Suspended during such time as defendant remains a resident of other States a fine of \$300 for a liquor nuisance. Defendant is a citizen of Nebraska without means to pay his fine. Was indicted eighteen months since and while on a business trip to Iowa, was arrested and convicted as above.

GEORGE BASKINS. November 13, 1891. Montgomery county. Suspended during obedience to prohibitory law fine of \$400 for liquor nuisance upon the recommendation of County Attorney and others. Defendant had served four months in jail.

JOSEPH McCABE. November 28, 1891, Jones county. Suspended during obedience to prohibitory law fine of \$300 for nuisance upon recommendation of the county officers and citizens of Dubuque county, and because defendant has abandoned the business and has a family dependent solely upon his labor for support. In this case a temporary suspension for thirty days was granted June 9, 1891, a further suspension until September 1, 1891, and a further suspension until December 1, 1891, to enable me to examine into the facts.

GEORGE J. JOHNSON AND JAMES KAVANAGH. December 4, 1891. Polk county. Temporary suspension until December 31, 1891, of fines of \$500 each for offense of nuisance, and a further temporary

suspension until January 15, 1892, to enable me to ascertain the facts.

**HERMAN SAUL.** December 4, 1891. Linn county. Suspended during obedience to prohibitory law fine of \$400 for liquor nuisance. Granted on recommendation of County Attorney. Defendant had served twenty days in jail and it was shown that his assistance was needed in the care of his two children who were dangerously sick with scarlet fever.

**IRA BENTON AND JAMES VIBBARD.** December 31, 1891. Hamilton county. Temporary suspension until March 31, 1892, of fines of \$300, each for selling intoxicating liquors, to enable me to ascertain the facts.

**ADALAIDE HENDERSON.** December 31, 1891. Polk county. Suspended during good behavior sentence of six months in the penitentiary for keeping house of ill-fame, upon recommendation of trial Judge, County Attorney, Sheriff of county, Mayor, Police Judge and Marshal of city of Des Moines, where offense was committed, and because defendant is a colored woman, was born a slave and many mitigating circumstances are shown in her behalf.

**WILLIAM STURDEVANT.** January 6, 1892. Polk county. Suspended during good behavior sentence of six months in jail for larceny upon the statement of the County Attorney that further confinement in defendant's condition of health would be improper.

**W. MENDLEKOW.** January 6, 1892. Cass county. Suspended during obedience to prohibitory law fine of \$500 for violation of liquor injunction. Granted at the request of city and county officers and citizens of the city where she resides and because, from a careful reading of the evidence upon which she was convicted, I believe defendant's offense was technical, and not an intentional violation of the injunction.

**CATHERINE WEINCH.** January 18, 1892. Wapello county. Suspended until April 10, 1892, fine of \$300 for liquor nuisance to enable me to ascertain the facts.

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REVOCATIONS.

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**KINSEY JORDAN.** Wapello county. On January 2, 1889, Governor Larrabee suspended fines for violations of prohibitory liquor law, upon the condition, among others, that defendant should thereafter refrain from the sale of intoxicating liquor. It being made to appear to me that this condition was being violated, July 21, 1891, I revoked the suspension.

I also revoked seven suspensions granted by me for violation of conditions. They are noted with their respective cases.

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SUSPENSION FROM INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

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The following is a list of suspensions from the Industrial Schools of the State issued from this office during my official term which closed January 20, 1892.

In each of these cases the suspension contained the condition that the conduct of the child in whose favor it was granted should thereafter be orderly and obedient and the same were granted after an investigation in each case which fully satisfied me that the best interests of the applicant, as well as of the State, would be promoted by the suspension.

In each of these cases the application for release has come from parents or guardians upon whose complaint that the child was incorrigible in many instances it had been sentenced.

In such cases when I have become satisfied that parents are respectable and able and willing to provide for their children I have been disposed to grant their applications believing their right to the custody of their children superior to that of the State, and this has been my chief reason for suspensions in cases of that character.

**WESLEY HOPPERS.** Polk county. Sentenced July term, 1889. Suspended April 9, 1890.

**JAMES DALTON.** Polk county. Sentenced May term, 1889. Suspended April 24, 1890.

HARRY JOHNS. Hardin county. Sentenced — term, 1884. Suspended May 16, 1890.

CHARLES JOHNS. Hardin county. Sentenced — term, 1884. Suspended May 16, 1890.

LEONORE HANSEN. Woodbury county. Sentenced June term, 1889. Suspended May 15, 1890.

LEO PETERSON. Des Moines county. Sentenced June term, 1888. Suspended May 29, 1890.

MARTIN MALONE. Henry county. Sentenced October 8, 1889. Suspended June 19, 1890.

CHARLES D. ANDERSON. Des Moines county. Sentenced February, 1889. Suspended June 20, 1890.

ALEXANDER SANDERSON. Mahaska county. Sentenced May term, 1886. Suspended June 24, 1890.

ARTHUR DRAKE. Jasper county. Sentenced November term, 1887. Suspended June 27, 1890. Suspension revoked May 2, 1891.

ALBERT LOEFFLER. Lee county. Sentenced June term 1888. Suspended June 28, 1890. Suspension revoked February 2, 1891.

WILLIE P. ISHMAEL. Carroll county. Sentenced — term, 1882. Suspended July 2, 1890.

EMMA BUTLER. Polk county. Sentenced September term, 1887. Suspended July 15, 1890.

MELISSA CHRISTIAN FOOR. Wapello county. Sentenced June term, 1882. Suspended July 18, 1890.

ALLIE MANNING. Hardin county. Sentenced February term, 1889. Suspended August 2, 1890.

SANDERS NILSON. Des Moines county. Sentenced July term, 1887. Suspended August 9, 1890.

WILLIE E. BERKHOLTZ. Lyon county. Sentenced December term, 1889. Suspended August 22, 1890.

MORTIMER MOORE. Jasper county. Sentenced —. Suspended September 6, 1890.

MARTIN SHULTZ. Des Moines county. Sentenced June 10, 1889. Suspended September 9, 1890.



FRANK L. ROCHEFORT. Page county. Sentenced April term, 1889. Suspended September 20, 1890.

JOHN WILLIAM EDWARD WHITE. Lee county. Sentenced March 1, 1888. Suspended October 1, 1890.

CHARLES O'CONNOR. Henry county. Sentenced September term, 1890. Suspended October 7, 1890.

GEORGE LEWELLEN. Jasper county. Sentenced —term 1887. Suspended October 8, 1890. Suspension revoked July 2, 1891.

BERTIE SHAMP. Jefferson county. Sentenced January term, 1886. Suspended October 15, 1890.

VICTOR DUNBAR. Union county. Sentenced October term, 1889. Suspended October 22, 1890.

LOULIA E. HEARN. Woodbury county. Sentenced June term, 1887. Suspended October 29, 1890.

CLARK THORNTON. Union county. Sentenced May term, 1886. Suspended November 11, 1890.

CLYDE BAKER. Guthrie county. Sentenced May term, 1890. Suspended November 13, 1890. Suspension revoked January 5, 1891.

MARTIN MURRAY. Clinton county. Sentenced March term, 1889. Suspended November 18, 1890.

CHARLES MALONE. Lucas county. Sentenced ———. Suspended December 28, 1890.

BENJAMIN W. PIXLEY. Henry county. Sentenced August term, 1890. Suspended December 30, 1890.

NEWTON MATHERS. Henry county. Sentenced August term, 1889. Suspended January 5, 1891.

FRED PETRIE. Hardin county. Sentenced ——. Suspended January 29, 1891.

SARAH JANE GILMORE. Cerro Gordo county. Sentenced July 24, 1882. Suspended February 21, 1891.

WILLIAM HOHL. WARREN county. Sentenced August term, 1884. Suspended February 26, 1891.

ROBERT BRIGGS. Black Hawk county. Sentenced May term, 1887. Suspended February 28, 1891.

AUGUST TIMM. Scott county. Sentenced March term, 1887. Suspended March 10, 1891.

CLYDE W. CUPP. Davis county. Sentenced April term, 1890. Suspended March 12, 1891.

GEORGE WOLFREY. Fremont county. Sentenced February term, 1890. Suspended March 12, 1891.

ANDREW FORD. Pottawattamie county. Sentenced December term, 1882. Suspended March 28, 1891. ;

GEORGE H. NEWTON. Monroe county. Sentenced ——— Suspended April 16, 1891.

CARL K. CORNELL. Jasper county. Sentenced November term, 1888. Suspended April 17, 1891.

CLAUD VANDERVERT. Lucas county. Sentenced November term, 1889. Suspended May 6, 1891.

HARRY S. FAIRCHILD. Plymouth county. Sentenced May term, 1890. Suspended May 23, 1891.

ANDREW V. GOLDEN. Polk county. Sentenced August term, 1888. Suspended June 1, 1891.

MAUD UPHAM. Polk county. Sentenced January term, 1891. Suspended June 23, 1891.

JOHN O. ARCHER AND FRANKLIN B. ARCHER. Pottawattamie county. Sentenced April term, 1891. Suspended June 27, 1891.

MARY J. KENSLER. Washington county. Sentenced June term, 1890. Suspended July 3, 1891.

JOHN F. SHAW. Louisa county. Sentenced ———. Suspended August 6, 1891.

JAMES POKOSTA. Marshall county. Sentenced ———. Suspended September 11, 1891.

MADGE JOHNSON. Cass county. Sentenced ——— term, 1891. Suspended September 11, 1891.

ALPHONSO DES LAURIERS. Wapello county. Sentenced November term, 1889. Suspended September 16, 1891.

JOHN N. TYLER. Muscatine county. Sentenced December term, 1890. Suspended November 13, 1891.

AUGUST SEMON. Wapello county. Sentenced June term, 1889. Suspended December 5, 1891.

THEODORE S. CLEGHORN. Polk county. Sentenced January term 1890. Suspended December 31, 1891.

JOSEPH RAGLOW. Polk county. Sentence suspended for ten days December 13, 1890, on account of the fatal illness of boy's mother.

## APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON SUBMITTED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

STATE OF IOWA,  
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
DES MOINES, February 5, 1892. }

*To the General Assembly:*

William Riddle, William Slowey, Charles Cook, and J. S. Little, convicted of the crime of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for the term of their natural lives, have made application for pardon. The statute requires that for this crime no pardon shall be granted by the Governor until he shall have presented the matter to, and obtained the advice of, the General Assembly thereon. It likewise requires a publication of the notice of application of pardon, containing the grounds upon which it is asked. I append hereto copies of the notices required, which have been duly published as required by the statute. The original applications, with accompanying papers, are on file in the executive office, for the inspection of any member of the General Assembly.

HORACE BONES.

NOVEMBER 10, 1891.

*To whom it may concern:*

Notice is hereby given that application has been made for the pardon of William Riddle, who was at the April term, A. D., 1885, of the District Court of the county of Cedar, convicted of the crime of murder in the first degree and sentenced to the penitentiary for the term of his natural life.

Said application is based on the following grounds:

*First*—That prior to the offense for which he was sentenced to imprisonment for life, said Riddle was an honest, industrious man, and when not under the influence of liquor, a quiet, inoffensive, law-abiding citizen.

*Second*—That at the time of the murder he was under the influence of liquor and had just been engaged in a fight with the deceased, brought about by outside parties, and was still in a state of uncontrollable passion.

*Third*—That he has now served more than six years of his sentence at hard labor, during all of which time he has conducted himself in the most exemplary manner.

*Fourth*—That his prior history and conduct since his imprisonment give assurance that if he shall be pardoned he will not be a dangerous member of society, but will be a useful and law-abiding citizen.

The said application will be referred to the next General Assembly for action, in accordance with Section 4712 of the Code of Iowa.

[Signed.]

HORACE BOIES.

November 17, 1891.

*To Whom it may Concern:*

Notice is hereby given that application has been made for the pardon of William Slowey, who was, at the March term, A. D., 1880, of the District Court of the county of Clinton, Iowa, convicted of the crime of murder and sentenced to the penitentiary for the term of his natural life.

Said application is based upon the ground that the said Slowey is not guilty of the crime of which he was convicted.

The said petition will be referred to the next General Assembly for action, in accordance with section 4712 of the Code of Iowa.

[Signed]

HORACE BOIES.

NOVEMBER 23, 1891.

*To whom it may concern:*

Notice is hereby given that application has been made for the pardon of Charles Cook, who was at the April term, A. D., 1882, of the District Court of the County of Lee, convicted of the crime of murder and sentenced to the penitentiary for the term of his natural life.

Said application is based on the following grounds:

1. That the crime for which he was sentenced to imprisonment for life was committed without malice or knowledge that the act would produce death.

2. That he was tried at a time of great public excitement, and did not have an impartial trial.

3. That the offense was not committed by him, but by his two companions, with whom he was trying to escape from the penitentiary, where he was confined at the time; and that his connection with the two persons who actually committed the deed was very prejudicial to him at the time of his trial.

The said application will be referred to the next General Assembly for action, in accordance with the provisions of Section 4712, of the Code of Iowa.

[Signed]

HORACE BOIES.

November 27, 1891.

*To whom it may concern:*

Notice is hereby given that application has been made for the pardon of J. S. Little who was at the September term, A. D., 1875, of the District Court of the County of Jasper, convicted of the crime of murder and sentenced to the penitentiary for the term of his natural life.

Said application is based on the following grounds:

1. That at the time of said murder the defendant was in a state of uncontrollable passion produced by the knowledge that his wife had been seduced by and was at the time living in open and notorious adultery with the deceased; and that the deceased, a colored man, took advantage of his every opportunity to taunt and exasperate said defendant with his wife's faithlessness until in a fit of desperation and desire for revenge he committed the crime for which he was sentenced.

2. That he had previous to this offense borne the reputation of a good and law-abiding citizen.

3. That he is now in failing health (64 years of age); and

4. That the ends of justice have been fully satisfied by his sixteen years' confinement in the penitentiary.

The said application will be referred to the next General Assembly for action, in accordance with the provisions of Section 4712 of the Code.

[Signed ]

HORACE BOIES.

# REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

RELATING TO

# Criminal Convictions.

FOR THE YEARS 1890 AND 1891.

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W. M. McFARLAND, Secretary of State.

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PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES,  
GEO. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.  
1891.



STATE OF IOWA,  
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,  
DES MOINES, November 10, 1891. }

*To His Excellency, HORACE BOIES, Governor of the State of Iowa:*

SIR—In compliance with law, I have the honor herewith to report an abstract of the criminal prosecutions in the several counties of the State for the years 1890 and 1891, as returned to this office by the Clerks of the District Court, pursuant to the provisions of section 203 of the Code, and chapter 22, Acts of the Eighteenth General Assembly, and chapter 82, acts of the Twenty-second General Assembly.

W. M. McFARLAND,  
*Secretary of State.*





CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS IN 1890.

11

ADAIR COUNTY.—No CONVICTIONS.

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....	75.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....	\$
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year.....	604.12
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....	*\$49.89
D. A. HIRSH, Clerk of the District Court.	

\*Salary \$500.00.

ADAMS COUNTY.

No. of convictions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	
2	Burglary.....	Industrial school.....	Non
2	Nuisances.....	Fine \$50.00.....	1 B
Total amount of fines imposed by the court.....			
Total amount of fines collected and paid.....			
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....			
Total amount paid county attorney by the county.....			
W. B. McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the District Court.			

ALLAMAKEE COUNTY.

1	Violation of injunction.....	County jail 3 months.....	Hotel-keeper.....	Yes.....	Don't know.....	Not Good.
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L. M. BEARCE, Clerk of the District Court.

## APPANOOSE COUNTY.

No. of con- victions.	Assault with intent to commit	Penitentiary 1 year.	Kitchen girl.	Yes.	African.	Doubtful.
1	murder	Penitentiary 15 months.	Farmer.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1	Burglary.	Jail 6 months.	Miner.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1	Burglary.	Jail 30 days.	Loafer.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1	Cheating by false pretense	Jail 6 months.	Miner.	Yes.	American.	Good.
1	Murder first degree	Penitentiary 10 years	Doctor	Yes.	American.	Good.
1	Nuisance.	Fine \$1000.00.	Hotel porter.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
2	Nuisance.	Fine \$500	Merchant, laborer	Yes.	American.	Doubtful.
1	Receiving stolen property.	Penitentiary 20 months.	Barber.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year. .... *\$2,010.00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year . . . 185.00						
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year . . . 9,608.09						
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year . . . 715.00						
C. J. PHILLIP, Clerk of the District Court.						

\*Includes fine of one \$10 for contempt.

AUDUBON COUNTY.—NO CONVICTIONS

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said	the year.....
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county tr	year.....
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year.	
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....	C. H. VAIL, Clerk of the District Court.

BENTON COUNTY.

3 Assault and battery.....	Fine, \$100.....	Farmer.....	2 no, 1 yes.....	American.....	Fair.
2 Assault and battery.....	Fine, \$40.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
1 Assault and battery.....	Fine, \$35 or 10 days in Co. jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
1 Assault and battery.....	Fine, \$30.....	School teacher.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
1 Assault and battery.....	Fine, \$10.....	School teacher.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
1 Forgery.....	Penitentiary 5 years.....	Merchant.....	Yes.....	German.....	Fair.
1 Forgery.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	County treasurer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1 Injury to dwelling house.....	Fine \$200 and 1 day in jail.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1 Injury to dwelling house.....	Fine \$160 and 1 day in jail.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1 Injury to dwelling house.....	Fine \$120 and 1 day in jail.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
3 Injury to dwelling house.....	Fine \$100 and 1 day in jail.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 18 months.....	Barber.....	.....	American.....	Fair.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
.....	.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Not taking from person of another's emendatory & monus.

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....	\$ 1,215.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid in	1,120.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year.	3,614.70
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....	*1,027.96
MATT. GAASCH, Clerk of the District Court.	

\* Salary, \$600.

## BLACK HAWK COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1 Assault.....	Fine \$5 and costs.....	Physician.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1 Assault with intent to commit rape.....	Committed to State Industrial School.....	None.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Murder second degree*.....	Imprisonment for life.....	Lawyer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$500 and costs.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
3 Nuisance.....	Fine \$300 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	1 Irish, 1 American, 1 German.	Fair.
1 Procuring, counseling and advising another to give his vote at an election authorized by law, knowing such person was dis-.....					
1 Sending intoxicating liquor contrary to law.....	Fine \$50 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
1 Selling intoxicating liquor contrary to law.....	Fine \$300 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
	Fine \$50 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Dane.....	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					
Total amount of fines collected and paid.....					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year.....					
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					
A. J. EDWARDS, Clerk of the District Court.					

\* From Bremer county and costs taxed to that county. Costs not included in this report.

## BOONE COUNTY.

1 Accusing another of a crime.....	Fine \$50.....	Minister.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1 Assault.....	Fine \$50.....	Coal miner.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.

	Fine \$30.	Merchant	Yes	American	Fair.
1 Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.	Jail 1 year	Farmer.	Yes	American	Bad.
1 Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.	Jail 70 days	Farmer.	Yes	American	Fair.
1 Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.	Jail 80 days	Farmer.	Yes	American	Fair.
1 Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.	Fine \$200.	Farmer.	Yes	American	Good.
2 Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.	Fine \$50	Farmers.	Yes	American	Bad.
2 Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.	Fine \$15.	1 housekeeper, { 1 farmer	Yes	American	Good.
3 Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.	Fine \$10.	Farmers.	No.	American	1 good 2 fair.
1 Assault with intent to commit rape.	Penitentiary 2 years.	Farmer.	Yes	American	Good.
3 Contempt of court.	Fine \$20.	Farmers.	Yes	American	Fair.
1 Contempt of court.	Fine \$10.	Farmer.	No.	Irish	Fair.
1 Forgery.	Fine \$100.	Dairyman.	Yes.	Irish	Fair.
2 Nuisance.	Fine \$400.	1 miner, 1 housewife	Yes	Irish	Fair.
2 Nuisance.	Fine \$300.	1 coal miner, 1 drug	Yes	American	1 good, 1 fair.
1 Rape.	Fine \$50.	Coal operator	Yes	Scotch	Good.
1 Receiving stolen property.	Fine \$100.	Machinist.	Yes.	American	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district					\$ 2,270.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid in					590.00
Total expenses of the county on account of					attorney's fees) during the year 7,988.20
Total amount paid county attorney by the					during the year 1,025.00
					JOHN B. FRIEDLEY, Clerk of the District Court.

## BREMER COUNTY.

1 Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.	Fine \$300, and in default 90 days in jail.	Hotel-keeper.	Yes	American	Good.
1 Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.	Fine \$100, or in default 30 days in jail.	Laborer.	Yes	German	Fair.

BREMER COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
3 Keeping house of ill-fame.....	Bail bond forfeited, should either defendant return to Bremer county to reside; warrant for arrest will issue.....				
1 Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine \$600 and costs.....	2 Laundresses,	Yes.....	1 German, 2	Not Known.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$600 and costs; \$300 suspended during good behavior.	1 Housewife.....	No.....	American	Fair.
1 Nuisance.....	Cause continued.....	House-keeper.....		Irish.....	
		Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	American..	Good.
		Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the c.....					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year.....					
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					
ROBERT O'DAY, Clerk of the District Court.					

\*Includes \$5,006.97 expenses Billings' trial in Black Hawk county and taxed to this county.

BUCHANAN COUNTY.

1 Adultery.....	Penitentiary 8 years.....	Farmer.....	Don't know	German....	
1 Adultery.....	Sentence suspended.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American..	Fair.
1 Assault and battery.....	Fine \$10.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1 Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fine \$200.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Don't know	Don't know.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 4 years.....	Laborer.....	Don't know	American..	Bad.
2 Burglary.....	State Industrial School.....	1 Laborer, 1 Clerk	Yes.....	American..	Fair.
1 Burglary.....	Fine \$100 and 90 days in jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American..	Good.

1 Burglary	Fine \$100	Farmer	Yes	American	Good.
1 Incurrible	State Industrial School		Yes	American	Bad.
1 Larceny from person	Penitentiary 6 months	Don't know	Yes	Don't know	Don't know.
1 Larceny from person	Fine \$300	Swindler	Yes	Don't know	Bad.
2 Nuisance	Fine \$300	1 Laborer 1 Saloon-keeper	1 yes 1 don't know	1 American, 1 German.	1 Bad, 1 Fair.
1 Nuisance	Fine \$150	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Ireland	Bad.
1 Nuisance	Fine \$50	Saloon-keeper	Yes	American	Bad.
3 Nuisance	Sentence suspended	2 Laborers 3 Saloon-keepers	Yes	3 American, 2 German.	1 Good, 2 Fair, 2 Bad.
1 Perjury	Sentence suspended	Laborer	Yes	American	Fair.
1 Violating an injunction	Fine \$300	Saloon-keeper	Yes	American	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					
W. E. BAIN, Clerk of the District Court.					

## BUENA VISTA COUNTY.

1 Larceny	Penitentiary 9 months	Laborer	Yes		
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year					
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					
J. W. DEUPREE, Clerk of the District Court.					

## BUTLER COUNTY.

1 Assault	Fine \$25.00	Farmer	Yes	American	Fair.
1 Forgery	Penitentiary 8 months	Farmer	Yes	American	Fair.
1 Keeping nuisance	Fine \$400.00	Saloon-keeper	Yes	German	Good.
1 Nuisance	Fine \$500.00	Saloon-keeper	Yes	German	Good.



BUTLER COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....	\$ 910.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....	510.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year.....	409.15
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....	400.00
JOHN BARLOW, Clerk of the District Court.	

CALHOUN COUNTY.

No. or Victims.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Incest.....	Penitentiary 5 years.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	.....	.....
1	Selling intoxicating liquors.....	Fine \$50.00, County jail 14 days.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	.....	.....
Total amount of fines imposed.....						
Total amount of fines collected.....						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....						
Clerk of the District Court.						

CARROLL COUNTY.

1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$33.83.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.....
1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$15.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.....
2	Assault to do great bodily injury.....	County jail 45 days.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
1	Assault to do great bodily injury.....	County jail 16 days.....	Bar tender.....	Yes.....	German.....	Bad.....
1	Larceny.....	Fine \$ 50.....	.....	.....	Irish.....	.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fine 500.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	German.....	Fair.....

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....\$ 598.00  
 Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 548.88  
 Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year. 8,314.60  
 Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 89.58  
*E. M. FUNK, Clerk of the District Court.*

## CASS COUNTY.

1 Assault and battery .....	Fine \$5 or 1 day in jail. ....	Farmer .....	Yes .....	German .....	Don't know.
1 Burglary .....	Penitentiary 1 year. ....	Farmer .....	Yes .....	American .....	Don't know.
1 Burglary .....	County jail 60 days and fine \$100	Sew'g machine ag't. ....	Yes .....	American .....	Don't know.
2 Larceny .....	Jail 7 months and fine \$100 .....	Tramp .....	Yes .....	Don't know.	Don't know.
1 Larceny .....	Jail 6 months and fine \$100 .....	Tramp .....	Yes .....	Don't know.	Don't know.
1 Murder, second degree .....	Penitentiary 16 years .....	Plasterer .....	Yes .....	American .....	Don't know.
1 Nuisance, liquor .....	Fine \$800 and costs and attorney fee \$80, or jail 90 days .....	Farmer .....	Yes .....	German .....	Don't know.
1 Obtaining money under false pretenses .....	Jail 6 months and fine \$200 .....	Farmer .....	Yes .....	German .....	Don't know.
1 Uttering and passing as true false and forged papers .....	Penitentiary 18 months and fine \$100 .....	Farmer .....	Yes .....	American .....	Don't know.
1 Uttering and passing as true false and forged papers .....	Penitentiary 16 months .....	Farmer .....	Yes .....	American .....	Don't know.

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....\$ 905.00  
 Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 205.00  
 Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year. 12,865.75  
 Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 765.68  
*FRANK P. H. DALY, Clerk of the District Court.*

## CEDAR COUNTY.

CEDAR COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year .....	\$.....
Total amount of fines collected and paid in .....	.....
Total expenses of the county on account of attorney's fees) during the year .....	1,157.65
Total amount paid county attorney by the during the year .....	600.00
J. W. SHEAVER, Clerk of the District Court.	

CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
No. of convictions.					
1 Assault and battery .....	Fine \$1 and costs .....	Farmer .....	Yes .....	American ..	Good.
1 Breaking and entering store .....	Fine 1 and costs .....	Laborer .....	Yes .....	American ..	Bad.
1 Selling intoxicating liquors unlawfully .....	Fine \$300 and costs .....	Restaurant keeper ..	Yes .....	American ..	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year .....					\$ 302.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year .....					.....
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year .....					4,241.00
Total amount paid county attorney by the county .....					570.00
W. A. BURNAP, Clerk of the District Court.					

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

1 Adultery .....	Penitentiary 2 years 6 months ..	Photographer .....	Yes .....	American ..	Good.
1 Assault .....	Penitentiary 6 months .....	Laborer .....	Yes .....	American ..	Fair
1 Assault .....	Fine \$2.00 (from Justice Peace.) ..	Hotel-keeper .....	Yes .....	American ..	Good.
1 Bigamy and adultery .....	Penitentiary 5 years .....	Physician .....	Yes .....	American ..	Sneaky.
1 Forgery .....	Penitentiary 18 months .....	Laborer .....	Yes .....	Swedish ..	Generally good
1 Forgery and larceny .....	Penitentiary 4 years .....	None .....	Yes .....	American ..	Not good.

1 Gambling .....	Fine \$100.00 .....	None .....	Yes .....	American ..	Not good.
1 Larceny, grand .....	Penitentiary 2 years .....	Farmer .....	Yes .....	American ..	Fair
8 Selling intoxicants .....	Fine \$50.00 .....	None .....	Yes .....	German .....	Not good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year .....					\$ 152.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the co .....					454.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal i .....					1,505.37
Total amount paid county attorney by the county or .....					306.48
U. B. FOSB, Clerk of the District Court.					

## CHICKASAW COUNTY.

1 Assault.....	Jail 8 days (fine \$10).....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year 3 months.....	Yes.....	German.....	Not good.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 10 months.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Rape.....	Penitentiary 8 years.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
1 Selling intoxicating liquors con- trary to law.....	Jail 66 2/3 days (fine \$300).....	Yes.....	German.....	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court.....\$ 810.00				
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the co..... 11.00				
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal j..... 3,356.12				
Total amount paid county attorney by the county or..... 712.90				

TIM DONOVAN, JR., Clerk of the District Court.

## CLARKE COUNTY.

2 Arson .....	Penitentiary 3 1/2 years .....	Butcher .....	Yes .....	American ..	Bad.
1 Assault and battery .....	Fine \$30.00 .....	Farmer .....	Yes .....	American ..	Bad.
1 Assault and battery .....	Fine \$5.00 .....	Farmer .....	Yes .....	American ..	Good.
1 Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury .....	Fine \$1.00 .....	Farmer .....	Yes .....	American ..	Fair.
2 Burglary .....	Penitentiary 2 years 6 months .....	Tramp .....	Yes .....	American ..	Bad.
1 Forgery .....	Penitentiary 2 years 6 months .....	Farmer .....	Yes .....	American ..	Good.
1 Forgery .....	Fine \$500.00 .....	None .....	Yes .....	American ..	Fair.
1 Forgery .....	Fine \$250.00 .....	None .....	Yes .....	American ..	Fair.

## CLARKE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
2 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	1 Laborer, 1 farmer.....	Yes.....	American..	1 fair, 1 good
1 Larceny.....	Fine \$75.00.....	None.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1 Malicious mischief.....	Fine \$50.00.....	Sporting.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$300.00.....	Hotel-keeper.....	Yes.....	American..	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 1,810.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid.....					1,075.00
Total expenses of the county on account of attorney's fees) during the year.....					888.74
Total amount paid county attorney by s during the year.....					788.90
JOHN H. JAMISON, Clerk of the District Court.					

## CLAY COUNTY.

			Farmer.....	Yes.....	American..	Very Pasionate.
1 Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.....	Fine \$200 and costs.					
1 Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.....	Fine \$50 or in default of payment 15 days in jail.....	Farmer.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American..	Good.
1 Keeping intoxicating liquors with intent to sell.....	Fine \$75 and costs in default 60 days jail.....			Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Farmer.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American..	Fair.
1 Larceny.....	Fine \$25.....	Insurance ag't.....	Insurance ag't.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1 Nuisance, selling intox. liquor.....	Fine \$400 or 120 days in jail.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
2 Trespass and larceny*.....	Fine \$60 or in deflt, 15 ds. in jail.	Brick maker.....	Brick maker.....	Yes.....	American..	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....						\$ 870.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the.....						225.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal attorney's fees) during the year.....						1,158.92
Total amount paid county attorney by the county s during the year.....						208.52
A. H. CHENEY, Clerk of the District Court						

\*Served time in jail.



## CLINTON COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WHITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1 Keeping house of ill-fame	Penitentiary 20 months	Prostitute	Yes	American	Bad.
2 Keeping house of ill-fame	Penitentiary 18 months	1 prostitute 1 lab'r	Yes	American	Bad.
1 Keeping house of ill-fame	Penitentiary 6 months	Stone mason	Yes	American	Fair.
2 Larceny from person	Penitentiary 8 years	Unknown	1 yes, 1 unk.	American	Unknown.
1 Larceny grand	Penitentiary 2 years	Laborer	Yes	American	Bad.
1 Larceny grand	Penitentiary 18 months	Clerk	Yes	American	Good.
1 Larceny grand	Penitentiary 6 months	Laborer	Yes	German	Fair.
5 Larceny Petit	Jail 80 days	4 unknown 1 lab'r	1 yes, 4 unk.	2 Am.. 8 unk.	1 bad, 4 unk.
1 Larceny Petit	Jail 15 days	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown.
1 Malicious injury to building	Jail 60 days	Laborer	Yes	Unknown	Unknown.
1 Malicious injury to building	Jail 80 days	Laborer	Yes	American	Fair.
1 Owning and keeping liquors	Fine \$100.	Saloon-keeper	Yes	Irish	Fair.
2 Owning and keeping liquors	Fine \$50.	Saloon-keeper	Yes	1 Irish, 1 Ger	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year					\$ 850.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					1,025.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year					2,428.50
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					1,800.00
WILLIAM KREIM, Clerk of the District Court.					

## CRAWFORD COUNTY.

1 Burglary	Penitentiary 6 months	Laborer	Yes	American	Good.
1 Forgery	Penitentiary 1 year	Ins. Agent	Yes	American	Good.
1 Larceny	6 years	Bum	Yes	American	Bad.
5 Nuisance, (maintaining) a	or 80 days in jail	1 Druggist	Yes	1 Scotch	2 Good.
	4 Not stated			2 Irish	3 Not stated.
				1 German	
				1 American	

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....	\$ 1,500.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....	*\$25.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not in attorney's fees) during the year.....	2,959.11
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....	735.64
N. J. WHEELER, Clerk of the District Court.	

\*\$25.00 paid county on account of bond being forfeited.

## DALLAS COUNTY.

	Fine	Farmer.	No.	Swede	Good.
1 Assault.....	Fine \$10.00.	Farmer.	Yes.	American.	Fair.
1 Assault and battery.....	Fine \$75.00.	Farmer.	Yes.	Scotch.	Fair.
1 Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.....	Fine \$75.00.	Farmer.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.....	Fine \$25.00.	Farmer.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Gambling-house.....	Fine \$50.00.	None.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
2 Highway robbery.....	Penitentiary 8 years.	Laborer.	1 yes, 1 no.	Irish.	1 fair, 1 bad.
1 Larceny in daytime.....	Jail 40 days.	Laborer.	Yes.	Irish.	Bad.
1 Larceny petit.....	Jail 15 days.	Laborer.	No.	Negro.	Bad.
2 Resisting an officer.....	Fine \$100.00.	Farmer.	Yes.	Irish.	Bad.
1 Resisting an officer.....	Fine \$60.00.	Farmer.	Yes.	Irish.	Bad.

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....	\$ 495.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....	285.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not in attorney's fees) during the year.....	3,657.41
Total amount paid county attorney by the county during the year.....	117.88
LEA THORNTON, Clerk of the District Court.	

## DAVIS COUNTY.

	Fine	Farmer.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
3 Assault.....	Fine \$50.	Farmer.	Yes.	American.	Good.
2 Assault.....	Fine 5.	Farmer.	Yes.	Not known.	Good.
1 Assault and battery.....	Fine 10.	Laborer.	Yes.	1 Canadian.	Not known.
2 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 6 months.	Tramp.	Yes.	1 American.	Not known.
1 Burglary.....	Industrial school until 21 years.	Laborer.	Yes.	Negro.	Bad.



## DAVIS COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of convictions.	OFFENSE.	Fine \$250	Penitentiary 6 months	Penitentiary 1 year	Fine \$500	Harness dealer	Tramp	Farmer	Marble cutter	Yes	American	Bad.
1	Keeping gambling house									Yes	American	Bad.
2	Larceny									Yes	1 Canadian	Not known.
1	Seduction									Yes	1 American	Not known.
1	Violation of town ordinance									Yes	German	Good.
										Yes	American	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year												\$ 425.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid in												60.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year												2,587.60
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year												657.80
												A. H. DODGE, Clerk of the District Court.

\*Appealed to the Supreme Court.

## DECATUR COUNTY.

1	Assault and battery	Fine \$20 and imprisonment	Laborer	Yes	Fair.
1	Violation of liquor laws	Fine 50 and imprisonment	Traveling salesman	Yes	Fair.
1	Violation of liquor laws	Fine 20 and imprisonment	Farmer	No	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year					\$ 90.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid in					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year					5,007.67
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					500.00
					Clerk of the District Court

## DELAWARE COUNTY.

1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$300 or stand committed until paid .....	1 merchant, 1 farmer, 2 laborers, 1 blacksmith and 1 housekeeper...	Yes.....	2 German, 4 Irish....	3 fair 3 poor.
1 Obtaining money under false pretenses .....	Fine \$10 or county jail 3 days....	Painter .....	Yes.....	American ..	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year .....					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county .....					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal process .....					
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account .....					
F. H. PAUL, Clerk of the District Court.					

## DES MOINES COUNTY.

1 Adultery .....	Penitentiary 1 year .....	Unknown ..	Yes.....	American ..	Good.
1 Adultery .....	Fine \$100, 6 months in county jail ..	Unknown ..	Yes.....	American ..	Bad.
1 Assault with intent to commit murder .....	Penitentiary 2 years .....	Unknown ..	Yes.....	Colored ..	Bad.
1 Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury .....	Jail 50 days .....	Unknown ..	Yes.....	American ..	Good.
1 Bigamy .....	Penitentiary 1 year .....	Unknown ..	Yes.....	American ..	Bad.
1 Breaking and entering .....	Penitentiary 2 years .....	Unknown ..	Yes.....	Colored ..	Bad.
3 Breaking and entering .....	Penitentiary 1 year .....	Unknown ..	Yes.....	American ..	2 bad, 1 good.
1 Larceny .....	Penitentiary 18 months .....	Unknown ..	Yes.....	Colored ..	.....
1 Larceny .....	Penitentiary 1 year .....	Unknown ..	Yes.....	American ..	Bad.
2 Larceny in building night time ..	Jail 4 months .....	Unknown ..	Yes.....	American ..	Good.
1 Larceny from building night time ..	Jail 60 days .....	Unknown ..	Yes.....	American ..	Good.
1 Malicious injury to building .....	Jail 1 year .....	Unknown ..	Yes.....	German ..	.....
28 *Misdemeanor.....	Fine \$50 and costs .....	22 unknown and 1 hotel keeper....	Yes.....	10 American	.....
7 German, 3 Swede, 1 Colored, 1 Swiss, and 1 unknown.					
21 good and 2 bad.					

## DES MOINES COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....	\$ 1,250.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the .....	270.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year .....	17,484.69
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year .....	1,250.00
<i>W. D. INGRAM, Clerk of the District Court.</i>	

\*Appeal from justice of peace.

## DICKINSON COUNTY.—No CONVICTIONS.

\*Salary.

## DUBUQUE COUNTY.

No. or Violation	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	HEAD AND WIFE.	NATIVITY.	CHARACTER
2	Assault.....	Fine \$50 and costs.....	1 laborer, 1 teamster.....	Yes.....	American.....	1 good, 1 fair.
1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$50 and costs.....	Huckster.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$25.....	Laborer.....	No.....	German.....	Bad.
1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$1.....	Carpenter.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	County jail 3 months.....	Laborer.....	No.....	Irish.....	Bad.
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fine \$50 and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1	Assault with intent to commit murder.....	County jail 30 days.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	German.....	Bad.

Assault with intent to commit rape.	Penitentiary 2 years.	Vagrant.	No.	Irish.	Bad.
1 Burglary.	Penitentiary 1 year 2 months.	Boiler-maker.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
8 Burglary.	Penitentiary one year.	1 laborer, clerk, vag.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Burglary.	Penitentiary 6 months.	Laborer.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
8 Burglary.	County jail 3 months, fine \$25.	1 Boiler-mkr, 1 fmr.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Disorderly conduct.	Fine \$15 and costs.	Hotel-keeper.	Yes.	American.	Intemperate.
1 Incest.	Penitentiary 6 years.	Farmer.	Yes.	American.	Good.
1 Larceny.	1 years.	Laborer.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Larceny.	days and cost.	Laborer.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
2 Larceny.	days.	1 laborer, 1 mach'st.	Yes.	American.	1 fair, 1 bad.
1 Larceny from a building.	days, fine \$25.	Vagrant.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Larceny from a building in day-time.	Penitentiary 2 years.	Moulder.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Larceny from a building in day-time.	Penitentiary 6 months.	Farmer.	Yes.	German.	Fair.
1 Larceny from a building in day-time.	County jail 2 months and fine \$50.	Laborer.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Larceny from a building in night-time.	Penitentiary 1 year.	Vagrant.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
2 Larceny from a building in night-time.	Penitentiary 6 months.	2 laborers.	Yes.	1 Irish.	1 bad, 1 fair.
1 Lewdness.	County jail 6 months.	Domestic.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Malicious mischief.	Fine \$50.	Laborer.	Yes.	American.	Fair.
1 Resisting an officer.	Fine \$50.	Farmer.	Yes.	German.	Fair.
1 Swindling.	Fine \$500.	Laborer.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Uttering forged check.	Penitentiary 1 year.	Farmer.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.					\$ 591.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid in					86.00
Total expenses of the county on account of.				attorney's fees) during the year.	5,378.27
Total amount paid county attorney by the				during the year	*1,500.00
				J. J. DUNN, Clerk of the District Court.	

\*Salary.

## EMMET COUNTY.—No CONVICTIONS.

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....  
 Total amount of fines collected and paid into the .....  
 Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year .  
 Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year .....

J. D. RUTAN, Clerk of the District Court.

## FAYETTE COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1 Assault and battery.....	Fine \$5.00 and to pay his own witness fees.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Good.
3 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 3 years 6 months.....	{ 1 R R Brakeman 2 Unknown.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1 Forgery.....	Penitentiary 5 years.....	Unknown.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
2 Larceny, horse.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Unknown.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
2 Misdemeanor, s.....	Fine \$75 and costs.....	Unknown.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1 Misdemeanor, intoxication.....	Fine \$10 and costs.....	Stonemason.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.

Total amount of fines imposed by the district .....\$ 165.00  
 Total amount of fines collected and paid into ..... 882.60  
 Total expenses of the county on account of ..... fees) during the year . 4,205.40  
 Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of ..... re year ..... 1,169.50

Z. D. SCOREY, Clerk of the District Court.

\*Includes fines paid county auditor.

†Includes amount paid other attorneys for similar services.

‡Plea of guilty.

## FLOYD COUNTY.

1 Assault and battery.....	Fine \$100 .....	Farmer.....	Yes .....	American ..	Good.
1 *Assault and battery.....	†Fine \$100 in default of payment 30 days in county jail.....	Farmer.....	Yes .....	American ..	Fair.
1 *Larceny .....	Committed to industrial school until of age or is sooner dis- charged. Age 15, M'ch 4, 1889.	Laborer.....	Yes .....	American ..	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 200.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					100.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year ..					765.65
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year .....					581.72
JOHN S. BRADLEY, Clerk of the District Court.					

\*Plea of guilty.

†Committed to jail in default.

## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

1 Arson.....	Penitentiary 6 years and costs ..	Billiard hall.....	Yes .....	Irish .....	Fair.
20 Larceny, Petit*.....	County Jail 15 days .....	10 Laborers .....	15 Yes. ....	10 American	
		5 Blacksmiths.....	5 No. ....	10 English..	Fair.
		5 Farmers .....	Yes .....	American ..	Fair.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$300 00.....	Hotel-keeper .....			
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 300.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the c year .....					189.50
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year ..					65.00
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year .....					250.00
G. R. MINER, Clerk of the District Court.					

\*Appeal from Justice Court.

FREMONT COUNTY.

GREENE COUNTY.

1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury . . . . .	County jail 80 days. . . . .	Tramp . . . . .	Yes . . . . .	American . . . . .	Bad.
2	Assault with intent to rob. . . . .	Penitentiary five years. . . . .	Unknown . . . . .	Yes . . . . .	American . . . . .	Bad.
2	Bigamy . . . . .	Penitentiary 9 months. . . . .	Farmers . . . . .	Yes . . . . .	American . . . . .	Fair.
2	Burglary . . . . .	Penitentiary 8 years. . . . .	Unknown . . . . .	Yes . . . . .	American . . . . .	Bad.
1	Contempt, violation of injunction . . . . .	Fine \$5 . . . . .	Farmer . . . . .	Yes . . . . .	Irish . . . . .	Good.
1	Contempt, violation of injunction . . . . .	Fine \$1 . . . . .	Farmer . . . . .	Yes . . . . .	American . . . . .	Fair.

1/Keeping intoxicating liquors.....	Costs of prosecution.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad.....
1/Larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	Unknown.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
1/Obstructing highway.....	Fine \$10.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Fair.....
1/Selling intoxicating liquors.....	Fine \$100 and costs.....	Unknown.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the district.....					\$ 116.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid in.....					16.00
Total expenses of the county on account of.....					attorney's fees) during the year . 4,090.05
Total amount paid county attorney by the.....					during the year ..... 612.77
J. W. HUNTINGTON, Clerk of the District Court.					

## GRUNDY COUNTY.

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....	\$ 150.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the.....	
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal.....	attorney's fees) during the year . 2,856.00
Total amount paid county attorney by the county.....	during the year ..... 500.00
E. H. ALLISON, Clerk of the District Court.	

## GUTHRIE COUNTY.

1/Assault.....	Fine \$25.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.....
1/Assault with intent to do great bodily injury.....					
1/Burglary.....	Fine \$850.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.....
1/Burglary.....	Penitentiary 6 months.....	Farmer boy.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
1/Burglary.....	Penitentiary 3 months.....	Farmer boy.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
1/Burglary.....	Industrial school.....	School boy.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
1/Larceny.....	County jail 15 days.....	Farmer boy.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
1/Larceny petit.....	Fine \$75.....		Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
1/Rape.....	Penitentiary 5 years.....	Farm hand.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
1/Rape.....	Penitentiary 4 years.....		Yes.....	German.....	Bad.....
1/Rape.....	Penitentiary 2 years 6 months.....	Farmer's son.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad.....
1/Seduction.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Carpenter.....	Yes.....	German.....	



## GUTHRIE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year	\$ 450.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury	875.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions	4,288.84
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year	568.23
H. W. KELLOGG, Clerk of the District Court.	

## HAMILTON COUNTY.—No CONVICTIONS.

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year	\$	year.	.....	\$	.....
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury		year	.....		.....
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions		county attorney's fees) during the year	.....		876.80
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year		prosecutions during the year	.....		*400.00
JNO. ROBINSON, Clerk of the District Court.					

\*Salary.

## HANCOCK COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1 Assault.....	Fine \$20.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Swede.....	Good.
5 Nuisance, liquor.....	Fine \$500.....	{ 2 saloon..... 1 carpenter..... 1 blacksmith..... 1 farmer.....	Yes..... Yes..... Yes..... Yes..... Yes.....	{ 1 Irish..... 8 German..... 1 Amero'n.....	Fair. Fair. Fair. Fair.
1 Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	Fine \$25.....	Unknown.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 2,545.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					520.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year.....					1,004.77
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					153.90
ISAAC SWEIGARD, Clerk of the District Court.					

HARDIN COUNTY.

1 Assault.....	Fine \$25.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	German.....	Good.
1 Assault with intent to com. rape.	Penitentiary 5 years.....	None.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1 Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.....	County jail 30 days.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	German....	Not good.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	None.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1 Burglary.....	Jail 90 days.....	None.....	Yes.....	Scotch....	Bad.
1 Larceny, grand.....	Jail 30 days.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	German....	Bad.
1 Larceny, grand.....	Industrial school.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$750.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad.
3 Nuisance.....	Fine \$500.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	1 Ir. 2 Ger..	Bad.
4 Nuisance.....	Fine \$300.....	{ Hotel.....	Yes.....	{ 3 Americ'n	3 Bad.
		{ Laborer.....	Yes.....	{ 1 German..	1 .....
		{ Bootlegger.....	Yes.....		
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$50.....	Saloon-keeper..	Yes.....	American..	Good.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$25.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	American..	Good.
		Druggist.....			
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....\$ 3,550.00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 363.18					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year . 3,080.18					
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year ..... 700.00					
J. W. SCOTT, Clerk of the District Court.					

HARRISON COUNTY.

1 Adultery.....	Penitentiary 18 months.....	Blacksmith.....	Yes.....	American..	Good.
1 Assault and battery.....	Fine \$50.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1 Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine \$1,000.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
2 Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine \$500.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
5 Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine \$300.....	4 Saloon-keepers, 1 lawyer.....	Yes.....	1 Swede, 4 Americans	2 good, 3 bad.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 18 months.....	Tramp.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad.
1 Violation of dentistry statute...	Fine \$25.....	Dentist.....	Yes.....	American..	Good.

## HARRISON COUNTY—CONTINUED.

## HENRY COUNTY.

OFFENSE.		HABITS.				
No. of con- victions.						
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury	County jail 9 months	Laborer	Yes	American	Fair.
1	Breaking and entering	Penitentiary 1 year	None	Yes	American	Bad.
1	Burglary	Penitentiary 3 years	Laborer	Yes	American	Bad.
1	Burglary	Penitentiary 2 years	Laborer	Yes	American	Bad.
2	Burglary	Penitentiary 18 months	1 laborer, 1 farmer	Yes	American	Bad.
1	Cheating under false pretenses	Penitentiary 3 years	Sewing mach. agt.	Yes	American	Bad.
1	Nuisance	Fine \$400	Laborer	Yes	American	Bad.
8	Nuisance	Fine \$300	1 laborer, 1 store- keeper, 1 none.	Yes	2 Amer, 1 Irish	Bad.
1	Nuisance (slaughter-house).	Fine \$50	Butcher	Yes	English	Fair.
1	Permitting gambling	Fine \$25	Lunch counter	Yes	American	Fair.
1	Transporting liquor	Fine \$50	Teamster	Yes	American	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year		\$ 1,425.00				
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year		549.50				
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year		1,003.83				
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year		*600.00				
C. B. RUGGABER, Clerk of the District Court.						

\* Salary.

## HOWARD COUNTY—No CONVICTIONS.

Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year . . . . .	280.00
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year . . . . .	806.00
<i>JACOB WELSH, Clerk of the District Court.</i>	

## HUMBOLDT COUNTY—No CONVICTIONS.

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year . . . . .	\$	72.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the c . . . . .		808.05
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year . . . . .		377.00
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year . . . . .		
<i>J. S. FLETCHER, Clerk of the District Court.</i>		

## IDA COUNTY.

	Penitentiary 2 years . . . . .	Saloon-keeper . . . . .	Yes . . . . .	German . . . . .	Good . . . . .
1 Adultery . . . . .	Fine \$200.00 and costs and 45 days in jail . . . . .	Farmer . . . . .	Yes . . . . .	American . . . . .	Fair . . . . .
1 Adultery . . . . .	Penitentiary 1 year . . . . .	Laborer . . . . .	Yes . . . . .	American . . . . .	Fair . . . . .
1 Forgery . . . . .	Penitentiary 10 months . . . . .	Painter . . . . .	Yes . . . . .	American . . . . .	Fair . . . . .
1 Forgery . . . . .	Penitentiary 18 months . . . . .	Saloon-keeper . . . . .	Yes . . . . .	American . . . . .	Fair . . . . .
1 Larceny . . . . .	Fine \$500.00 or 178 days in jail . . . . .	Saloon-keeper . . . . .	Yes . . . . .	American . . . . .	Fair . . . . .
1 Nuisance . . . . .	Fine \$500.00 or 178 days in jail . . . . .	Saloon-keeper . . . . .	Yes . . . . .	German . . . . .	Good . . . . .
1 Nuisance . . . . .	Fine \$320.00 or county jail not to exceed 100 days . . . . .	Saloon-keeper . . . . .	Yes . . . . .	German . . . . .	Good . . . . .
1 Nuisance . . . . .	Fine \$300.00 or 128 days in jail . . . . .	Saloon-keeper . . . . .	Yes . . . . .	French . . . . .	Good . . . . .
1 Nuisance . . . . .	Fine \$300.00 or 110 days in jail . . . . .	Harness Maker . . . . .	Yes . . . . .	American . . . . .	Fair . . . . .
1 Nuisance . . . . .	Fine \$300.00 or 100 days in jail . . . . .	Saloon-keeper . . . . .	Yes . . . . .	American . . . . .	Fair . . . . .
1 Nuisance . . . . .	Fine \$25.00 or 8 days in jail . . . . .	Saloon-keeper . . . . .	Yes . . . . .	American . . . . .	Fair . . . . .

IDA COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....	\$ 2,802.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid in.....	215.00
Total expenses of the county on account of attorney's fees) during the year.....	1,148.45
Total amount paid county attorney by the during the year.....	282.77
E. C. Hass, Clerk of the District Court.	

IOWA COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1 Forcible defilement.....	Penitentiary 8 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Intemperate.
1 Forcible defilement.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Laborer.....	No.....	American.....	Intemperate.
1 Forgery.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Temperate.
1 Perjury.....	Penitentiary 4 years.....	Laborer.....	No.....	American.....	Vicious.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the.....					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal attorney's fees) during the year.....					
Total amount paid county attorney by the county during the year.....					
M. A. SIMMONS, Clerk of the District Court.					

JACKSON COUNTY.

1 Assault with intent, etc.....	Jail 30 days.....	Laborer.....	No.....	American.....	Fair.
1 Forgery.....	Penitentiary 6 years.....	Salesman.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Malicious mischief.....	Jail 15 days.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.

3 Nuisance.....	Fine \$300.....	Saloon.....	Yes.....	2 German, 1 Dane American.....	1 Fair.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$281.45.....	Saloon.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
1 Obtaining money false pretense.	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Saloonmen	Yes.....	American.....	Fair
1 Robbery.....					

Total amount of fines imposed by the  
Total amount of fines collected and  
Total expenses of the county on account  
Total amount paid county attorney b

JASPER COUNTY.

1 Incest.....	Penitentiary 8 years.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	.....
2 Incurrigible, (boy).....	State Industrial School.....	.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
2 Incurrigible, (girl).....	State Industrial School.....	.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Larceny.....	State Industrial School.....	.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Murder.....	Penitentiary 5 years.....	Miner.....	Yes.....	Swede.....	.....
1 Placing obstruction on railroad	State Industrial School.....	.....	Yes.....	American.....	.....
1 Resisting an officer.....	Fine \$75.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Scotch.....	Bad.
1 Selling intoxicating liquors.....	Fine \$500 and costs.....	Brick mason.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Selling intoxicating liquors.....	Fine \$300 and costs.....	Blacksmith.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 875.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid in					219.00
Total expenses of the county on account of c				attorney's fees) during the year.....	3,464 97
Total amount paid county attorney by the c				d during the year.....	876.78
				N. TOWNSEND, Clerk of District Court.	

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

1 Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fine \$100 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fine \$50 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Barber.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Barber.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.

JEFFERSON COUNTY--CONTINUED.

Total amount of fines imposed by the district	150.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid in	10.00
Total expenses of the county on account of	1,475.69
Total amount paid county attorney by the	707.50
CHAS. P. SIPPEL, Clerk of the District Court.	

JOHNSON COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1 Assault and battery	Fine \$100 and costs.	Farmer	Yes	American	Intemperate
2 Assault and battery	Fine \$75 and costs.	Laborer	Yes	American	Intemperate
2 Larceny grand	Penitentiary 3 years.	Professional cat- tle thief.	Yes	American	Temperate.
1 Larceny grand	Penitentiary 9 months.	Tramp	Yes	American	Intemperate
1 Larceny grand	Penitentiary 6 months.		Yes	American	Temperate.
1 Murder second degree	Penitentiary 25 years.	Tramp	Yes	German	Intemperate
1 Seduction	Fine \$50 and costs.	Laborer	Yes	American	Temperate.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year.					
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.					
MAX OTTO, Clerk of the District Court.					

JONES COUNTY.

1 Assault and battery	Fine \$100.	Laborer	Yes	Irish	Bad
1 Burglary	County jail 4 months.	None	Yes	Irish	Bad
1 Keeping gambling house	Fine \$50.	None	Yes	American	Fair

3 Larceny in the night-time .....	Penitentiary 5 years .....	Laborer .....	Yes .....	American .....	2 fair, 1 bad.
3 Nuisance .....	Fine \$300 .....	Saloon-keeper .....	Yes .....	1 Bohemian,	
				1 Amr, 1 Gm.	Bad.
2 Selling intoxicating liquors .....	Fine \$300 .....	Laborer .....	Yes .....	American .....	Fair.
<hr/>					
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year .....					
Total amount of fines collected and paid .....					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year .....					
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year .....					
R. M. BUSH, Clerk of the District Court.					

\*Salary.

## KEOKUK COUNTY.

1 Assault .....	Jail 30 days .....	Farmer .....	Yes .....	American .....	Good.
7 Bond to keep the peace .....	Costs .....	2 house-keepers, 2 miners, 3 farmers .....	5 yes, 2 no .....	2 Amr, 2 Irs,	2 good, 3 bad,
2 Contempt .....	Fine \$500 and cost .....	Saloon-keeper .....	Yes .....	3 German,	2 unknown.
9 Injunction (nuisance) .....	Costs .....	5 .....		Dutch .....	Bad.
		1 R. brakm'n, 1 house-keeper, 1 teamst'r .....		8 English, 21 Dutch, 4 American.	1 good, 8 bad.
5 Larceny .....	Jail 30 days .....	Tramps .....	Yes .....	American .....	
1 Nuisance .....	Fine \$600 and costs .....	Saloon-keeper .....	Yes .....	American .....	Bad.
2 Nuisance .....	Fine \$75 and costs .....	Saloon-keeper .....	Yes .....	American .....	Bad.
1 Nuisance .....	Costs .....	R. R. brakeman .....	Yes .....	American .....	Bad.
<hr/>					
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year .....					
Total amount of fines collected and .....					
Total expenses of the county on acc .....					
Total amount paid county attorney .....					
J. F. GIBBONS, Clerk of the District Court.					

## KOSSUTH COUNTY.

1 Breaking and entering a build- ing with intent to steal .....	Penitentiary 6 months .....	Laborer .....	Yes .....	American .....	Bad.
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## KOSSUTH COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....	\$	.....
Total amount of fines collected and paid into.....		121.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year.....		887.83
Total amount paid county attorney by the county during the year.....		600.00
A. A. BRUNSON, Clerk of the District Court.		

## LEE COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
No. of convictions.					
1 Assault.....	County jail 90 days.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1 Assault.....	Fine \$5.00.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Good.
1 Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fine \$25.00 and costs.....	Medical student.....	Yes.....	American.....	Vicious.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Teamster.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
2 Gambling.....	Fine \$50.00 and costs.....	Gambler.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
18 Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine \$300.00.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	9 Grm, 5 Am, 4 Irish.....	Good.
1 Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine \$50.00, including costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	German.....	Temperate..
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years, 6 months.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1 Murder, first degree.....	Life sentence.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Temperate..
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 5,580.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county.....					805.10
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year.....					8,982.78
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					1,500.00
J. B. MCNAMARA, Clerk of the District Court.					

LINN COUNTY.

	County jail 3 months.	Not known.	Not known.	Not known.
1 Bigamy	Penitentiary 8 years.	.....	.....	.....
3 Burglary	Penitentiary 2 years.	.....	.....	.....
1 Burglary	Penitentiary 1 year.	.....	.....	.....
2 Burglary	Fine \$500 and costs.	.....	.....	.....
1 Contempt	Fine \$500 and costs.	.....	.....	.....
1 Keeping nuisance.	Fine \$300 and costs.	.....	.....	.....
26 Keeping nuisance.	Fine \$100 and costs.	.....	.....	.....
1 Keeping nuisance.	Fine \$50 and costs.	.....	.....	.....
1 Keeping nuisance.	Fine of costs.	.....	.....	.....
5 Keeping nuisance.	County jail 90 days and fine \$32.05	.....	.....	.....
1 Larceny	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Larceny	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Larceny of property	15 days.	.....	.....	.....
1 Lewdness	3 months.	.....	.....	.....
1 Lewdness	60 days.	.....	.....	.....
1 Uttering forged note.	2 years.	.....	.....	.....
1 Uttering forged note.	Penitentiary 1 year.	.....	.....	.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....\$ 10,487.48				
Total amount of fines collected and paid into t.....858.86				
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year *1,467.40				
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....*1,500.00				
O. F. LAMB, Clerk of the District Court.				

\* By district court no statement furnished by the county auditor for the past two years.

LOUISA COUNTY.

1 Appeal from justice, liquor case.	Fine \$75.	.....	Yes	.....	.....
1 Appeal.	Fine \$20.	.....	Yes	.....	.....
2 Contempt	Fine \$1.	.....	Yes	American	Good.
1 Nuisance.	Fine \$500.	.....	Yes	American	Bad.

## LOUISA COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year .....	\$ 597.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year .....	30.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal .....	7 attorney's fees) during the year 4,580.88
Total amount paid county attorney by the county .....	during the year 300.00
H. M. HOLLER, Clerk of the District Court.	

## LUCAS COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
2 Assault and battery .....	Fine \$100 or county jail 30 days.	1 painter, 1 laborer	Yes	1 American, 1 African.	1 drunken, 1 bad.
1 Assault with intent to murder ..	Penitentiary 3 years .....	Loafer .....	Yes	American ..	Fair.
1 Attempt to break and enter .....	Penitentiary 18 months .....	Tramp .....	Yes	American ..	Bad.
1 Maintaining liquor nuisance .....	Fine \$300 and 90 days in jail ..	Laborer .....	No	African .....	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year .....					\$ 500.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year .....					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year .....					1,020.88
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year .....					500.00
O. E. PAYNE, Clerk of the District Court.					

## LYON COUNTY.

1 Arson .....	Penitentiary 3 years .....	Furniture dealer ..	Yes	American ..	Fair.
1 Assault with intent to rape .....	Penitentiary 8 years .....	Laborer .....	No	Irish .....	Not known.
1 Assault with intent to rape .....	Industrial school .....	None .....	Yes	American ..	Bad.
3 Selling intoxicating liquors .....	Fine \$50.00 .....	1 restaurant, 1 hotel keeper, 1 ..	Yes	2 American, 1 German	2 fair, 1 good.

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year .....	\$ 150.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year .....	80.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year. ....	1,480.00
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year. ....	*400.00
H. A. NICHOLS, Clerk of the District Court.	

\*Salary.

MADISON COUNTY.

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county .....	\$ 200.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury .....	190.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including the year. ....	8,477.86
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year. ....	*800.00
W. C. NEWLON, Clerk of the District Court.	

\*Salary, paid for all services as county attorney.

MAHASKA COUNTY.

	County jail 6 months	Miner	Yes	American	Fair
1 Assault .....	Penitentiary 6 months	None	Yes	American	Bad
1 Burglary .....	Fine \$25	Farmer	Yes		Fair
2 Larceny .....	Fine \$40	Miner	Yes		Fair
1 Larceny petit .....	Life sentence penitentiary	Laborer	Yes		Fair
1 Murder, 1st degree .....	Penitentiary 15 years	Miner	Yes		Fair
1 Murder, 2d degree .....	Fine \$ 5	Merchant	Yes		Good
1 Selling uninspected oil .....	Fine 20	Laborer	Yes	American	Fair
8 Unlawful assembly .....					

MAHASKA COUNTY--CONTINUED.

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.	\$ 155.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury	95.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (in attorney's fees) during the year.	5,138.57
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.	1,000.00
E. SMITH, Clerk of the District Court.	

MARION COUNTY.

No. of Convictions.	OFFENSE.						
1	Assault with intent to commit bodily injury	Fine \$100	Photographer	Yes	American	Intemperate	
1	Larceny	Penitentiary 18 months	Farmer	Yes	American	Intemperate	
1	Larceny	Penitentiary 8 months	Engineer	Yes	American	Intemperate	
3	Larceny	Fine \$ 50 and 30 days in Co. jail.	Farmer	Yes	American	Intemperate	
1	Nuisance	Fine 300	Butcher	Yes	English	Intemperate	
1	Nuisance, gambling house	Fine 50	Druggist	Yes	American	Temperate	
2	Obtaining money by false pretense	Fine \$50 and 4 months in county jail	Farmer	No	American	Intemperate	
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court						\$ 700.00	
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury						752.00	
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (in attorney's fees) during the year.						7,612.88	
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year						700.00	
							W. W. CRADDICK, Clerk of the District Court.

## MARSHALL COUNTY.

1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 10 years.....	Tramp.....	Irish.....	Bad.
4 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 6 years.....	2 tramp, 3 circus hand.....	2 — 2 Amer. Yes.....	2 bad, 2 —
3 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	Tramp.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year 6 months.....	Tramp.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Forgery.....	Penitentiary 2 years*.....	Jeweler.....	American.....	Good.
2 Incorrigible.....	State Industrial school.....	None.....	1 Irish and 1 American.....	Bad.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Farmer.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 4 months.....	Miller.....	American.....	Fair.
1 Murder, second degree.....	Penitentiary 15 years.....	Laborer.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$900 or 240 days in jail.....	Saloonist.....	Irish.....	Fair.
3 Nuisance.....	Fine 600 or 180 days in jail.....	Saloonist.....	2 Irish, 1 Ger.....	2 bad, 1 fair.
2 Nuisance.....	Fine 800 or 90 days in jail.....	1 drug'et, 1 butcher.....	Irish.....	Bad.
4 Resisting an officer.....	County jail 30 days.....	1 rail'dig, 8 tramp.....	1 Irish and 3 American.....	1 fair, 3 bad.
1 Robbery.....	Penitentiary 17 years.....	Farmer.....	Irish.....	Bad.
1 Robbery.....	Penitentiary 14 years.....	Farmer.....	Irish.....	Bad.
1 Robbery.....	Penitentiary 7 years.....	Farm hand.....	American.....	Fair.
1 Robbery.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Farmer.....	Irish.....	Bad.
1 Selling uninspected oil.....	Fine \$1.....	Grocer.....	American.....	Good.

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county.....\$ 3,201.00  
 Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury..... 1.00  
 Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year. 10,234.58  
 Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of during the year. 861.89  
 CANMACK, Clerk of the District Court.

\* Sentence remitted by Governor Lattahee.

† Served time.

## MILLS COUNTY.

11 Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fine \$50.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Tramp.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	.....

## MILLS COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of convictions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Burglary	Penitentiary 1 year 6 months		Yes	Irish	
8	Burglary	Penitentiary 6 months		Yes	Irish	
1	Forgery	Penitentiary 4 years		Yes	American	Fair.
1	Forgery	Penitentiary 1 year		Yes	American	Bad.
1	Larceny	Penitentiary 3 years		Yes	American	Bad.
1	Larceny	Penitentiary 1 year		Yes	American	Irregular.
1	Larceny and burglary	Penitentiary 1 year		Yes	American	Bad.
2	Nuisance	Jail 90 days		Yes	American	1 bad, 1 med.
1	Nuisance	Fine \$350		Yes	American	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....\$ 900.00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 1,351.76						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year. 2,450.00						
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 798.00						
J. E. EBAUGH, Clerk of the District Court.						

## MITCHELL COUNTY.

2*	Assault and battery	Fine \$25	Farmer	Yes	American	Good.
1	Assault and battery	Fine 10	Farmer	Yes	American	Good.
1	Assault and battery	Fine 5	Farm laborer	Yes	Dane	Good.
1	Forgery	Penitentiary 4 months	Laborer	Yes	American	Good.
1	Intoxication	Fine \$10	Farmer	Yes	American	Intemperate.
1	Larceny in night time	Penitentiary 1 year	Farm laborer	Yes	American	Unknown.
1	Nuisance	Fine \$300 or 175 days in county jail	Farmer	Yes	German	Good.
1	Nuisance	*Fine \$300.	Restaurant	Yes	German	Good.

Total amount of fines imposed  
Total amount of fines collected  
Total expenses of the county on  
Total amount paid county attor

975.00  
75.00  
,062.59  
1890.00

F. O. BRONSON, Clerk of the District Court.

\* Sentence suspended by court.

† Salary \$350.

### MONONA COUNTY.

3 Assault.....	County jail 45 days .....	Yes.....	American ..	Bad.
3 Burglary .....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Yes.....	American ..	Fair.
1 Larceny .....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Yes.....	American ..	Bad.
1 Larceny .....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Yes.....	American ..	Bad.
1 Larceny .....	Penitentiary 6 months.....	Yes.....	American ..	Bad.
1 Larceny .....	County jail 60 days.....	Yes.....	German ..	Bad.
18 Nuisance (liquor) .....	Fine \$300.00.....		7 American, 8 German, 1 French, 1 Irish, 1 Norweg'n	4 fair, 9 bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county				
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury				
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions				
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of c				
year.....				
ear.....				
county attorney's fees) during the year. 4,861.19				
ctions during the year*.....				
W. J. MAUGHLIN, Clerk of the District Court.				

\* Includes \$944.60 paid for assistance.

### MONROE COUNTY.

1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 15 months and costs	Yes.....	American ..	Fair.
1 Entering building where goods are kept .....	Marble cutter .....	Yes.....	American ..	Fair.
1 Nuisance (selling liquor).....	Laborer .....	Yes.....	American ..	Good.
2 Selling liquor .....	Restaurant keeper.....	Yes.....	American ..	1 bad, 1 fair.
1 Selling uninspected oil.....	1 laborer, 1 unkn'n Clerk .....	Yes.....	American ..	Good.



MONROE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

100  
10  
80  
00

JOHN W. H. GRIFFIN, Clerk of the District Court.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

No. of convictions	CRIME.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	HEAD AND WHITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Assault with intent to do bodily harm	Jail 23 days	House-keeper	Yes	American	Reasonably good.
1	Assault with intent to do great bodily injury	Fine \$50 or 15 days in jail.	Laborer	Yes	American	Bad.
1	Assault with intent to maim	Fine \$64.66 or 20 days in jail.	R. R. brakeman	Yes	American	Good.
1	Breaking and entering	Penitentiary 1 year 6 months	Barber	Yes	American	Good.
1	Enticing from her father a female child for purpose of prostitution	Sent to Industrial School until 21 years of age	None	Yes	American	Bad.
1	Intoxication	Fine \$10 or 30 days in jail	Laborer	Yes	American	Bad.
1	Keeping gambling house	Jail 4 months	Gambler	Yes	American	Bad.
2	Keeping gambling house	Fine \$100 or 30 days in jail.	Gambler	Yes	American	Bad.
1	Keeping gambling house	Fine \$50 or 15 days in jail.	Merchant	Yes	American	Good now.
1	Keeping intoxicating liquors with intent to sell	Fine \$300 or 3 months in jail.	Laborer	Yes	American	Medium.
8	Larceny	Penitentiary 1 year	1 laborer, 1 none, 1 barber	Yes	2 American, 1 Negro	Bad.
2	Nuisance	Fine \$500 or 5 months in jail.	1 res., 1 boot-legger	Yes	American	Medium.
1	Nuisance	Fine \$400 or 120 days in jail.	Laborer	Yes	American	Medium.



## MUSCATINE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year. . . . . \$ 150.00

## O'BRIEN COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1 Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury . . . . .	Jail 6 months		Yes . . . . .	American . . . . .	. . . . .
3 Establishing a lottery . . . . .	Fine \$15 . . . . .		Yes . . . . .	American . . . . .	. . . . .
1 Forgery . . . . .	Penitentiary 3 months 15 days . . . . .		Yes . . . . .	American . . . . .	. . . . .
1 Gambling . . . . .	Fine \$10 . . . . .		Yes . . . . .	American . . . . .	. . . . .
3 Illegal voting . . . . .	Fine 15 . . . . .		Yes . . . . .	American . . . . .	. . . . .
1 Keeping a nuisance . . . . .	Jail 60 days . . . . .		Yes . . . . .	American . . . . .	. . . . .
1 Keeping a nuisance . . . . .	Jail 30 days . . . . .		Yes . . . . .	American . . . . .	. . . . .
1 Larceny . . . . .	Penitentiary 20 months . . . . .		Yes . . . . .	American . . . . .	. . . . .
1 Nuisance . . . . .	Fine \$50 . . . . .		Yes . . . . .	American . . . . .	. . . . .
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year. . . . .					\$ 150.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year. . . . .					50.50
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year. . . . .					2,281.87
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year. . . . .					600.00
J. W. WALTER, Clerk of the District Court.					

## OSCEOLA COUNTY.

Assault with intent to do great bodily injury .....	Fine \$150 or imprisonment in county jail 45 days .....	Farmer .....	Yes .....	American ..	Medium.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court .....					\$ 150.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the treasury .....					15.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions .....					124.60
Total amount paid county attorney by the court .....					*\$300.00

WILL THOMAS, Clerk of the District Court.

\*Salary.

## PAGE COUNTY.

Assault and battery .....	Jail 30 days .....	Hotel porter .....	No .....	Amer. (col.) ..	Ordinary.
1 Assault and battery .....	Fine \$50 .....	Farmer .....	Yes .....	American ..	Ordinary.
1 Burglary .....	Penitentiary 2 years 6 months .....	Loading .....	No .....	Amer. (col.) ..	Bad.
1 Burglary .....	Penitentiary 2 years .....	Tramp .....	Yes .....	American ..	Bad.
1 False pretenses .....	Penitentiary 1 year .....	Farmer .....	Yes .....	American ..	Ordinary.
1 Malicious mischief .....	Fine \$ 5.00 .....	Farmer .....	Yes .....	American ..	Ordinary.
3 Malicious mischief .....	Fine 2.50 .....	Farmer .....	Yes .....	American ..	Ordinary.
2 Misdemeanor .....	Fine 50 .....	Farmer .....	Yes .....	American ..	Ordinary.
1 Nuisance .....	Fine 200 .....	Loading .....	Yes .....	American ..	Bad.
1 Nuisance .....	Fine 100 .....	Keeping dive .....	No .....	American ..	Bad.

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....\$ 465.00  
 Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 262.50  
 Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year. 1,847.30  
 Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year. \*\$75.00  
 G. L. SHAUL, Clerk of the District Court.

\*Salary, \$300.

## PALO ALTO COUNTY.

Keeping house of prostitution .....	Penitentiary 1 year .....	Laborer .....	Yes .....	Irish .....	Bad.
2 Nuisance, selling liquor .....	Fine \$600.00 or 180 days in county jail .....	3 laborers .....	Yes .....	1 Canad'n, 1 Irish .....	Bad.
1 Rape .....	Penitentiary 21 years .....	Laborer .....	Yes .....	German .....	Bad.
1 Rape .....	Penitentiary 20 years .....	Laborer .....	Yes .....	German .....	Bad.

PALO ALTO COUNTY—CONTINUED.

.....	\$ 1,200.00
.....	
uring the year .	1,272.92
.....	677.89
; of the District Court.	

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY—No CONVICTIONS.

Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year .....	20.60
W. C. RALSTON, Clerk of the District Court.	

## POLK COUNTY.

		Penitentiary 3 years.....	Not stated.	Not stated.	Not stated.
1 Adultery .....		Jail 80 days .....			
2 Assault .....		Fine \$5.00 and costs .....			
2 Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....		Fine \$100 and costs.....			
1 Assault with intent to commit rape .....		Penitentiary 10 years.....			
1 Assault with intent to commit rape .....		Fine \$10 and costs.....			
1 Assault with intent to rob.....		Penitentiary 4 years.....			
1 Breaking and entering a dwell- ing .....		Penitentiary 8 years.....			
1 Breaking and entering a dwell- ing .....		Penitentiary 2 years.....			
1 Breaking and entering a shop..		Penitentiary 1 year.....			
1 Burglary .....		Penitentiary 25 years.....			
1 Burglary .....		7 2 years .....			
es.....		7 8 years.....			
es.....		6 months.....			
es.....		County jail 4 months.....			
.....		Judgment for costs.....			
.....		County jail 24 hours .....			
.....		County jail 8 hours .....			
.....		Fine \$50.....			
.....		Costs.....			
.....		Fine \$25 and costs .....			
liquor.....		Fine \$100 and costs.....			
.....		Industrial school.....			
.....		Fine \$10 and costs.....			
.....		Fine \$50 and costs .....			
ors.....		Fine \$100 and costs.....			
ors.....		Fine \$75 and costs.....			
ors.....		Fine \$50 and costs.....			
.....		Penitentiary 4 years.....			
.....		Penitentiary 6 months.....			

## POLK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

1	Larceny by embezzlement.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....			
1	Larceny by removing mortgaged property.....	Penitentiary 8 years.....			
1	Larceny from a building.....	Fine \$15 and 15 days in jail.....			
1	Larceny from a dwelling.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....			
4	Larceny from a store.....	County jail 15 days.....			
1	Larceny from person.....	Penitentiary 5 years.....			
4	Nuisance.....	Fine \$500 and costs.....			
6	Nuisance.....	Fine \$800 and costs.....			
1	Nuisance.....	Fine \$50 and costs.....			
1	Robbery.....	Penitentiary 10 years.....			
1	Robbery.....	Penitentiary 7 years.....			
1	Robbery.....	8 years.....			
2	Robbery.....	2 years.....			
1	Selling intoxicating liquors.....	Fine \$50 and costs.....			
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 5,180.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					2,910.71
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year. 100,111.25					
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					1,287.21
WILLIAM MUSSON, Clerk of the District Court.					





## POWESHIEK COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1 Burglary in day time.....	Penitentiary 8 years.....	Tramp.....	No.....	Colored.....	Bad.....
1 Cheating by false pretenses.....	Penitentiary 6 months.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.....
1 Forgery.....	Penitentiary one year.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county.....					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal.....					
Total amount paid county attorney by the county or attorney's fees) during the year \$ 2,671.53					
during the year 900.00					
J. H. PATTON, Clerk of the District Court.					

## RINGGOLD COUNTY.

1 Criminal libel.....	Fine \$300 or 90 days in jail if not paid or secured.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.....
2 Disturbing a religious meeting.....	Fine \$100 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.....
1 Forgery.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.....
1 Horse stealing.....	Industrial school at Eldora.....	None.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
1 Incest.....	Penitentiary 4 years.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
1 Keeping nuisance.....	Fine \$300 and 90 days in jail if same is not paid or secured.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.....
1 Keeping nuisance.....	Fine \$300 and sentenced to county jail for 90 days, said imprisonment to be suspended during good behavior.....	Keeping pool-room.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county.....					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year 1,195.75					
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year 500.00					
JAMES H. BURKE, Clerk of the District Court.					

## SAC COUNTY.

1 Keeping a gambling house.....	Fine \$50 or jail 24 days.....	Baker.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
.....	Penitentiary 1 year 6 months.....	Station agent.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.....
lee pretense.	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Real estate agent.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.....
liquors.....	Fine \$350 imprisonment in case of default.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	German.....	Bad.....
liquors.....	Fine \$800 or 90 days in jail in case of default.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	German.....	Bad.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the district..... \$ 730.00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid in..... 219.40					
Total expenses of the county on account of attorney's fees) during the year..... 786.03					
Total amount paid county attorney by the during the year..... 500.00					
CHAS. L. EARLY, Clerk of the District Court.					

## SCOTT COUNTY.

1 Assault.....	Fine \$5.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	German.....	Good.....
1 Assault with intent to murder ..	Penitentiary 5 years.....	None.....	Yes.....	English.....	Bad.....
1 Breaking and entering.....	Jail 5 months.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 35 years.....	Section hand.....	Yes.....	American.....	.....
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 18 months.....	None.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Cruelty to animals.....	Fine \$25.....	Teamster.....	No.....	Irish.....	Good.....
7 Keeping gambling house.....	Fine \$50.....	.....	Yes.....	2 German, 4 American, 1 African.....	.....
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 years 6 months ..	None.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	.....
1 Larceny petit.....	Jail 80 days.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	.....
2 Larceny petit.....	Fine \$20.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.....
1 Malicious mischief.....	Jail 10 days.....	None.....	Yes.....	African.....	Bad.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year..... \$ 415.00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the..... 305.00					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year..... 9,614.69					
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year..... 1,502.00					
W. J. BIRCHARD, Clerk of the District Court.					

## SHELBY COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1 Gambling house.	Fine \$50 and costs.	Laborer	Yes.	American.	Fair.
2 Nuisance (whiskey).	Fine \$300 and costs.		Yes.	German.	1 good, 1 fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court and paid in					\$ 650.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid in					250.00
Total expenses of the county on account of.					2,888.00
Total amount paid county attorney by the					692.00
U. F. WYLAND, Clerk of the District Court.					

## SIOUX COUNTY.

5 Keeping a nuisance.	Fine \$300 and costs.	4 saloon-keepers, 1 laborer.	Yes.	8 Grm., 1 Irish 1 Am	8 fair, 2 bad.
1 Larceny.	Penitentiary 21 months.	Laborer	Yes.	American	Bad.
1 Murder.	Penitentiary 20 years.	Farmer.	Yes.	German	Fair.
1 Murder.	Penitentiary 11 years.	Farmer's boy.	Yes.	German	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the court.					\$ 1,500.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid.					392.65
Total expenses of the county on account of.					2,800.00
Total amount paid county attorney by					802.80
M. J. FINCH, Clerk of the District Court.					

## STORY COUNTY.

1 Adultery.	Jail 1 year and fine of \$300.	Farmer.	Yes.		Good.
1 Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.	Fine \$400 and costs.	Farmer.	Yes.		Reckless.
1 Assault with intent to commit rape.	Penitentiary 5 years.	Farmer.	Yes.		Reckless.



## TAYLOR COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1 Keeping nuisance.....	Fine \$50 .....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes .....	American ..	Bad.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$50 .....	Barber .....	Yes .....	American ..	Bad.
1 Rape.....	Penitentiary 15 years.....	Farmer.....	Yes .....	American ..	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year..... \$ 150.00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county t					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosec					
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on acco					
S. M. McKISSICK, Clerk of the District Court.					

## UNION COUNTY.

## VAN BUREN COUNTY.

1 Adultery .....	Penitentiary 6 months.....	Fisherman .....	Yes .....	Don't know.	Tolerable.
1 Selling whisky .....	By agreement ordered to pay \$22 costs.....	Don't know .....	Yes .....	Don't know.	Don't know.

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....	\$ 22.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the .....	
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year .....	1,579.02
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year .....	745.00
<i>W. B. FLEMING, Clerk of the District Court.</i>	

## WAPELLO COUNTY.

	County jail 15 days.	Hotel porter	Yes	African	Bad.
1 Assault with intent to kill.....	Fine \$300	Laborer.....	Yes	American	Bad.
1 Assault with intent to maim.....	Penitentiary 5 years.	Tramp	Yes	American	Bad.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 3 years.	Laborer.....	Yes	American	Bad.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year.	Tramp	Yes	American	Bad.
1 Burglary.....	Fine \$100 and county jail 3 mos.	Laborer.....	Yes	American	Bad.
1 Contempt of court.....	Fine \$500	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes	American	Bad.
1 Forgery.....	Penitentiary 2 years.	Tramp	Yes	American	Inferior.
1 Gambling.....	Fine \$100	Painter.....	Yes	Irish	Bad.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 5 years.	Tramp	Yes	American	Bad.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 years.	Tramp	Yes	American	Moderate.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years.	Tramp	Yes	American	Bad.
1 Larceny, petit.....	County jail 20 days	Tramp	Yes	American	Bad.
3 Lewdness.....	County jail 60 days	1 coal-miner, 1 fisherman, 1 vagrant.....	1 No, 2 Yes.	American	1 fair, 2 bad.
2 Prostitution.....	Penitentiary 3 years.	Prostitute, 2.....	Yes	American	2 bad.
9 Selling liquor.....	Fine \$500	1 restaurant, 1 laborer, 6 saloon-keepers.....	9 Yes	1 Swede, 4 Irish, 4 Am	5 bad, 4 fair.
18 Selling liquor.....	Fine \$800	17 saloon-keepers, 1 laborer.....	18 Yes	12 Am., 8 Irish, 8 Gm	10 bad, 8 fair.
2 Selling liquor.....	Fine \$100	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes	1 Swede, Gm	1 fair, 1 bad.
1 Selling liquor.....	Fine \$50	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes	American	Bad.
2 Transporting liquors.....	Fine \$100	Drayman.....	1 No, 1 Yes.	1 Am, Swede	Good.

WAPELLO COUNTY—CONTINUED.

U. E. NORTON, Clerk of the District Court.

\$11,850.00  
1,407.55  
14,421.08  
1,829.25

WARREN COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
2 Breaking and entering a building with intent to commit a public offense	Penitentiary 1 year	Farmer	Yes	American	Fair.
1 Illegal sale of intoxicating liquors	Fine \$100 and costs.	Liveryman	Yes	American	Medium.
1 Perjury	Penitentiary 3 years and costs	Searcher	Yes	American	Medium.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district					
Total amount of fines collected and paid in					
Total expenses of the county on account of					
Total amount paid county attorney by the					
J. H. DERBOUGH, Clerk of the District Court.					

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

1 Assault with intent to commit County jail 6 months					
8 Burglary	Penitentiary 2 years	Tramp			
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year					
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year					
S. W. NEAL, Clerk of the District Court.					

WAYNE COUNTY.

1 Assault.....	Fine \$75.00.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
1 Assault.....	Fine \$5.....	Coal-miner.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
1 Issuing scrip in payment of wages.....	Fine \$25.....	Attorney.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Fair.
1 Keeping nuisance.....	Fine \$50.....	Merchant.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1 Keeping nuisance.....	Fine \$25.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Obstructing railway.....	Fine \$10 and county jail 30 days.	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1 Selling kerosene before inspection.....	Fine \$10.....	Merchant.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....\$ 200.00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 220.00					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year . 1,995.95					
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year ..... 500.00					
O. G. VALE, Clerk of the District Court.					

WEBSTER COUNTY.

1 Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.....	Fine \$50 and costs or 15 days in county jail.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American ..	Fair.
1 Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.....	Fine \$15 and costs or 5 days in county jail.....	Merchant.....	Yes.....	American ..	Good.
1 Assault with intent to commit rape.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	German ..	Bad.
1 Contempt.....	Fine \$1,000 and costs or 6 months in county jail.....	Liveryman.....	Yes.....	American ..	Fair.
1 Embezzlement.....	Penitentiary 4 months.....	Express driver ..	Yes.....	American ..	Fair.
1 Incorrigible.....	State Industrial School ..	.....	Yes.....	American ..	Bad.
1 Larceny .....	Penitentiary 9 months.....	Farm laborer.....	Yes.....	Swede.....	Fair.
1 Larceny .....	County jail 3 months and fine \$100 and costs.....	Loafer.....	Yes.....	American ..	Bad.



## WEBSTER COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
No. of convictions.					
2 Nuisance.....	Fine \$700 and costs or 200 days in county jail.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	American..	1 fair, 1 bad.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$500 and costs or 150 days in jail.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	Welch.....	Fair.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$50 and costs.....	Saloon-keeper.....	Yes.....	American..	Fair.
1 Wilful trespass.....	Fine \$50 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American..	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year.....					
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....					
D. J. HAIRE, Clerk of the District Court.					

## WINNEBAGO COUNTY.—NO CONVICTIONS.

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....	\$.....
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the.....	.....
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year.....	\$14.10
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year.....	\$19.70
G. S. GILBERTSON, Clerk of the District Court.	

\*Salary \$200

## WINNEBAG COUNTY.

1 Contempt of court.....	Fine \$26.40.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	English.....	Good.
1 Larceny, Petit.....	Fine \$100 or committed to jail until paid.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Norwegian..	Fair.



WORTH COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
No. of con- victions.					
1 Offering to bribe an officer .....	Fine \$300 or imprisonment 90 days .....	Farmer .....	Yes .....	Norway .....	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year .....					\$ 100.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county .....					181.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal proce- s during the year .....		attorney's fees) during the year .			219.99
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on acc- K. K. SAGEN, Clerk of the District Court.					

WRIGHT COUNTY.

1 Contempt of court .....	Fine \$80 and 9 days in jail on account default .....	Restaurant .....	Yes .....	American .....	
1 Keeping whiskey for sale .....	Whiskey seized and destroyed ..	Justice of peace ..	Yes .....	American .....	
1 Nuisance .....	Jail 60 days and costs .....	Laborer .....	Yes .....	Norway .....	
Total amount of fines imposed by the distr-					\$ 80.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid in					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year .					171.55
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year .....					*500.00
		LYMAN MOATS, Clerk of the District Court.			

\* Salary.

## RECAPITULATION.

TABLE No. I.

Showing the number of convictions in the several counties of the State of Iowa, for the year ending July 31, 1890, with the aggregate amount of time for which persons were imprisoned, and the statistics of education, nativity and habits.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE LENGTH OF TIME FOR WHICH PERSONS WERE IMPRISONED.						EDUCATION.			NATIVITY.		HABITS.					
	JAIL.			PENITENTIARY.			Can read and write.	Cannot read and write.	Unknown.	American.	Foreign.						
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.											
Adair.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	
* Adams.....																	
Allamakee.....		2					1					1					1
Appanoose.....	1	1	0	13	11	0	10								8		
* Audubon.....																	
† Benton.....		3	0	11	3		13	2	5	13	1	4		12	0		4
! Black Hawk.....							10			7	3		2	2	6		
Boone.....	1	3	10	2			25	1		20	6		11	12	3		
† Bremer.....							3	1	0	4	4		3	3			3
† Buchanan.....					5		20		3	15	5	3	3	7	10		3
Buena Vista.....					9		1					1					
Butler.....					8		4			2	2		2				
Calhoun.....			14	5			2				2						2
Carroll.....		3	15				6		1	4	3		2	1			1
† Cass.....	1	0		19	10		10			5	8	2					10
Cedar.....				8			4			4					4		
Cerro Gordo.....							3			3			2		1		
Cherokee.....				9	10		9		2		4		3	2	6		
Chickasaw.....		3	0	10	1		5			5	2			1	2		
Clarke.....				18	6		15			15			3	5	7		
† Clay.....				10			2			8			1	3	4		
! Clayton.....		0		8	6		11			1	7	3	5	1	2		3
Clinton.....	6	6	0	33	4		25	1	9	16	10	9	2	14	6	13	
† Crawford.....				12			8			4	4		4	9	1		3
Dallas.....		1	25	6			9	3		3	9		1	2	8		1
Davis.....				3			14			10	3	1	5		5		4
† Decatur.....							2	1		2	1			3			
† Delaware.....							7			1	0			4	3		
Des Moines.....	2	5	20	11	6	0	38			21	18	1	27	0	9		2
* Dickinson.....																	
Dubuque.....	1	6		20	2		32	3		28	7		3	9	23		
* Emmet.....																	
Fayette.....				14	6		10			9	1		6	2			2
† Floyd.....							3			3			3	1			
Franklin.....		10		6			17	5		11	11			22			
† Fremont.....		2	10	11			7		4	8		3	1	1	8		1
Greene.....		1		20	6		13			10	3		1	4	8		
Grundy.....				35			4			2	2				3		1
Guthrie.....			15	13	3		11			8	3		1	1	8		1
* Hamilton.....																	
Hancock.....							7			2	5		1	5	1		
Hardin.....		5		6			17			8	9		3	1	12		1
Harrison.....				5			13			11	2		4		9		
Henry.....		9		12			14			12	2			4	10		
* Howard.....																	
* Humboldt.....																	
† Ida.....		1	15	5	4		11		1	7	4	1	4	6	2		
Iowa.....				17			2	2		3	1			1	3		
Jackson.....		1	15	8	6		8	1		8	3			7	2		
Jasper.....				13			11			9	2				8		3

TABLE No. I—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE LENGTH OF TIME FOR WHICH PERSONS WERE IMPRISONED.						EDUCATION.			NATIVITY.			HABITS.			
	JAIL.			PENITENTIARY.			Can read and write.	Cannot read and write.	Unknown.	American.	Foreign.	Unknown.	Moral.	Medium.	Bad.	Unknown.
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.										
Jefferson .....				3			4			4					4	
Johnson .....				29	3		8			7	1		4		4	
Jones .....		4		15			11			7	4			5	6	
Keokuk .....		6					26	2		16	12		4		17	3
Kossuth .....					6		1			1					1	
† Lee .....		3		3	6		28			13	15		24	3	1	
Linn .....		9	15	13					47			47				47
Louisa .....							5			3		2	1		1	3
Lucas .....		3		3	6		4	1		3	2			1	4	
Lyon .....				6			5	1		4	2		1	3	1	1
Madison .....		1	15	9	3		6			3	3		1	3	2	
† Mahaska .....		6		15	6		9	1	1	5		6	1	9	1	
Marion .....		9		2	2		8	2		9	1		1		5	4
† Marshall .....		4		96	10		20	2	7	15	12	2	2	5	20	2
Mills .....		6		15			24			19	5			14	5	5
† Mitchell .....				1	4		9			6	3		7		1	1
Monona .....		5		6	6		20		2	13	7	2		7	15	
Monroe .....		3		1	3		6			6			2	3	1	
† Montgomery .....		4	22	20			26			25	1		7	9	10	
Muscatine .....		11	20	26	4		21			21			3	2	16	
O'Brien .....		9		1	11	15	13			13						13
Osceola .....							1			1				1		
Page .....		1		5	6		11	2		13				4	9	
† Palo Alto .....				42			5			4	1				5	
Plymouth .....		1		12	3	15	8			6	2			1	7	
* Pocahontas .....																
Polk .....	1	5	6½	90	6				83			83				83
† Pottawattamie .....	1	4	25	9	9		1		25		1	26	1			26
Poweshiek .....				4	6		2	1		2	1			2	1	
† Ringgold .....				6			8			8				6	2	
† Sac .....				2	6		5			3	2		1	1	3	
Scott .....			10	45			16	1	1	8	9	1	4		3	11
Shelby .....							3			1	2		1	2		
Sioux .....				32	9		8			6	2		1	4	3	
Story .....	1	1		53	6		5		8			13	1		4	8
Tama .....		1					8			5	3		2	3	3	
Taylor .....		3		18	6		6			5		1	3		3	
Union .....		2	10		9		4			2	2		2		2	
Van Buren .....					6		2					2		1		1
Wapello .....		10	5	27			48	2		35	15		2	16	32	
Warren .....				5			4			4				4		
Washington .....		6		6					4			4				4
Wayne .....		1					7			6	1		3	3	1	
† Webster .....		3		3			13			10	3		2	7	4	
* Winnebago .....																
† Winneshiek .....							5				5		1	3	1	
Woodbury .....		10	20	24					29			29				29
† Worth .....							1				1		1			
† Wright .....		2					3			2	1					3
Total .....	34	43	1-6	1022	10	8	880	37	233	635	265	250	196	262	385	307

\* No convictions.

† Committed to jail until payment of fine, one or more cases.

! Life sentence.

‡ Death penalty.

† Prisoner escaped before sentence.

## TABLE No. II.

*Showing number of convictions in the several counties of the State of Iowa during the year ending July 31, 1890, the number sentenced to terms of servitude; also the amount of fines imposed by the District Court, the amount collected, the amount of fees paid county attorney and the total of all other expense on account of criminal prosecutions.*

## TABLE No. II—CONTINUED.

## TABLE No. III.

*Showing the offenses of which persons were convicted in the State, from August 1, 1889, to July 31, 1890; also, the number of convictions for each offense:*

Abortion.....	1
Accusing another of a crime.....	1
Adultery.....	12
Arson.....	5
Assault.....	37
Assault and battery.....	51
Assault with intent to commit murder.....	8
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	12
Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.....	60
Assault with intent to kill.....	2
Assault with intent to maim.....	2
Assault with intent to rob.....	3
Attempt to break and enter.....	1
Bigamy.....	5
Bond to keep the peace.....	7
Breaking and entering.....	18
Breaking and entering dwelling house.....	3
Breaking and entering ware-house.....	1
Breaking and entering shop.....	1
Breaking and entering store.....	1
Breaking and entering building to commit public offense.....	2
Burglary.....	99
Burglary in day-time.....	1
Cheating by false pretenses.....	12
Contempt of court.....	18
Cruelty to animals.....	2
Disorderly conduct.....	1
Disturbing religious meeting.....	2
Embezzlement.....	3
Enticing child away for purpose of prostitution.....	2
Establishing lottery.....	3
Forcible defilement.....	3
Forgery.....	30



Gambling.....	7
Horse stealing.....	1
Illegal voting.....	3
Incest.....	4
Incorrigible.....	17
Injury to dwelling house.....	6
Intoxication.....	4
Issuing script.....	1
Keeping gambling house.....	24
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	9
Keeping intoxicating liquors with intent to sell.....	21
Larceny.....	96
Larceny, grand.....	14
Larceny, petit.....	35
Larceny (horse stealing).....	3
Larceny from a building.....	2
Larceny from a building in the day time.....	3
Larceny from a building in the night time.....	7
Larceny from a dwelling house.....	1
Larceny from person.....	4
Larceny from a store.....	4
Larceny in day time.....	1
Larceny in night time.....	3
Larceny of property.....	1
Larceny of watch.....	1
Larceny, selling mortgaged property.....	1
Lewdness.....	6
Libel ... ..	1
Malicious mischief .....	9
Malicious injury to building.....	3
Manslaughter .....	2
Misdemeanor .....	25
Murder .....	4
Murder, first degree.....	4
Murder, second degree.....	7
Nuisance.....	140
Nuisance, keeping.....	80
Nuisance, selling liquor.....	29
Obstructing public highway.....	1
Obstructing railroad track.....	2
Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	7
Offering to bribe an officer.....	1
Perjury .....	3
Poisoning a well.....	1
Procuring illegal vote.....	1
Prostitution .....	2

1890.]	CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS.	69
Rape.....		10
Receiving stolen property.....		5
Resisting an officer.....		11
Robbery .....		12
Riot.....		3
Seduction .....		5
Selling illuminating oil not inspected.....		4
Selling intoxicating liquors....		66
Stealing from the person of another.....		2
Swindling .....		1
Transporting intoxicating liquors.....		5
Trespass and larceny.....		2
Uttering and passing forged check.....		1
Uttering and passing forged order.....		1
Uttering and passing forged papers .....		5
Violation of dentistry statutes .....		1
Violation of injunction.....		7
Violation of liquor laws.....		2
Violation of town ordinances.....		1
Wilfull trespass.....		1
Total .....		1,150

## TABLE No. IV.

*Showing former occupation of convicts.*

Attorney .....	3
Baker .....	1
Barber .....	8
Bar tender.....	1
Billiard hall.....	3
Blacksmith .....	10
Boiler maker.....	2
Bootlegger .....	7
Brick maker .....	2
Brick mason .....	2
Bridge builder .....	1
Burglar, professional.....	2
Butcher .....	5
Carpenter.....	4
Cattle thieves, professional .....	2
Chicken thieves, professional.....	2
Circus hands.....	2
Clerks .....	5
Coal operator .....	1
County treasurer .....	1
Dairyman .....	1
Dentist.....	1
Doctor .....	4
Domestic.....	1
Druggist .....	9
Editor .....	1
Express driver .....	1
Express messenger .....	3
Engineer.....	1
Farmer .....	177
Farmer boy .....	7
Farm hand .....	11
Fisherman .....	2
Furniture dealer.....	1

Gambling .....	5
Gambling house.....	1
Grocer ... ..	2
Insurance agent.....	2
Harness dealer .....	1
Harness maker.....	1
Hog dealer .....	1
Hotel clerk.....	1
Hotel keeper .....	9
Hotel porter.....	2
Housekeeper .....	8
Housewife .....	8
Huckster.....	1
Jeweler.....	1
Justice of peace.....	1
Kitchen girl.....	1
Laborer.....	168
Liveryman.....	2
Loafer.....	10
Loan agent.....	1
Laundress.....	2
Lunch counter.....	1
Marble cutter.....	2
Machinist.....	2
Mail carrier.....	1
Manufacturer.....	1
Medical student.....	1
Merchant.....	11
Miller.....	1
Miner.....	13
Minister.....	1
Moulder.....	1
No employment .....	18
Not stated, or unknown.....	304
Original package agent.....	1
Painter.....	7
Photographer.....	2
Place of public resort (dive).....	1
Plasterer.....	1
Prostitute.....	4
Railroad station agent .....	1
Railroad brakeman .....	5
Railroad section hand.....	1
Real estate agent.....	1
Restaurant.....	8

Salesman.....	3
Saloon-keeper .....	146
School boy.....	7
School girl.....	1
School teacher.....	2
Searcher .....	1
Sewing machine agent.....	2
Sporting .....	1
Stock buyer.....	2
Store keeper.....	1
Stone mason....	2
Swindler .....	3
Street walker .....	1
Tailor.....	2
Teamster.....	7
Telegraph operator.....	1
Thief .....	1
Tinner .....	1
Tramp .....	62
Traveling salesman.....	1
Vagrant.....	5
Waiter .....	1
Total .....	<u>1,150</u>

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS IN 1891.

ADAIR COUNTY.

No. of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Assault.....	Fine \$2 and costs .....	Teacher.....	Yes.....	American..	Good.
1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$50 and costs.....	Farmer.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$5 and costs .....	Farmer.....	.....	American ..	.....
2	Burglary. ....	Penitentiary 1 year each.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Larceny in night time.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes., .....	.....	Bad.
1	Nuisance .....	Fine \$600 and costs or 321 days in jail.....	Restaurant and gro- cery.....	Yes.....	German....	.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fine \$300 and costs and com- mitted unless paid or secured.	Keeper of restau- rant.....	.....	German .....	.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....\$ . 957.00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 55.00						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorneys's fees) during the year 860.10						
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries 650.00						
SETH W. MOUNT, Clerk of District Court.						

## ADAMS COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
No. of convictions.					
2 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 6 months each.....	Boot black.....	No.....	African.....	
1 Keeping a gambling house.....	Fine \$75 and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Unknown.....	Yes.....	American.....	
2 Maintaining a nuisance.....	Fine \$50 and costs each.....	1 harness maker.....	Yes.....	American.....	
1 Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	1 painter.....	Yes.....	American.....	
		Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					175.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					124 78
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal.....					200.00
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on a.....					600 00
					G. G. WILLIAMS, Clerk of District Court.

## ALLAMAKEE COUNTY.

1 Assault and battery.....	Fine \$80 and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.....
1 Assault and battery.....	Fine \$10 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	German.....	Good.....
2 Lewdness.....	Fine \$100 and costs each.....	1 farmer.....	Yes.....	German.....	Unknown.....
		1 house keeper.....	Yes.....	German.....	Unknown.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					240.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					20 00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal.....					2,504 99
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on a.....					645.00
					WM S. HART, Clerk of District Court.

APPANOOSE COUNTY.

2 Assault, intent to inflict great bodily injury.....	County jail 6 months each.....	1 farmer .....	Yes.....	American ..	Good.
1 Burglary .....	Penitentiary 2½ years.....	1 miner .....	No.....	African .....	Doubtful.
1 Illegal voting.....	Fine \$25.....	Laborer.....	No.....	American ..	Bad.
1 Larceny .....	Penitentiary 2½ years.....	Farmer .....	Yes.....	American ..	Fair.
1 Larceny .....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Miner.....	Yes.....	American ..	Bad.
1 Larceny .....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Farmer .....	Yes.....	American ..	Good.
1 Larceny .....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Farmer .....	Yes.....	American ..	Good.
9 Nuisance.....	Fine \$300.....	4 boarding house keeper.....	Yes.....	American ..	Bad.
		1 laborer.....	Yes.....	American ..	Bad.
		8 miner.....	Yes.....	English .....	Fair.
		1 restaurant.....	Yes.....	American ..	Doubtful.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$100.....	Miner.....	Yes.....	English .....	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 2,825.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					520.75
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year					8,828.28
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries					876.86

JOHN ELLIOTT, Clerk of District Court.

AUDUBON COUNTY.

1 Assault to inflict great bodily injury.....	Fine \$150 .....	Laborer .....	Yes.....	American ..	Good.
1 Contempt of court .....	Fine 5 .....	Merchant .....	Yes.....	German .....	Good.
1 Keeping gambling house.....	Fine 200 .....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American ..	Bad.
1 Liquor nuisance.....	Fine 500* .....	Hotel and billiards.....	Yes.....	American ..	Good.
1 Liquor nuisance.....	Fine 400 .....	Original pac. deal'r.....	Yes.....	American ..	Bad.
2 Liquor nuisance.....	Fine 350 each .....	1 saloon and billiards.....	Yes.....	German.....	Good.
		1 laborer.....	Yes.....	American ..	Bad.
8 Liquor nuisance .....	Fine 300 each .....	1 origin'l pac. deal'r.....	Yes.....	American ..	Bad.
		1 blacksmith .....	Yes.....	American ..	Bad.
		1 laborer .....	Yes.....	Dane.....	Good.
1 Violation of pharmacy law .....	Fine 850 .....	Druggist .....	Yes.....	American ..	Good.

\* Fine modified and reduced to \$350.00.



AUDUBON COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court	year.....	\$ 3,205.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the co	year.....	1,662.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal	g county attorneys's fees) during the year	1,372 78
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on a	utions during the year, including salaries	708.84
C. H. VAIL, Clerk of District Court.		

BENTON COUNTY.

No. of Con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Assault and battery	Fine \$100 and costs or 30 days in jail	.....	.....	American	.....
1	Assault and battery	90 days in jail and costs	Laborer	Yes	American	Not good.
1	Drunkenness	Fine \$20 and costs or 5 days in jail	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Keeping gambling house	Fine \$100 and costs or 30 days in jail	.....	.....	American	.....
1	Larceny, petit	20 days in jail and costs	.....	Yes	American	.....
1	Nuisance	Fine \$700 and costs, \$25 attorney fees, or 210 days in jail	.....	.....	American	.....
1	Nuisance	Fine \$300 and costs or 90 days in jail	.....	Yes	American	.....
1	Nuisance	Fine \$100 and costs or 30 days in jail	.....	Yes	American	.....
1	Resisting an officer	150 days in jail and costs	.....	Yes	American	.....
1	Resisting an officer	70 days in jail and costs	Gambler	Yes	American	.....
1	Selling intoxicating liquors	Fine \$200 and costs or 60 days in jail	.....	Yes	American	.....
6	Selling intoxicating liquors	Fine \$100 and costs or 30 days in jail each	.....	Yes	American	.....
				4 yes; 3	4 Am.; 3	.....

1 Selling intoxicating liquors.....	Fine \$100 and costs or 15 days in jail.....	Yes.....	American..	2,270.00
1 Selling intoxicating liquors.....	Fine \$50 and costs or 15 days in jail.....	Yes.....	American..	973.10
1 Seduction .....	Penitentiary 8 years and costs .. Farmer .....	Yes.....	German....	3,166.67
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....				\$ 2,270.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....				973.10
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year .....				3,166.67
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries .....				1,172.70
J. M. LEHR, Clerk of District Court.				

BLACK HAWK COUNTY.

1 Burglary .....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Tramp .....	Yes .....	German....	Bad.
1 Having in his possession a forged promissory note with intent to defraud .....	Fine \$100 and 40 days in jail....	Laborer.....	Yes.....		Fair.
1 Having in his possession a forged bank check with intent to defraud .....	Fine \$100 and 30 days in jail....	Printer .....	Yes.....	German....	Bad.
2 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 years each .....	1 laborer .....	Yes.....	American...	Bad.
1 Malicious mischief .....	Fine \$15 and costs .....	1 tramp.....	Yes.....	Irish.. ..	Bad.
6 Nuisance.....	Fine \$300 and costs .....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American...	Bad.
		1 clerk.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Fair.
		1 laborer .....	Yes.....	German ....	Fair.
		4 saloon keepers.....	Yes.....	American...	Fair.
2 Selling intoxicating liquors contrary to law.....	Fine \$100 and costs each.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	1 American	Fair.
3 Selling intoxicating liquors contrary to law.....	Fine \$50 and costs each .....	2 saloon keepers.....	Yes.....	1 Dane ....	Fair.
		1 baker.....	Yes.....	3 German..	Fair.
				1 Dane .....	Fair.
				1 American.	Fair.
				1 German..	Fair.
				1 French....	Fair.

BLACK HAWK—CONTINUED.

A. J. EDWARDS, Clerk of District Court.

BOONE COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
No. of cases.					
1 Adultery.....	Penitentiary 15 months.	Detective.....	Yes.....	.....	.....
1 Assault.....	Fine \$10 and costs.	Miner.....	Yes.....	Scotch.....	Good.
1 Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.....	Fine \$10 and costs.	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American...	Bad.
1 Burglary in night time.....	Penitentiary 8 years.	.....	Yes.....	.....	Bad.
1 Concealing stolen goods.....	Penitentiary 6 months.	Auctioneer.....	Yes.....	American...	Good.
1 Liquor nuisance.....	Fine \$500.	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American...	Bad.
19 Liquor nuisances, original package house.....	Perpetual injunction and costs each.....	2 cigar manufacturers.....	Yes.....	1 American.	Good.
		2 druggists.....	Yes.....	1 German..	Good.
		2 farmers.....	Yes.....	German....	1 Good.
		1 laborer.....	Yes.....	1 Bad.	1 Bad.
		1 pop manufacturer.	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
		10 saloon keepers...	Yes.....	American...	Good.
				Jew.....	Good.
				4 American.	Good.
				4 German...	Good.
				2 Irish.....	Good.
				American...	Bad.
2 Nuisance.....	Fine \$225, joint fine.....	House of ill-fame.....	Yes.....	Scotch.....	Bad.

2 Resisting an officer.....	Fine \$50 each.....	Miner.....	Yes.....	Scotch.....	Bad.
1 Selling mortgaged property.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 695.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					845.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year.....					4,816 36
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries.....					958.08

JOHN S. FRIEDLEY, Clerk of District Court.

### BREMER COUNTY.

1 Assault with intent to do bodily harm.....	110 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	German.....	Good.
1 Keeping a gambling house.....	50 and cost or county jail lays.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
1 Obstructing public highway.....	nuisance be abated and defendant pay costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
2 Security to keep the peace.....	Costs in justice peace court each.....	1 farmer; 1 machinist.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 60.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year.....					680 65
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries.....					616 66

ROBT O. DAY, Clerk of District Court.

### BUCHANAN COUNTY.

1 Keeping intoxicating liquors for sale.....	Fine \$150.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	German.....	Good.
1 Keeping intoxicating liquors for sale.....	Fine 50.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	German.....	Good.
1 Keeping intoxicating liquors for sale.....	Fine 50.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1 Larceny.....	Fine 1 and 40 days in jail.....	Painter.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Maintaining a nuisance.....	Fine 800.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1 Malicious mischief.....	Fine 1.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
2 Selling intoxicating liquors.....	Fine 100 each.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.

BUCHANAN COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
No. of Con- victions.					
4 Selling intoxicating liquors.....	Fine 50 each.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	American..	2 g'd; 2 do't
1 Violating injunction.....	Fine 700.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	American..	Good.
1 Violating injunction.....	Fine 300.....	Saloon keeper.....	.....	Irish.....	.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 1,952.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					771.11
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year					8,068 25
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries					700.00
L. F. SPRINGER, Clerk of District Court.					

BUENA VISTA COUNTY.

1 Larceny, petit.....	Fine \$1 and costs and 60 days in jail.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 1.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					1.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year					1,010.85
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries					443.11
J. W. DEUPREE, Clerk of District Court.					

BUTLER COUNTY.

1 Forgery.....	* Penitentiary 8 years on nine sentences.....	Clerk in bank.....	Yes.....	German.....	Drinking.
1 Nuisance.....	Discharged on payment of costs.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	German.....	Drinking.

7Selling intoxicating liquors.....	Fine \$300 and costs including \$300 attorney fee each.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	3 German .. 3 Irish..... 1 English ..	Drinking. Drinking. Drinking.
1Selling intoxicating liquors.....	Fine \$300 and costs including \$25 attorney fee .....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	German.....	Drinking.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....\$ 2,400.00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 1,670.00					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year 468.65					
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries 517.25					

\* Sentenced to hard labor for consecutive periods commencing at expiration of labor sentence of 2 years, 6 months and 6 months.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

1Forgery.....	Penitentiary 3 months .....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American ..	Bad.
1Larceny .....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American ..	Bad.
2Nuisance.....	Fine \$400 each.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	American ..	Bad.
1Nuisance.....	Fine \$300.....	Saloon keeper .....	Yes.....	American ..	Bad.
1Nuisance.....	Fine \$50.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	American ..	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year .....					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury .....					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (n					
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of crim					
T. C. GREGG, Clerk of District Court.					

CARROLL COUNTY.

1Assault.....	Fine \$50 .....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American ..	Bad.
1Contempt of court.....	Fine \$700.....	Restaurant.....	Yes.....	American ..	Fair.
8Contempt of court.....	Fine \$50 each.....	1 hotel.....	Yes.....	American ..	Fair.
		1 clerk.....	Yes.....	American ..	Good.
		1 butcher .....	Yes.....	American ..	Good.
2Contempt of court.....	Fine \$5.....	.....	Yes.....	American ..	Good.

CARROLL COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year 2,702.11  
 Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries 765.00  
 E. M. FUNK, Clerk of District Court.

CASS COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
2 Assault .....	Fine \$50 or 15 days in jail each..	1 farmer .....	Yes.....	American...	Int'mp'rate.
1 Assault.....		1 laborer .....	No.....	German.....	.....
1 Assault with intent to commit rape.....	Fine \$5 and costs or 1 day in jail	Restaurant keeper..	Yes.....	American...	Good.
1 Contempt, violating an injunction .....	Fine \$100 and costs or 30 days in jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American...	Int'mp'rate.
1 Contempt, violating an injunction .....	Fine \$600 and costs or 200 days in jail.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	American...	.....
1 Contempt, violating an injunction .....	Fine \$600 or 200 days in jail.....	Hotel keeper....	Yes.....	German.....	.....
1 Contempt, violating an injunction .....	Fine \$600 or 170 days in jail.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	German.....	Int'mp'rate.
2 Disorderly conduct.....	Fine \$500 or 150 days in jail.....	Hotel keeper .....	Yes.....	German.....	.....
1 Forgery.....	Industrial school, each.....	None.....	Yes.....	American...	Disorderly.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year and fine \$50.	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American...	Int'mp'rate.
2 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years .....	Farm laborer.....	Yes.....	American...	Bad.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 6 months each.....	None.....	Yes.....	American...	.....
1 Larceny.....	Industrial school .....	None.....	Yes.....	American...	Bad.

1 Malicious mischief.....	Jail 90 days .....	Laborer .....	Yes.....	Irish .....	Int'mp'rate.
1 Malicious mischief.....	Jail 45 days .....	Laborer .....	Yes.....	Irish .....	Int'mp'rate.
1 Malicious mischief and trespass	Industrial school.....	None .....	Yes.....	American...	Bad.
1 Nuisance .....	Fine \$300 and costs or 95 days in jail .....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	American...	Int'mp'rate.
1 Nuisance .....	Fine \$300 or 90 days in jail.....	Hotel keeper.....	Yes.....	American...	Good.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$100 or 30 days in jail.....	None .....	Yes.....	American...	.....
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$50 or 16 days in jail.....	Butcher.....	Yes..	German .....	.....
1 Resisting an officer.....	Fine \$50 and costs or 16 days in jail .....	Second-hand goods.....	Yes.....	Irish .....	Good.
1 Seduction .....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	Harness maker.....	Yes.....	Irish .....	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 3,355.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					705.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorneys's fees) during the year .....					6,969.74
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries .....					1,050.00
FRANK P. H. DALY, Clerk of District Court.					

CEDAR COUNTY.

1 Assault with attempt to maim..	Penitentiary 4 months.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	German.....	.....
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 6 months.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American .....	.....
1 Malicious threats.....	Fine \$10 and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes .....	American .....	.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 10.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					10.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year .....					948.20
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries .....					645.75
D. A. DOWNING, Clerk of District Court.					



CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1 Assault and battery.	Fine \$30 or 9 days in jail.	Brakeman.	Yes.		
1 Assault with intent to commit manslaughter.	Penitentiary 6 months.	Tramp.	Yes.	American.	Tramp.
1 Larceny.	Penitentiary 3 years.	Farmer.	Yes.	Norway.	Vicious.
1 Larceny.	Penitentiary 6 months.	Tramp.		Irish.	Tramp.
1 Larceny.	Industrial school until 21 years of age.	Tramp.	No.	Swede.	Tramp.
1 Selling intoxicating liquors.	Fine \$500.	Restaurant.	Yes.	Irish.	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year					
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries					
W. A. BURNAP, Clerk of District Court.					

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

1	Fine \$400 and costs and attorney's in jail.	Keeping a lunch counter.	Yes.	German.	Low.
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year					
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries					
O. B. FOBES, Clerk of District Court.					

CHICKASAW COUNTY.

3 Assault and battery.....	Fine \$25 each.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad.
1 Assault with intent to commit manslaughter.....	Penitentiary 8 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Assault with intent to commit murder.....	Fine \$200.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Norway.....	Bad.
1 Incest.....	Penitentiary 10 years.....	Laborer.....	No.....	American.....	Bad.
2 Violating a liquor injunction.....	Fine \$500 each.....	.....	Yes.....	1 Irish.....	Fair.
				1 American.....	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 1,275.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					200.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year.....					5,178.45
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries.....					927.54
JO H. PENBERTHY, Clerk of District Court.					

CLARKE COUNTY.

1 Grand larcen.	.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Grand larcen.	.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
1 Grand larcen.	.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
<hr/>				
Total amount of	year.....	.....\$.....		
Total amount of	year.....	.....1,880.53		
Total expenses of	county attorney's fees) during the year	.....1,486.08		
Total amount paid	utions during the year, including salaries	.....678.98		

R. M. LEWIS, Clerk of District Court.

CLAY COUNTY.

1 Burning property.....	Penitentiary 9 months.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
2 Nuisance.....	Fine \$400 and costs or 150 days in jail each.....	Hotel man.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
		Laborer.....	Yes.....	German.....	Bad.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$800 and costs or 117 days in jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.

CLAY COUNTY--CONTINUED.

Total amount of fines imposed  
Total amount of fines collected  
Total expenses of the county  
Total amount paid county:

A. H. CHENEY, Clerk of District Court.

CLAYTON COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1 Adultery.....	Penitentiary 1 year and 8 months.	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Welsh.....	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year.....					
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries.....					
M. P. DUNN, Clerk of District Court.					

CLINTON COUNTY.

1 Assault and battery.....	Fine \$100.....	Machinist.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Good.
1 Assault to commit murder.....	Penitentiary 20 months.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Fair.
1 Assault with intent, etc.....	Fine \$50.....	Capitalist.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Good.
2 Assault with intent, etc.....	Fine \$25 each.....	1 butcher.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Fair.
1 Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.....	Fine \$100.....	1 laborer.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Fair.
2 Breaking and entering.....	Penitentiary 24 years each.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Fair.
1 Breaking and entering.....	Penitentiary 18 months.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Fair.
1 Breaking and entering.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Fair.

Burglary	Penitentiary 4 years	Yes	Irish	Good.
1 Contempt of court	Fine \$10	Yes	American	Good.
2 Keeping gambling house	Fine \$300 each	Yes	American	Good.
1 Keeping gambling house	Fine \$100	Yes	American	Fair.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 8 months	Yes		
1 Larceny from person	Penitentiary 6 years	Yes		Bad.
1 Manslaughter	Penitentiary 6 years	Yes	Irish	Good.
1 Manslaughter	Penitentiary 18 months	Yes	Irish	Good.
1 Manslaughter	Penitentiary 12 months	Yes	Irish	Good.
1 Murder 2d degree	Penitentiary 17 years	Yes		Fair.
1 Rape	Penitentiary 10 years	Yes	Colored	Fair.
1 Selling intoxicating liquors	Fine \$75	Yes	Irish	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year				\$ 1,185.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year				1,310.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year				1,889 21
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries				1,800.00

D. R. MARKHAM, Clerk of District Court.

## CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Burglary	Penitentiary 1 year	Yes	American	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year				\$
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year				275.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year				1,023 10
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries				694 70

PH. A. SCHLUMBERGER, Clerk of District Court.

DALLAS COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
No. of con- victions.					
1 Enticing an unmarried female under the age of 18 years from her father and mother for the purpose of prostitution.....	Fine \$10 and 60 days in jail.....	Selling "polish".....	Yes.....	American....	Bad.
1 Keeping a gambling house.....	Fine \$75 or 22 days in jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American....	Bad.
1 Keeping a gambling house.....	Fine \$50.....	Unknown.....	Yes.....	American....	Good.
1 Larceny from a store in the day time.....	County jail 30 days.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American....	Fair.
1 Making an open and indecent and obscene exposure of his person.....	Fine \$10.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American....	Bad.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$50.....	Unknown.....	Yes.....	American....	Fair.
1 Selling intoxicating liquors.....	Fine \$300.....	Unknown.....	Yes.....	American....	Bad.
1 Selling intoxicating liquors.....	Fine \$100 or 31 days in jail.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American....	Bad.
1 Subordination of perjury.....	Fine \$50.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American....	Good.
1 Uttering and publishing as true a false and forged promissory note.....			Yes.....	American....	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by.....					\$ 645.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid.....					160.00
Total expenses of the county on account of.....					1,220.07
Total amount paid county attorney.....					775.61
					A. M. McCall, Clerk of District Court.

DAVIS COUNTY.

2 Assault and battery .....	Fine \$75 each .....	Farmer.....	1 yes.....	Unknown...	Unknown.
1 Assault and battery .....	Fine \$25.....	Farmer.....	1 unknown.	Unknown...	Unknown.
1 Assault and battery .....	Fine \$10.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Unknown...	Unknown.
1 Assault and battery .....	Fine \$5.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Unknown...	Unknown.
2 Intoxication .....	Fine \$10 each.....	Printer.....	Yes.....	Unknown...	Unknown.
3 Selling liquors (all same name.)	Fine \$300 and 6 months in jail				
	each.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Unknown...	Bad.
1 Selling liquors.....	Fine \$50.....	Teamster.....	Yes.....	Unknown...	Bad.
1 Violation of town ordinance..	Fine \$5.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Unknown...	Unknown.
2 Violation of town ordinance....	Fine \$2 each.....	1 farmer.....	Yes.....	Unknown...	Unknown.
		1 stone cutter.....	Yes.....	Unknown...	Unknown.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 1,189.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					112.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not in-					ttorney's fees) during the year 2,092.97
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal j					ing the year, including salaries 740.85
					A. H. DODGE, Clerk of District Court.

DECATUR COUNTY.

1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 2 years .....	Selling models for	Yes.....	American...	Bad.
		cutting garments.			
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 4 months.....	Housekeeper .....	Yes.....	American...	Bad.
1 Maliciously killing stock .....	Fine \$25 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.	Good.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$300.....		Yes.....	American...	Bad.
1 Nuisance .....	Fine \$10 and costs.....	None .....	Yes.....	American...	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 335.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal					
Total amount paid county attorney by the county					

DELAWARE COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
2 Larceny.	Fine \$50 and costs and 60 days in jail each.	Laborers.	Yes.	1 American. Bad.	
2 Nuisance.	Fine \$300 and costs each.	1 laborer.	Yes.	1 English. Bad.	
1 Nuisance.	Fine \$300 and costs. Suspended as to \$200 of fine during good behavior.	1 restaurant.	Yes.	Irish. Bad.	
1 Nuisance.	Fine \$300 and costs. Suspended as to \$250 of fine during good behavior.	Merchant's wife.	Yes.	German. Moderate.	
2 Nuisance.	Fine \$300 and costs. Suspended as to \$275 of fine during good behavior each.	Laborer.	Yes.	German. Fair.	
		Laborer.	Yes.	German. Moderate.	
		Laborer.	Yes.	1 Irish. Moderate.	
				1 unknown.	
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year					
Total amount of fines collected and 1					
Total expenses of the county on acco					
Total amount paid county attorney b:					
					\$ 1,900.00
					200.00
					2,055.88
					884.28
					R. H. PAUL, Clerk of District Court.

DES MOINES COUNTY.

1 Adultery.	Penitentiary 1 year.	Unknown.	Yes.	Unknown.	
1 Assault with intent to commit murder.	Jail 80 days and costs.	Unknown.		Unknown.	
1 Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.	Jail 5 months and costs.	Unknown.		Unknown.	

1	Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.....	Fine \$50 and costs .....	Farmer.....	.....	Unknown .....
1	Attempt to break and enter with intent to commit larceny.....	Penitentiary 5 years.....	Unknown.....	.....	Unknown .....
1	Breaking and entering.....	Jail 6 months.....	Farmer.....	.....	Unknown .....
1	Breaking and entering.....	Jail 2 months and fine \$50 and costs.....	Thief.....	.....	Unknown .....
1	Breaking and entering.....	Jail 60 days and fine \$50 and costs.....	Thief.....	.....	Unknown .....
7	Breaking and entering.....	Fine \$25 and costs each.....	3 thief.....	.....	Unknown .....
			2 unknown.....	.....	Unknown .....
			2 unknown.....	.....	Unknown .....
1	Keeping a gambling house.....	Fine \$200 and costs.....	Gambler.....	Yes.....	Unknown .....
4	Keeping a gambling house.....	Fine \$100 and costs each.....	Gambler .....	.....	Unknown .....
2	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years and costs each.....	.....	.....	Unknown .....
1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 18 months and costs.....	Unknown.....	.....	Unknown .....
1	Larceny.....	Jail 60 days and fine \$50 and costs.....	Unknown .....	Yes.....	Unknown .....
1	Larceny in day time.....	Jail 30 days and costs.....	Tramp.....	.....	Unknown .....
1	Larceny in night time.....	Jail 6 months and fine \$100 and costs.....	Thief .....	.....	Unknown .....
2	Larceny in night time.....	Jail 60 days and fine \$50 and costs each.....	Thief .....	.....	Unknown .....
1	Larceny from building in night time.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Thief.....	.....	Unknown .....
1	Larceny from the person.....	Penitentiary 1 year and costs.....	Thief .....	.....	Unknown .....
1	Manslaughter .....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	Laborer.....	.....	Unknown .....
25	Misdemeanor, appeal J. P.....	Fine \$50 and costs each.....	7 saloon.....	Yes.....	Unknown .....
			1.....	Yes.....	Unknown .....
			13.....	.....	Unknown .....
			1.....	.....	Unknown .....
			1.....	.....	Unknown .....
1	Robbery.....	Penitentiary 2 years and costs.....	Thief.....	.....	Unknown .....
1	Seduction.....	Jail 6 months and fine \$500.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Unknown .....
1	Uttering a forged instrument...	Penitentiary 18 months.....	Forger.....	.....	Unknown .....



## DES MOINES COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....	\$	2,925.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....		1,867.50
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorneys' fees) during the year.....		18,850.08
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries.....		1,716.80
W. D. INGHAM, Clerk of District Court.		

## DICKINSON COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1 Assault with intent to commit rape.....	Fine \$100 and costs or 30 days in jail.....	Barber.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 100.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the co.....					100.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal.....					9) during the year
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on.....					including salaries 1,261 02
J. S. EVERKEIT, Clerk of District Court.					

## DUBUQUE COUNTY.

1 Assault.....	Fine \$50.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Fair.
1 Assault and battery.....	Fine \$75.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	German.....	Bad.
3 Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fine \$200 each.....	1 farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
		1 merchant.....	Yes.....	German.....	Fair.
		1 laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Assault with intent to rob.....	Penitentiary 18 months.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	German.....	Bad.
1 Bigamy.....	Jail 3 months and fine \$100.....	Domestic.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 3 months.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
1 Burglary.....	Jail 6 months.....	Laborer.....	No.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Cheating by false pretense.....	Penitentiary 6 months.....	Merchant.....	Yes.....	Russian Jew.....	Good.
1 Contempt of court.....	Jail 5 days.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
1 Contempt of court.....	Fine \$5.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.

1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Railroad man.....	Yes.....	American... Bad.
1 Larceny from a building in the night time.....	Penitentiary 6 months.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American... Fair.
1 Larceny from the person of another.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Clerk.....	Yes.....	American... Fair.
1 Larceny from the person of another.....	Penitentiary 6 months.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American... Bad.
1 Manslaughter.....	Penitentiary 8 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American... Bad.
3 Robbery.....	Penitentiary 10 years each.....	1 stone cutter.....	Yes.....	American... Good.
		1 book-keeper.....	Yes.....	German.... Bad.
1 Swindling.....	Fine \$200.....	1 laborer.....	Yes.....	American... Bad.
1 Uttering a forged note.....	Jail 60 days and fine \$200.....	Stone cutter.....	Yes.....	American... Bad.
		Plasterer.....	Yes.....	American... Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....				\$ 1,230 00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the (.....				970 20
Total expenses of the county on account of criminals.....				4,281.30
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on.....				1,500.00
				R. H. HALPIN, Clerk of District Court.

## EMMET COUNTY

1 Stealing cattle.....	Penitentiary 8 years and 6 months.....	Herder.....	Yes.....	American... Steady.
				\$.....
Total expenses of the county on account of criminals prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year.....				196.80
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries.....				400.00
				J.D. RUTAN, Clerk of District Court.

## FAYETTE COUNTY.

1 Adultery.....	Fine \$25 and jail 30 days.....	Housewife.....	Yes.....	American... Fair.
1 Assault.....	Fine \$5.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Irish.....
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 5 years.....	None.....	Yes.....	American... Bad.

## FAYETTE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 2 years.	Unknown	Yes	Irish	Bad.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year.	Unknown	Yes	Irish	Bad.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 4 months	None	Yes	American	Bad.
2 Burglary.....	Fine \$100 and jail 1 year each.	Laborer.	Yes	1 Irish	Bad.
1 Drunk.....	Fine \$10 or 8 days in jail	Stone mason.	Yes	1 American	Bad.
2 Larceny.....	Fine \$25 or 84 days in jail each.	Farmer	Yes	1 American	Bad.
2 Nuisance.....	Fine \$300 or 90 days in jail each.	Unknown	1 yes.	1 unknown	Bad.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$100 or jail until paid.	Unknown	1 unknown.	Irish	Bad.
2 Resisting an officer.	Jail 90 days each	None	Yes	German	Bad.
1 Resisting an officer.	Bail \$100 forfeited and paid by surety.	Gambler	Yes	Irish	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into					
Total expenses of the county on account of crim					
Total amount paid county attorney by the coun					
R. R. PENNER, Clerk of District Court.					

## FLOYD COUNTY.

2 Contempt of court.....	Fine \$25 each	1 clerk	Yes	Unknown	Fair.
1 Contempt of court, violating in-junction.....	Fine \$666	1 grain dealer	Yes	Irish	Fair.
1 Larceny.....	Fine \$10	Boarding house.	Yes	German	Not good.
		Unknown	Yes	Unknown	Fair.

1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$700.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	German.....	Not good.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$400.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	German.....	Medium.
2 Nuisance.....	Fine \$350 each.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	German.....	Medium.
1 Violating injunction.....	Fine \$500.....	None.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Medium.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 8,026.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					2,194.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year.....					2,573.56
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries.....					877.90

JNO. S. BRADLEY, Clerk of District Court.

## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

2 Enticement for prostitution.....	Penitentiary 15 months each.....	1 laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Unknown.
1 Enticement for prostitution.....	Penitentiary 10 months.....	None.....	Yes.....	American.....	Unknown.

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....\$.....

Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....\$.....

Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year.....660.40

Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries.....125.00

C. R. MINER, Clerk of District Court

## FREMONT COUNTY.

1 Assault with intent to commit murder.....	Fine \$50.....	Farmer.....	.....	American.....	Good.
1 Concealing stolen property.....	Penitentiary 18 months.....	Farm hand.....	.....	American.....	.....
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Tramp.....	.....	American.....	.....
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$100.....	Unknown.....	.....	Unknown.....	.....
1 Obtaining money by false pretense.....	Fine \$50.....	Farm hand.....	.....	Negro.....	.....

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....\$ 200.00

Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....150.00

Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year.....892.50

Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries.....400.00

P. G. COWLES, Clerk of District Court.

GREENE COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
No. of con- victions.					
1 Burglary.....	Fine \$50 and costs or confine- ment in jail.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Temperate..
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 18 months.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Norwegian..	Int'mp'rate.
1 Nulance.....	Fine \$300 and costs.....	Restaurant keeper.....	Yes.....	German.....	Int'mp'rate.
					\$ 350 00
					y's fees) during the year 8,480 75
					year, including salaries 705.00
					J. W. HUNTINGTON, Clerk of District Court.

GRUNDY COUNTY.

1 Assault with intent to commit great bodily harm.....	Fine \$50.....	Well driller.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	
1 Forgery.....	Penitentiary 6 months.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American..	
6 Nulance, selling liquor.....	Fine 800 each.....	1 clerk.....	Yes.....	American..	
		2 saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	German.....	
		1 merchant.....	Yes.....	German.....	
		1 restaurant keeper.....	Yes.....	German.....	
		1 laborer.....	Yes.....	German.....	
					\$ 1,850.00
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court					ring the year.....
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the cc					ring the year.....
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year					181.75
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries					2,825.00
					100.00
					E. H. ALLISON, Clerk of District Court.

## GUTHRIE COUNTY.

Burglary .....	Fine \$30 and jailed six months each.....	1 nothing in res- taurant .....	Yes .....	American ..	Bad.
1 Burglary .....	Jailed 30 days.....	Nothing.....	Yes.....	American ..	Bad.
1 Contempt.....	Jailed 6 months.....	Gardener.....	Yes.....	American ..	Bad.
1 Keeping a gambling house.....	Fine \$60 and costs .....	Billiard hall.....	No.....	German ..	Fair.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$325 and costs.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	Dane .....	Bad.
5 Nuisance.....	Fine \$300 and costs each.....	1 merchant.....	Yes.....	American ..	Bad.
		1 physician.....	Yes.....	American ..	Bad.
		2 laborers.....	No.....	German ..	Bad.
		1 hotel keeper.....	Yes.....	German ..	Bad.
1 Resisting an officer.....	Fine \$50 and costs.....	Farmer .....	No.....	American ..	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....\$ 2,085.00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....735 00					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year 8,584 81					
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries 898 61					
H. W. KELLOGG, Clerk of District Court					

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

1 Assault .....	Jail 6 months .....	Farmer .....	Yes .....	American ..	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....\$ .....					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....228 00					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year 918 55					
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries 600.00					
JNO. ROBINSON, Clerk of District Court.					

HANCOCK COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WHITE.	NATIVITY.	HABIT.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year and costs \$113.77	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Dissolute.
1 Forgery.....	Penitentiary 1 year and costs \$80.	Barber.....	Yes.....	American.....	Dissolute.
2 Injury to a building.....	Fine \$50 each, and costs \$73 45 jointly.	1 Merchant.....	Yes.....	American.....	Slightly wild
		1 Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....\$ 100.00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the c..... 550.00					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal..... 216 27					
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on..... 350.00					
WESLEY ALDRIDGE, Clerk of District Court.					

HARDIN COUNTY.

1 Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fine \$1.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good
1 Assault with intent to commit murder.....	Fine \$10 and costs.....	Bus driver.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
1 Burglary.....	Fine \$25 and costs.....	.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
2 Nuisance.....	Fine \$300 each.....	1 barber.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
		1 unknown.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....\$ 686 00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the c..... 128.91					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year..... 2,686.87					
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries..... 700 00					
J. W. SCOTT, Clerk of District Court.					

## HARRISON COUNTY.

1 Assault.....	Fine \$25 and costs.....	Unknown.....	Yes.....	American... Unknown.
1 Cheating by false pretense.....	Penitentiary 45 days.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American... Good.
1 Contempt.....	Costs.....	Salesman.....	Yes.....	American... Bad.
1 Forgery.....	Penitentiary 45 days.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American... Good.
1 Larceny.....	2 years.....	Unknown.....	Yes.....	American... Bad.
1 Nuisance.....	d costs.....	Saloon man.....	Yes.....	American... Fair.
10 Nuisance.....	Fine \$800 and costs each.....	Saloon man.....	Yes.....	American... 5 bad.
3 Nuisance.....	Costs each, 3 counts, same per- son.....	Saloon man.....	Yes.....	5 fair.
1 Obstructing highway.....	Fine \$1 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American... Bad.
2 Obstructing highway.....	Costs each.....	Lumber merchant.....	Yes.....	American... Good.
1 Resisting an officer.....	Fine \$150 and costs.....	Saloon man.....	Yes.....	American... Good.
1 Uttering false instruments in writing.....	Penitentiary 15 months and fine 18.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American... Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year..... \$ 3,577.00				
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 707 00				
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not during the year, including salaries W. T. HOWARD, Clerk of District Court.				
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminals..... 1,458 88				
..... 655.00				

## HENRY COUNTY.

1 Assault with intent to commit bodily injury.....	Fine \$75.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American... Fair.
1 Incorrigibility.....	Reform school.....	None.....	Yes.....	American... Restless.
1 Keeping house of ill fame.....	Penitentiary 6 months.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American... Bad.
4 Liquor nuisance.....	Fine \$1,000 each.....	3 laborers.....	Yes.....	American... Bad.
2 Liquor nuisance.....	Fine \$500 each.....	1 none.....	Yes.....	American... Bad.
4 Liquor nuisance.....	Fine \$300 each.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American... Bad.
		1 stone mason.....	No.....	Irish... Good.
		2 saloon keepers.....	Yes.....	American... Bad.
		1 huckster.....	Yes.....	American... Fair.



## HENRY COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of convictions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	HEAD AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
2	Permitting gambling	Fine \$50 each	1 produce dealer	Yes	American	Unsteady.
			1 clerk	Yes	American	Unsteady.
1	Rape	*Reform school	Farmer	Yes	American	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into						
Total expenses of the county on account of						
Total amount paid county attorney by the county						
					ney's fees) during the year	1,277.08
					the year, including salaries	657.50
					H. A. GESEKA, Clerk of District Court.	

\* Sentence remitted.

## HOWARD COUNTY.

1	Assault	Fine \$2.50	Stock buyer	Yes	American	Good.
1	Grand larceny	Penitentiary 9 months	Laborer	Yes	English	Bad.
1	Rape	Penitentiary 10 years	Laborer	Yes	Irish	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into						
Total expenses of the county on account of						
Total amount paid county attorney by the county						
					ney's f	2.50
					the year	68.50
					salaries	717.22
					District Court.	398.85
					JOHN L. BOW:	

## HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

1	Assault with intent to do bodily injury	Fine \$100 or 30 days in jail	Blacksmith	Yes	Irish	Good.
2	Burglary	Fine \$100 or 30 days in jail each	Laborer	Yes	American	Good.
1	Nuisance and illegal sale of intoxicating liquors	Fine \$300 and costs	Saloon keeper	Yes	German	

HUMBOLDT COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....	\$ 600.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....	200.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year.....	1,586.82
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries.....	400.00
L. R. BAKER, Clerk of District Court.	

IDA COUNTY.

1 Arson.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Bad.....
1 Contempt.....	Fine \$50.....	Merchant.....	Yes.....	Good.....
1 Contempt.....	Fine \$25.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Good.....
1 Forgery.....	Penitentiary 3 months.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Good.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....				\$ 75.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury.....				75.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year.....				1,067.65
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries.....				783.29
WILL E. JOHNSON, Clerk of District Court.				

IOWA COUNTY.

1 Forcible defilement.....	Penitentiary 8 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
1 Forcible defilement.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Laborer.....	No.....	American.....	Bad.....
1 Forgery.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Good.....
1 Perjury.....	Penitentiary 4 years.....	Laborer.....	No.....	American.....	Bad.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 637.85
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					637.85
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year.....					700.00
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries.....					700.00
M. A. SIMMONS, Clerk of District Court.					

## JACKSON COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1 Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	Fine \$200.....	Farm hand.....	Yes.....	German.....	Good.
1 Larceny.....	Jail 2 months and 20 days.....	Farm hand.....	Yes.....	German.....	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....\$ 200.00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 688.00					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year * 5,452.01					
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries 1,000.00					
O. C. KUCHEMAN, Clerk of District Court.					

\* Includes jail expenses of \$1,000.81.

## JASPER COUNTY.

1 Adultery.....	Penitentiary 2 1/2 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Housewife.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
battery.....	Fine \$5 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
.....	Penitentiary 5 years each.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	1 American	Bad.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1 unknown.	Bad.
.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
.....	Fine \$25 and jail one day each.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
f court.....	Fine \$10 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
boy.....	Industrial school.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
ambling house.....	Fine \$100 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 stealing cattle.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Butcher.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
.....	Fine \$50 and costs each.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
nd selling intoxicants.....	.....	1 laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
.....	Fine \$400 and costs each.....	1 farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.

## JASPER COUNTY--CONTINUED.

2 Nuisance and selling intoxicating liquors.....	Fine \$300 and costs each.....	1 laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1 Nuisance and selling whiskey...	Fine \$300 and costs.....	1 unknown.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Selling beer.....	Fine \$300 and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Selling intoxicating cider.....	Fine \$300 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
		Tobacconist.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.					\$ 2,565.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the c					756.70
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal					nty attorneys' fees) during the year 3,421.51
Total amount paid county attorney by the county or					s during the year, including salaries 1,015.70
					W. TOWNSEND, Clerk of District Court.

## JEFFERSON COUNTY.

2 Nuisance.....	in jail each.....	Housewife.....	No.....	American.....	
			Yes.....	American.....	
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 600.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					145.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney					1
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the					1
					FRED M. T.

## JOHNSON COUNTY.

1 Breaking and entering dwelling house.....	Yes.....	American.....	Int'mp'rate.
1 Burglary.....	Yes.....	American.....	Int'mp'rate.
5 Forgery.....	Yes.....	American.....	Temperate.
1 Grand larceny.....	Yes.....	American.....	Int'mp'rate.
1 Grand larceny.....	Yes.....	American.....	Int'mp'rate.
1 Keeping gambling house.....	Yes.....	American.....	Int'mp'rate.

JOHNSON COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
No. of convictions					
2 Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine \$300 and costs or 95 days in jail each.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	German .....	Int'mpr'ate.
2 Petit larceny.....	Fine \$25 and costs each.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American .....	Int'mpr'ate.
1 Robbery.....	Penitentiary 8 months and costs	Laborer.....	Yes .....	American .....	Int'mpr'ate.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....\$ 700.00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the c..... 28 16					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal..... 5,699.57					
Total amount paid county attorney by the county or..... 1,030 00					
MAX <sup>e</sup> OTTO, Clerk of District Court					

JONES COUNTY.

1 Assault and battery .....	Fine \$10 or 3 days in jail.....	Merchant.....	Yes.....	German.....	Good.
1 Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.....	Jail 90 days .....	Insurance agent.....	Yes.....	American .....	Bad.
1 Contempt.....	Jail 3 months.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	German.....	Bad.
1 Forgery.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American .....	Good.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$400 or 120 days in jail.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	American .....	Bad.
16 Nuisance.....	Fine \$300 or 100 days in jail.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	2 American .....	Fair.
				4 German.....	Fair.
				7 Irish.....	Fair.
				1 German.....	Bad.
				1 unknown.....	Fair.
				1 German.....	Fair.
				6 Bohemian.....	Bad.
				3 German.....	Bad.
				2 Am're'n.....	1 bad.
				1 fair.....	1 fair.
12 Nuisance.....	Fine \$300 or 90 days in jail.....	1 laborer.....	Yes.....	German.....	Bad.
		11 saloon keepers.....	Yes.....	3 Am're'n.....	1 bad.
1 Nuisance (Appeal).....	Fine \$200 or 60 days in jail.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	German.....	Bad.

JONES COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year	.....\$	8,710.00
Total amount of fines collected	.....	1,395.00
Total expenses of the county	.....	8,773.07
Total amount paid county	.....	700.00
attorney's fees) during the year		
ring the year, including salaries		
R. M. Bush, Clerk of District Court.		

KEOKUK COUNTY.

1 Assault.....	Fine \$100 and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
1 Assault.....	Fine \$10 and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
1 Assault.....	Fine \$1 and costs.....	Merchant.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.....
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 18 months and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
1 House of ill fame.....	Penitentiary 7 months and costs.....	Printer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 7 years and costs.....	Miner.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
1 Larceny.....	Fine \$100 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Moderate.....
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$400 and costs.....	Restaurant.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad.....
2 Nuisance.....	Fine \$800 and costs each.....	1 miner.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
		1 hotel.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$100 and costs.....	Restaurant.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad.....
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$60 and costs.....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	American.....	Moderate.....
4 Nuisance.....	Fine \$50 and costs each.....	3 restaurant.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
		1 miner.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$10 and costs.....	Miner.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad.....
1 Nuisance.....	Costs.....	Housekeeper.....	Yes.....	German.....	Bad.....
5 Nuisance [injunction].....	Costs each.....	1 hotel.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
		4 restaurant.....	Yes.....	3 American.....	Bad.....
				2 English.....	Bad.....

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....	\$	1,581.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....		281.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries		7,594.95
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account		1,064.40
J. F. GIBBONS, Clerk of District Court.		

KOSSUTH COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
No. of convictions.					
1 Assault and battery.....	Fine \$75.....	Yes.....			481.10
1 Assault and battery.....	Fine \$25.....	Yes.....			361 65
1 Larceny. ....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Yes.....			600 00
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the year.....					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminals during the year, including salaries of county attorneys' fees) during the year.....					
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries of county attorneys' fees) during the year.....					
A. A. BRUNSON, Clerk of District Court.					

LEE COUNTY.

1 Assault with intent to commit murder.....	Penitentiary 5 years.....	Unknown.....	Yes.....	American..	Unknown..
2 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years each.....	Unknown.....	Yes.....	American..	1 bad .....
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$50.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	1 unknown.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorneys' fees) during the year.....					
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries of H. C. STENPEL, Clerk of District Court.					

LJNN COUNTY.

1 Adultery.....	Fine \$800 and costs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Breaking with intent to commit public offense.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 3 years and costs.....	Laborer.....	.....	.....
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	Laborer.....	.....	.....
2 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year and costs each.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Burglary.....	Jail 4 months and costs.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Burglary.....	Jail 60 days and costs.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Cheating.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Gambling house.....	Fine \$50 and costs each.....	1 white washer.....	Black.....	.....
.....	.....	1 gambler.....	.....	.....
1 Incest.....	Penitentiary 3 years and costs.....	Laborer.....	.....	.....
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 18 months.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year and costs.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Larceny.....	Jail 60 days and costs.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$500 and costs.....	Saloon keeper.....	.....	.....
2 Nuisance.....	Fine \$400 and costs each.....	Saloon keeper.....	.....	.....
38 Nuisance.....	Fine 800 and costs each.....	Saloon keeper.....	3 yes.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1 no.....	.....
2 Nuisance.....	Fine \$50 and costs each.....	Saloon keeper.....	.....	.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year..... \$ 13,200.00				
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the c..... 1,799 81				
Total expenses of the county on account of crimina..... 11,164 36				
Total amount paid county attorney by the county or..... 1,745.00				
W. D. REYNOLDS, Clerk of District Court.				

## LOUISA COUNTY.

1 Bigamy.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Piano tuner.....	Yes.....	Scotch.....	Bad.....
1 Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 1½ years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.....
1 Misdemeanor.....	Fine \$50.....	Boot legger.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$600.....	Boot legger.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.....
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$900.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
1 Robbery.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Commissioner in wholesale house.....	Yes.....	American.....	.....
1 Selling intoxicating liquors.....	Fine \$600.....	Boot legger.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.....
1 Selling liquor.....	Temporary injunction.....	Restaurant.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.....



## LOUISA COUNTY—CONTINUED.

.....	\$ 1,550.00
.....	87.00
the	e year 1,144.41
the	alaries 488.68
. HOLLER, Clerk of District Court.	

## LUCAS COUNTY.

No. of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Assault .....	Fine \$5 .....	Farmer daughter .....	Yes .....	American .....	Bad.
1	Assault and battery .....	Jail 30 days .....	Loafer .....	Yes .....	.....	Villainous ..
1	Assault to commit manslaughter .....	Penitentiary 2½ years .....	Loafer .....	Yes .....	Iowa .....	Bad.
1	Assault to commit manslaughter .....	Penitentiary 1 year .....	Railroad hand .....	Yes .....	American .....	Dissipated ..
1	Assault to inflict great bodily in- jury .....	Jail 6 months and hard labor .....	Saloon keeper and laborer .....	.....	Negro .....	.....
1	Assault to inflict great bodily in- jury .....	Fine \$25 .....	Merchant's son .....	Yes .....	.....	Good.
2	Burglary .....	Penitentiary 5 years each .....	Tramp, etc .....	.....	.....	Bad.
2	Burglary .....	Penitentiary 4 years each .....	Tramp, etc .....	.....	1 Mexican .....	Bad.
2	Burglary .....	Penitentiary 1 year each .....	Laborer .....	Yes .....	1 Irish .....	Bad.
1	Keeping house of ill fame .....	Penitentiary 1½ years .....	Prostitution .....	Yes .....	.....	Bad.
4	Liquor nuisance .....	Fine \$300 each .....	2 saloon keepers .....	.....	Irish .....	1 good, 1 bad.
1	Rape .....	.....	1 billiard hall .....	.....	American .....	Bad.
			1 laborer .....	Yes .....	American .....	Bad.
1	Rape .....	Penitentiary 5 years .....	Stationary engineer .....	Yes .....	.....	Good.

LUCAS COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....	\$	1,280.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....		51.75
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year.....		1,555.24
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries.....		500.00
O. E. PAYNE, Clerk of District Court.		

LYON COUNTY.

1 Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	German.....	Bad.
1 Seduction.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	German.....	Fair
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$.....
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year.....					551.60
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries.....					1,123.25
H. A. NICHOLS, Clerk of District Court.					

MADISON COUNTY.

2 Keeping gambling house.....	Fine \$50 and costs each.....	Gambler.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
6 Nuisance.....	Fine \$300 and costs each.....	1 farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
		1 laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
		1 liquor seller.....	Yes.....	.....	Bad.
		1 gambler.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
		1 butcher.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
		1 blacksmith.....	Yes.....	.....	Bad.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$50 and costs.....	.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad.
1 Selling intoxicating liquors.....	Fine \$100 and costs.....	Butcher.....	Yes.....	.....	Bad.

W. C. NEWLON, Clerk of District Court.

## MAHASKA COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
No. of convictions.					
1 Assault	Fine \$1	Housewife	Yes	American	Fair.
2 Assault and battery	Jail 30 days each	Laborer	Yes	American	Fair.
1 Assault and battery	Fine \$25	Farmer	Yes	American	Fair.
1 Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury	Fine \$100	Farmer	Yes	American	Fair.
1 Contempt	Fine \$600	Liveryman	Yes	American	Fair.
3 Contempt	Fine \$500 each	Saloon keeper	Yes	American	Fair.
1 Larceny	Penitentiary 3 months	Laborer	Yes	American	Fair.
2 Nuisance	Fine \$800 each	Saloon keeper	Yes	American	Fair.
3 Nuisance	Fine \$500 each	Saloon keeper	2 yes	1 American	Fair.
			1 unknown	1 German	Fair.
3 Nuisance	Fine \$400 each	Saloon keeper	Yes	American	Fair.
1 Nuisance	Fine \$350	Saloon keeper	Yes	American	Fair.
4 Nuisance	Fine \$300	Saloon keeper	Yes	2 American	Fair.
				1 Hungarian	Fair.
				1 unknown	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district				\$	8,076.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid in					25.00
Total expenses of the county on account of c				ney's fees) during the year	7,297.47
Total amount paid county attorney by the co				the year, including salaries	1,000.00
F. E. SMITH, Clerk of District Court.					

## MARION COUNTY.

	Jailed 30 days and \$100 fine.....	Miner.....	Yes.....	Welsh.....	Fair.
1 Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....					
1 Assault with intent to commit murder.....					
1 Keeping gambling house.....	Penitentiary one year.....	Farmer.....		American.....	Bad.
1 Larceny.....	Fine \$50 .....	Druggist.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 18 months.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
2 Obtaining money by false pretenses.....	Penitentiary 8 months .....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
2 Petit larceny.....	Jailed 4 months and \$50 fine each Reform school, each.....	Farmer .....	No.....	Unknown .....	Unknown.
		Miner.....		American.....	Bad.

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....\$ 250 00  
 Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county during the year..... 45 00  
 Total expenses of the county on account of criminal justice during the year..... 8,599.29  
 Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal justice during the year, including salaries..... 634 50

A. C. BUSSEY, Clerk of District Court.

## MARSHALL COUNTY.

	Penitentiary 1½ years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
1 Adultery.....	Penitentiary 9 months.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Unknown .....	Fair.
1 Arson.....					
1 Assault with intent to commit murder.....	Jail 4 months.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American .....	Fair.
1 Assault with intent to commit murder.....	Fine \$50.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Very bad.
1 Attempt to break and enter a building.....	Penitentiary 1½ years.....	Tramp.....		Unknown .....	Bad.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	Loafer.....	Yes.....	Irish Am.....	Bad.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1½ years.....	Showman.....	Yes.....	Italian.....	Bad.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
1 Burglary.....	Fine \$100 or 30 days jail.....	Tramp.....	Yes.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 8 months.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
2 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 7 months each.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
1 Larceny.....	Jail 345 days.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American .....	Bad.



## MILLS COUNTY.

	Fine \$100 or 30 days in jail.	Farmer.	Yes.	American.	Fair.
1 Assault and battery.					
1 Assault with intent to do great injury.		Dry goods clerk.	Yes.	American.	Good.
1 Attempt to rape.	Fine \$50	Laborer.	No.	American.	Bad.
1 Forgery.	Penitentiary 12 years	Farmer.	Yes.	American.	Good.
2 Keeping house of ill fame.	Penitentiary 1 year.	1 pimp.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
	Penitentiary 1 year each.	1 prostitute.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Larceny.	Penitentiary 3 years.	1 Blacksmith.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
2 Larceny.	Penitentiary 2 years each.	1 preacher.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
	Penitentiary 1 year each.	1 laborer.	Yes.	American.	Good.
		1 preacher.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
		1 laborer.	Yes.	Swede.	Medium.
1 Larceny.	Bond \$300 forfeited.	Farmer.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Manslaughter.	Penitentiary 7 years.	Pool clerk.	Yes.	American.	Bad.
1 Nuisance.	Fine \$800 or 240 days in jail.	Teamster.	Yes.	English.	Fair.
2 Nuisance.	Fine \$300 or 90 days jail each.	1 railroad man.	Yes.	American.	Good.
		1 B. B. saloon keeper.	Yes.	Irish.	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.					\$ 1,550.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.					450.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year.					4,890.86
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries.					815.48
J. E. EBAUGH, Clerk of District Court.					

## MITCHELL COUNTY.

	Penitentiary 6 months.	Unknown.	Yes.	American.	Unknown.
1 Larceny.					
1 Nuisance.	Fine \$350 or 110 days jail.	Saloon at Lyle, Minn.	Yes.	American.	Good.
1 Nuisance.	Fine \$300 or 90 days jail.	Billiard hall.	Yes.	American.	Unknown.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.					\$ 650.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.					55.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries.					2,895.29
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries.					442.50
F. O. BRONSON, Clerk of District Court.					

## MONONA COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1 Arson ..	Penitentiary 1 year each	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American...	Good.
1 Assault with intent to murder ..	Jail 60 days ..	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American...	Bad.
2 Burglary ..	Penitentiary 4 years each.....	U. S. soldi r... ..	Yes.....	American...	Deserter.
1 Burglary ..	Penitentiary 3 years ..	Laborer .....	Yes.....	American...	Very bad.
1 Burglary ..	Penitentiary 1 year and 3 months ..	Farmer .....	Yes.....	American...	Bad.
1 Burglary ..	Penitentiary 15 months ..	Laborer .....	Yes.....	American ..	Bad.
1 Larceny ..	Penitentiary 7 months ..	Laborer .....	Yes.....	American ..	Bad.
1 Murder ..	Penitentiary 15 years ..	Saloon keeper ..	Yes.....	American ..	Fair.
2 Nuisance.....	Fine \$300 each ..	Saloon keeper ..	Yes.....	American ..	1 bad.
1 Resisting an officer.....	Fine \$100 .....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American ..	1 good.
Total amount of fines					Bad.
Total amount of fines					30
Total expenses of the c					30
Total amount paid con					16
					30

E. C. HILDBRETH, Clerk of District Court.

## MONROE COUNTY.

1 Assault, etc. ....	Jail 60 days and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American ..	Not good.
1 Burglary .....	Fine \$50 and costs and 10 days in jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American ..	Fair.
1 Drunkeness ..	Fine \$10 and costs .....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American ..	Fair.
8 Keeping intoxicating liquors.....	Fine \$50 and costs each.....	2 laborers .....	Yes.....	American ..	Fair.
		1 grocer.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Fair.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 5 years and costs..	Unknown .....	Yes.....	American ..	Unknown.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 2½ years and costs.	Laborer .....	Yes.....	American ..	Fair.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year and costs ..	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Swede.....	Unknown.
1 Nuisance, liquor.....	Fine \$300 and costs.....	Salesman.....	Yes.....	American ..	Fair.

MONROE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

1	Nuisance, gambling house.....	Fine \$75 and costs.....	R. R. brakeman.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
2	Nuisance, gambling house.....	Fine \$50 and costs each.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
1	Nuisance, disorderly house.....	Fine \$50 and costs.....	Restaurant.....	Yes.....	Welsh.....	Good.
1	Robbery.....	Penitentiary 2½ years and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Not good.
1	Robbery.....	Penitentiary 2 years and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Not good.
1	Robbery.....	Penitentiary 1 year and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Not good.
2	Selling intoxicating liquors.....	Fine \$225 and costs each. Same person 2 counts.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
1	Simple assault.....	Fine \$10 and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court.....\$ 1,195.00						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the c..... 144.00						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal.....the year 5,747.73						
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on.....salaries 550.00						
JOHN W. H. GRIFFIN, Clerk of District Court.						

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

1	Assault.....	Jail 30 days.....	Cook.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1	Assault.....	Fine \$10.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Unknown.
1	Assault with intent to rape.....	Penitentiary 2 years and 6 months.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
4	Breaking and entering.....	Penitentiary 8 years each.....	Tramp.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 4 years.....	Tramp.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1	Cheating by false pretense.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Tramp.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1	Contempt.....	Fine \$600.....	Restaurant.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1	Keeping gambling house.....	Fine \$200.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
2	Keeping gambling house.....	Fine \$100 each.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	1 fair.
1	Keeping gambling house.....	Fine \$50.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	1 bad.
1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 4 years and 6 months.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years and 6 months.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Tramp.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
2	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 6 months each.....	Tramp.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1	Larceny.....	Jail 60 days and \$100 fine.....	Tramp.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.



MONTGOMERY COUNTY--CONTINUED.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					2,485.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					360.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminality attorney's fees) during the year.....					3,918.68
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on during the year, including salaries.....					700.00
J. E. WHELAN, Clerk of District Court.					

MUSCATINE COUNTY.

1 Assault, etc.....	Fine \$200, jail 60 days.....	R. R. employe.....	Yes.....	American.....	Industrious.
1 Assault, etc.....	Fine \$40, to jail 12 days.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Industrious.
1 Assault with intent to commit murder.....	Fine \$15, jail 4 days.....	R. R. employe.....	Yes.....	American..	Industrious.
1 Assault with intent to commit rape.....	Jail 20 days at hard labor.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American...	Industrious.
1 Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.....	Jail 6 months at hard labor.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American...	All round tough.
1 Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.....	Jail 5 months at hard labor.....	Horse groom.....	Yes..	American...	Industrious.
1 Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.....	Jail 10 days at hard labor.....	Horse groom.....	Yes.....	American...	Industrious.
1 Contempt.....	Fine \$500, to jail 60 days.....	Grocery clerk.....	Yes.....	American...	Industrious.
1 Larceny.....	Jail 4 months at hard labor.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American...	Lazy.
1 Larceny.....	Jail 60 days at hard labor.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Afro-A'ican	Industrious.

## MUSCATINE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

1 Larceny .....	Fine \$100, to jail 30 days at hard labor .....	Tinner, etc.	Yes	American	Irregular.
3 Misdemeanor .....	Fine \$10, to jail 8 days each....	1 well digger.....	Yes	Unknown	Given to In.
		1 servant .....	Yes	Afro. A'ican	Industrious.
1 Misdemeanor .....	Fine \$5, to jail 1 day .....	1 prof. of odd jobs .....	No	Afro. A'ican	Given to In.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$150, to jail 45 days.....	Well digger.....	Yes	Unknown	Given to In.
		Restaurant, etc.....	Yes	Irish.....	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....				\$	1,040.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year .....					265.68
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including the fees of the attorney) during the year .....				orney's fees) during the year	6,413.45
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries .....				g the year, including salaries	668.28
W. H. HUGHES, Clerk of District Court.					

## O'BRIEN COUNTY.

1 Forgery .....	Penitentiary 9 months .....	Farm laborer .....	American...	Moderate.
1 Forgery .....	Reform school .....	Boy .....	American...	Moderate.
1 Larceny .....	Penitentiary 6 months .....	Farm laborer .....	African .....	Fair.
1 Larceny .....	Jail 6 months .....	Vagrant .....	American...	Bad.
3 Larceny in building in night time .....	Jail 30 days each .....	Farmer .....	American...	Fair.
1 Lewdness .....	Fine \$5 and costs or 15 days jail .....	House keeper .....	American...	Moderate.
2 Nuisance .....	Fine \$400 or 120 days jail each .....	Saloon keeper .....	German .....	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year .....				\$ 850.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the c Total expenses of the county on account of crimina Total amount paid county attorney by the county or				225.00
				a fees) during the year 3,500.00
				year, including salaries 750.00
J. W. WALTER, Clerk of District Court.				

OSCEOLA COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1 Assault and battery.....	Fine \$100 or 30 days jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Fair.
4 Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine \$500 or 150 days jail each..	2 laborer.....	Yes.....	1 Iowa.....	Fair.
		2 painter.....	Yes.....	1 Canada..	Fair.
				Germany ..	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of Osceola county.....\$ 2,100.00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid.....25.00					
Total expenses of the county on account.....298 65					
Total amount paid county attorney by the district court.....800.00					
WILL THOMAS, Clerk of District Court.					

PAGE COUNTY.

1 Assault and battery.....	Jail 8 months.....	Clerk.....	Yes.....	American ..	Medium.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 2 years and 6 months.....	Tramp.....	Yes.....	American ..	Bad.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year and 6 months.....	Tramp.....	Yes.....	American ..	Bad.
1 Forgery.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American ..	Bad.
1 Keeping a gambling house.....	Fine \$60.....	Keeping a dive.....	Yes.....	American ..	Bad.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Tramp.....	Yes.....	American ..	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county.....\$ 60.00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury.....					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions.....					
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions.....					
attorney					
G. L.					

PALO ALTO COUNTY

2 Nuisance.....	Fine \$800 or 185 days jail each..	Yes.....	American.....	.....
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$400.....	Yes.....	American.....	.....
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$300 or 90 days jail.....	Yes.....	American.....	.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....				\$ 1,900.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....				1,600.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year.....				242.00
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries.....				797.00
C. E. CLARK, Clerk of District Court.				

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court.....	41.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury.....	41.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year.....	1,044.05
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries.....	810.00
M. B. FRITZ, Clerk of District Court.	

POCAHONTAS COUNTY.

1 Assault.....	Fine \$20 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Fair.....
1 Illegal voting.....	Fine \$25 and costs.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	Illinois.....	Fair.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury.....					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year.....					
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries.....					
W. C. RALSTON, Clerk of District Court.					

POLK COUNTY.

No. of Violations.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Adultery.....	Penitentiary 1 year.	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Assault.....	Fine \$10 and cost.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Assault and battery.....	Jail 30 days.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$25.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Assault and battery.....	Fine \$10 and costs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Assault with intent to murder..	Penitentiary 7 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Assault with intent to murder..	Penitentiary 3 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Assault with intent to murder..	Penitentiary 2½ years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Assault with intent to murder..	Penitentiary 2 years each.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Assault with intent to murder..	Penitentiary 1 year.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Assault with intent to murder..	Jail 1 year.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Assault with intent to murder..	Jail 9 months.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Assault with intent to rob.....	Penitentiary 2½ years each.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Attempt to break and enter car.	Fine \$10 and jail 9 months.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Attempt to break into building.	Penitentiary 18 months.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Breaking into a building.....	Jail 30 days.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Breaking and entering railroad car.....	Jail 4 months each.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Breaking and entering a store..	Penitentiary 18 months.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Breaking into a warehouse.....	Jail 3 months each.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 9 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 4 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 3 years each.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Cheating by false pretense.....	Jail 30 days.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Contempt of court.....	Fine \$500 and costs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Contempt of court.....	Fine \$500 or 150 days jail.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Forgery.....	Penitentiary 9 months.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Forgery, same person.....	Penitentiary 3 months each.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

POLK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

1	Gambling.....	Fine \$15 and costs.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 4 years.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 years each.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years each.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 18 months each.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 1 year each.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 6 months.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Intoxication.....	Jail 3 days.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Keeping gambling house.....	Fine \$75 and costs each.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Keeping house ill fame.....	Penitentiary 3 years and 6 months.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Keeping house ill fame.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Keeping house ill fame.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Keeping house ill fame.....	Penitentiary 6 months.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Keeping intoxicating liquors.....	Fine \$100 and costs each.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Keeping intoxicating liquors.....	Fine \$100 or 50 days jail.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Keeping intoxicating liquors.....	Fine \$75 and costs each.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Keeping intoxicating liquors.....	Fine \$60 or 32 days jail.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Keeping intoxicating liquors.....	Fine \$50 and costs \$21.35.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Keeping intoxicating liquors.....	Fine \$50 and costs each.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Keeping intoxicating liquors.....	Fine \$50 or 26 days jail.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Keeping intoxicating liquors.....	Fine \$50 each.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Keeping intoxicating liquors.....	Jail 24 days.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 years and 6 months.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Larceny.....	Industrial school.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Larceny from a dwelling.....	Penitentiary 18 months.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Larceny from a dwelling.....	Jail 6 months.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Larceny from a dwelling.....	Jail 60 days.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fine \$500 and costs.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fine \$300 and costs or 115 days jail.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Nuisance.....	Fine \$300 and costs each.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Nuisance.....	Fine \$75 and costs.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Petit larceny.....	Jail 30 days.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Petit larceny.....	Jail 15 days each.....	.....	.....	.....

## POLK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITS.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
No. of convictions.					
1 Rape.....	15 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Robbery.....	8 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Robbery.....	2 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Selling intoxicating liquors.....	Fine \$50 and costs each.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 4,430.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					1,024.50
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year.....					79,475.74
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries.....					1,150.00
WILLIAM MUSSON, Clerk of District Court.					

## POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY.

1 Assault.....	Jail 15 days.....	Waiter.....	Yes.....	French.....	Good.
1 Assault and battery.....	Jail 6 months and fine \$25.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	English.....	Fine.
1 Assault with intent great bodily injury.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Loafer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Assault with intent to commit rape.....	Penitentiary 10 years.....	Loafer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Assault with intent to commit rape.....	Jail 30 days.....	Jeweler.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad.
1 Assault with intent to murder.....	Penitentiary 6 years.....	Thief.....	No.....	American.....	Good.
1 Bigamy.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 5 years.....	Burglar.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Burglary (?).....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Burglar.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
2 Burglary.....	Jail 6 months and fine \$50 each.....	Thief.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Burglary of a dwelling in the night time.....	Penitentiary 8 years.....	Burglar.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.

POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

1 Fighting.....	Jail 4 days or fine \$15.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Good.
1 Forgery.....	Penitentiary 2 years and 6 months	Carpenter.....	Yes.....	English.....	Good.
1 Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 12 months.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Dane.....	Bad.
1 Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 6 months.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Dane.....	Bad.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 6 months.....	Thief.....	Yes.....	German.....	Bad.
1 Larceny.....	Jail 8 months.....	Tailor.....	Yes.....	German.....	Bad.
1 Larceny.....	Jail 60 days.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1 Larceny.....	Jail 45 days and fine \$25.....	Loafer.....	No.....	American.....	Bad.
3 Larceny.....	Jail 30 days and fine \$100 each..	1 laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
		2 tramps.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Good.
1 Mahem.....	Jail 30 days.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1 Murder.....	Penitentiary for life.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					*\$ 3,000 00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....					1,967.85
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year.....					23,482.67
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries.....					1,500.00

T. S. CAMPBELL, Clerk of District Court.

\* As reported to Board of Supervisors by former officer. Total as shown in this report on individual fines, \$465.00.

POWESHIEK COUNTY.

1 Assault.....	Jail 30 days.....	Laborer.....	No.....	Colored.....	Fair.
2 Breaking and entering.....	Penitentiary 3 years each.....	1 tramp.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
		1 unknown.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Compounding a felony.....	Jail 3 months and fine \$25.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Fair.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Doubtful.
2 Larceny.....	Jail 2 days and \$10 fine each....	Tramp.....	Yes.....	American.....	Bad.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$400, committed to jail....	Saloonist.....	Yes.....	American.....	Doubtful.
2 Nuisance.....	Fine \$300 each, committed to jail until paid.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	American.....	Doubtful.
	Fine \$300.....	Saloonist.....	Yes.....	German.....	Fair.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$50 each, committed to jail. 1 barber.....		Yes.....	Colored.....	Fair.



## POWESHIEK COUNTY--CONTINUED.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1 Uttering forged instrument.....	Penitentiary 1 year and fine \$25.	1 salesman Laborer.....	Yes..... Yes.....	American... American...	Fair. Fair,
Total amount of fines imposed by the dis...					\$ 1,470.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid					300.00
Total expenses of the county on account of					2,088 75
Total amount paid county attorney by the					900.00

J. H. PATTON, Clerk of District Court.

## RINGGOLD COUNTY.

1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	Moulder.....	Yes.....	American...	Fair.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 2 years.....	None.....	Yes.....	American...	Bad.
2 Keeping gambling house.....	Fine \$50 or 15 days jail each.....	1 liveryman.....	Yes.....	Ohio.....	Good.
		1 confectioner.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Good.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court					.....\$ 100.00
Total amount of	aid into the c				100 00
Total expenses of	it of crimina			3 year	1,762.21
Total amount pa	the county or			Charles	500.00

JAMES H. BURKE, Clerk of District Court.

## SAC COUNTY.

1 Bastardy.....	Contribute \$5 per month to sup-	Brakeman.....	Yes.....	American...	Fair.
1 Contempt of court.....	port child.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	German....	Good
	Fine \$8.50.....				

SAC COUNTY—CONTINUED.

3 Nuisance selling intoxicating liquors		Fine \$500 or 150 days jail each	1 saloon keeper	Yes	German	Fair
1	Nuisance selling intoxicating liquors	Fine \$500 or 140 days jail	2 draymen	Yes	American	Bad
2	Nuisance selling intoxicating liquors	Fine \$300 or 90 days in jail each	Bootlegger	Yes	American	Bad
Total amount of fines imposed by the district			Bootlegger	Yes	American	Bad
Total amount of fines collected and paid into						\$ 2,618.50
Total expenses of the county on account of crime						1,115.50
Total amount paid county attorney by the court						2,153.12
						531.90
						CHAS L. EARLY, Clerk of District Court.

SCOTT COUNTY.

1	Assault	Jail 30 days	Hackman	Yes	American	Bad
1	Assault	Jail 10 days	Laborer		Irish	Bad
1	Assault, intent great bodily injury	Fine \$150	Barber	Yes	African	Bad
1	Assault, intent great bodily injury	Fine \$75 or 20 days in jail			German	
1	Assault, intent rape	Penitentiary 7 months		Yes	African	Bad
1	Assault, intent rape	Jail 30 days	Boy	Yes	American	Bad
1	Bigamy	Penitentiary 2 years	Painter	Yes	English	Good
3	Breaking and entering	Penitentiary 24 years each	2 thief	Yes	Irish	Bad
1	Breaking and entering	Penitentiary 27 months	1 tough	Yes	African	Bad
1	Breaking and entering	Penitentiary 2 years	Laborer	Yes	Irish	Bad
1	Breaking and entering	Penitentiary 18 months	Thief	Yes	African	Bad
1	Breaking and entering	Penitentiary 6 months	Boy	Yes	American	Bad
1	Breaking and entering	Jail 90 days	Boy	Yes	American	Bad
1	Breaking and entering	Fine \$200	Laborer	Yes	Irish	Bad
1	Breaking and entering	Fine \$50	Boy	Yes	German	Bad
1	Breaking and entering	Fine \$50	Boy	Yes	German	Bad
1	Cheating by false pretense	Fine \$50	Housekeeper	Yes	Swede	Bad

SCOTT COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No. of convictions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Embezzlement .....	Jail 30 days	Book-keeper .....	Yes .....	American ..	Bad.
1	Embezzlement .....	Fine \$100 .....	Travelingman .....	Yes .....	American ..	Bad.
1	Keeping gambling house .....	Fine \$180 .....	.....	Yes .....	German .....	Bad.
8	Keeping gambling house .....	Fine \$100 each .....	1 clerk .....	Yes .....	Irish .....	Bad.
			7 .....	Yes .....	2 American ..	Bad.
					2 German ..	Bad.
					2 Irish .....	Bad.
					1 African ..	Bad.
1	Keeping nuisance .....	Fine \$650 .....	Housekeeper .....	Yes .....	Irish .....	Bad.
6	Keeping nuisance .....	Fine \$200 each .....	Housekeeper .....	1 no .....	African .....	Bad.
				5 yes .....	1 English ..	Bad.
					1 German ..	Bad.
					3 American ..	Bad.
1	Larceny .....	Penitentiary 2 years ..	Thief .....	Yes .....	African .....	Bad.
3	Larceny .....	Jail 30 days each .....	1 thief .....	Yes .....	African .....	Bad.
			2 .....	.....	.....	.....
1	Larceny .....	Fine \$25 and 7 days jail ..	.....	Yes .....	.....	Bad.
1	Receiving stolen property .....	Jail 30 days .....	Thief .....	Yes .....	Irish .....	Bad.
1	Robbery .....	Penitentiary 4 years ..	Laborer .....	Yes .....	Irish .....	Bad.
1	Robbery .....	Penitentiary 3 years ..	Laborer .....	Yes .....	Irish Am ..	Bad.
1	Robbery .....	Penitentiary 2 years ..	Laborer .....	Yes .....	German .....	Bad.
1	Robbery .....	Penitentiary 18 months ..	Laborer .....	Yes .....	English .....	Bad.
2	Uttering forged instrument .....	Penitentiary 1 year each .....	1 butcher .....	Yes .....	Swede .....	Bad.
			1 farm laborer .....	Yes .....	American ..	Bad.

Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....\$ 3,480.00  
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 2,315.12  
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year 11,333.63  
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries 2,171.51

W. J. BIRCHARD, Clerk of District Court.

## SHELBY COUNTY.

1 Contempt.....	Fine \$3.....	Farmer.....	American.....	.....
1 Fast driving and racing on public highway.....	Fine \$10.....	Farmer.....	American.....	.....
1 Maintaining a nuisance.....	Fine \$600 or 6 months jail.....	Farmer.....	American.....	.....
1 Maintaining a nuisance.....	Fine \$300 or 3 months jail.....	None.....	American.....	.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year..... \$ 915.00				
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury..... 477.30				
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecution..... 2,595.98				
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account..... 1,898.00				
O. P. WYLAND, Clerk of District Court.				

## SIOUX COUNTY.

2 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 3 years each.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Forgery.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Murder.....	Penitentiary 20 years.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$500.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Nuisance.....	Fine \$300 each.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Nuisance.....	Fine \$25 each.....	.....	.....	.....
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court..... \$ 2,400.00				
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury..... 219.95				
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecution..... 2,948.00				
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account..... 817.25				
M. J. FINCH, Clerk of District Court.				

STORY COUNTY

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1 Assault.....	Jail 30 days, fine \$100.....	Bus driver.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad.
1 Bad boy.....	Industrial school.....	None.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
6 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 4 years each.....	1 stone cutter.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad.
		1 shoemaker.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
		1 railroader.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad.
		1 farmer.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
		2 laborer.....	Yes.....	1 Irish.....	Bad.
				1 American.	Bad.
1 Killing cattle.....	Jail 4 months.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	German....	Bad.
1 Lewdness.....	Jail 60 days or fine \$200.....	Horse trader.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
2 Petit larceny.....	Jail 90 days, fine \$100 each.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
					.....\$ 400.00
					..... 136.80
					.....he year 2,702.21
					.....salaries 615.50
					.....of District Court.

TAMA COUNTY.

1 Assault.....	Fine \$300 and costs or 10 days in jail.....	Student.....	Yes.....	American...	Fair.
1 Assault with intent to commit rape.....	Penitentiary 15 years and costs.	Rag buyer.....	Yes.....	American...	Bad.
1 Keeping a gambling house.....	Fine \$50 and costs or 15 days in jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Irish.....	Bad.
1 Murder first degree.....	Penitentiary for life.....	Laborer...	Yes.....	American...	Bad.
1 Larceny.....	Penitentiary 8 years and costs.	Laborer.....	Unknown...	American...	Bad.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$300 and costs or 90 days in jail.....				

## TAMA COUNTY—CONTINUED.

	Jail.....	Painter.....	Yes.....	American....	Bad.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$50 and costs or 15 days in jail.....	Farmer.....	No.....	Bohemian..	Fair.
1 Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	Penitentiary 3 years and costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	German....	Bad.
1 Peace bond.....	Judgment for costs.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
3 Peace bond .....	Payment of costs each.....	1 laborer.....	Yes.....	American..	Fair.
		1 farmer.....	Yes.....	German....	Good.
		1 housewife.....	Unknown...	Irish.....	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....\$ 435.00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year..... 1,170.02					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year 4,409.98					
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries 1,096.17					
G. A. EDWARDS, Clerk of District Court.					

## TAYLOR COUNTY.

	Fine \$25 .....	Travelingman.....	Yes.....	Unknown..	Bad.
1 Assault and battery.....	Penitentiary 6 months.....	None.....	Yes.....	Unknown..	Good.
1 Grand larceny.....	Fine \$300 each.....	1 none.....	Yes.....	Unknown..	Bad.
2 Keeping of nuisance.....		1 billiard hall .....	Yes.....	Unknown..	Bad.
1 Larceny.....	Fine \$300 and 30 days in jail.....	Clerk.....	Yes.....	Unknown..	Bad.
1 Manslaughter.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	Drayman .....	Yes.....	Unknown..	Bad.
1 Murder first degree.....	Penitentiary for life .....	Railroader .....	Yes.....	Unknown..	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....\$ 925.00					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into .....					
Total expenses of the county on account of crim..... 342.16					
Total amount paid county attorney by the coun..... 2,100.75					
S. M. McKISSICK, Clerk of District Court.					
Total amount paid county attorney by the coun..... 634.20					

**UNION COUNTY:**

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1 Buying, receiving and selling stolen property.....	Fine \$50	Laborer .....			Fair. -
1 Violating liquor law.....	Fine \$25	Bartender.....			Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 75.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the (					75.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorneys' fees) during the year					3,896.49
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries					740 68

D. DAVENPORT, Clerk of District Court.

**VAN BUREN COUNTY.**

	Fine	Laborer.	Yes	American	Drinks.
1 Assault with intent to commit bodily harm.....	Fine \$25.	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1 Burglary .....	Fine \$100 and 90 days in jail ..	Laborer.....	Yes.....	German....	Fair.
1 Burglary .....	Jail 90 days.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American..	Fair.
2 Keeping gambling house.....	Fine \$50 each.....	1 Laborer.....	Yes.....	German....	Bad.
		1 Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	German....	Bad.
2 Nuisance.....	Fine \$200 each.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	1 German..	Bad.
				1 American.	Fair.
1 Uncoupling railroad cars.....	Fine \$384.....	Loaf r.....	Yes.....	American..	Fair.
1 Uncoupling railroad cars.....	Fine \$25.....	Loaf er.....	Yes.....	American..	Fair.
1 Uncoupling railroad cars.....	Fine \$10.....	Loaf er.....	Yes.....	American..	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....					\$ 893.88
Total amount of fines Total expenses of the Total amount paid cou	into the criminals county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries				290.83 188.80 740.00

Jas. I. Israel, Clerk of District Court.

## WAPELLO COUNTY.

Crime	Punishment	Occupation	Yes	Nationality	Character
1 Adultery	Penitentiary 6 months.	Laborer	Yes	American	Fair.
1 Arson	Penitentiary 2 years.		Yes	American	Bad.
2 Assault	Fine \$5 each.	Brick layer.	Yes	American	Fair.
1 Assault and battery.	Jail 3 days, fine \$10.	Laborer		American	Fair.
1 Assault and battery, attempt to kill.	Jail 30 days.	Laborer	No	American	Bad.
1 Assisting prisoner escape.	Jail 6 months.	Laborer	Yes	American	Bad.
1 Burglary	Penitentiary 5 years.		Yes	Negro	Bad.
1 Burglary	Penitentiary 8 years and 6 months.		Yes	American	Bad.
1 Gambling	Jail 15 days, fine \$50.		No	Negro	Bad.
1 Grand larceny	Penitentiary 2 years.		Yes	American	Bad.
1 Grand larceny	Jail 60 days.	Laborer	No	American	Bad.
1 Larceny	Jail 30 days.	Carpenter	Yes	American	Fair.
1 Larceny	Reform school.		No	American	Bad.
2 Lewdness	Jail 60 days each.	1 laborer.	No	Negro	Bad.
		1	No	American	Bad.
1 Murder	Penitentiary 5 years.	Laborer	No	Swede	Bad.
2 Petit larceny	Jail 30 days each.	Butcher		American	Bad.
2 Selling liquor.	Jail 150 days, fine \$500 each.		Yes	American	Fair.
1 Selling liquor.	Jail 100 days, fine \$300.		No	Negro	Bad.
5 Selling liquor.	Jail 90 days, fine \$300 each.		1 no.	German	Fair.
			2 yes.	American	Fair.
			1 no.	American	Very bad.
			1 no.	Welsh	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.					\$ 2,870.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the c					322 20
Total expenses of the county on account of crimina					g county attorney's fees) during the year 18,884.20
Total amount paid county attorney by the county or					utions during the year, including salaries 1,491.00
JOHN SHEEHAN, Clerk of District Court.					



WARREN COUNTY.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
No. of convictions.					
1 Forgery.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Telegrapher.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Bad.
1 Petty larceny.....	Fine \$100 and 80 days jail unless fine is sooner paid.....	Student.....	Yes.....	Iowa.....	Bad.
4 Petty larceny.....	Fine \$50 and 15 days jail each, unless fine is sooner paid.....	1 mill hand..... 3 laborer.....	Yes..... Yes.....	Iowa..... Iowa.....	Bad. Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....		during the year.....			\$ 800.00
Total amount of fines collected.....		during the year.....			50.00
Total expenses of the county during the year.....		including county attorney's fees.....			2,741.38
Total amount paid county during the year, including salaries.....		during the year, including salaries.....			675.00
J. H. DERROUGH, Clerk of District Court.					

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

1 Assault.....	Fine \$150.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American.....	Good.
1 Burglary.....	Fine \$100 or 90 days jail.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American.....	.....
1 Inhabiting house of ill fame.....	Penitentiary 8 months.....	.....	.....	.....	Bad.
1 Keeping house of ill fame.....	Penitentiary 6 months.....	.....	.....	.....	Bad.
1 Keeping intoxicating liquors for sale.....	Fine \$50.....	Saloon keeper.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Petit larceny.....	Jail 30 days.....	Laborer.....	.....	American.....	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....		during the year.....			\$ 800.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....		during the year.....			200.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (including county attorney's fees) during the year.....		during the year, including salaries.....			185.10
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries.....		during the year, including salaries.....			650.00
S. W. NEAL, Clerk of District Court.					

WAYNE COUNTY.

1 Larceny.....	Reform school.....	Farm boy.....	No.....	American..	Bad.
1 Nuisance.....	Jail 90 days.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
8 Nuisance.....	Fine \$300 each.....	1 farm hand.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$10.....	2 laborer.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1 Obstructing railway.....	Penitentiary 3 years.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1 Resisting an officer.....	Fine \$50.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
		Farmer.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the ex					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal					
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on					

F. M. SMITH, Clerk of District Court.

WEBSTER COUNTY

1 Assault and battery.....	Jail 30 days.....	Loafer.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1 Assault with intent to commit larceny.....	Penitentiary 2 1/2 years.....	Loafer.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1 Assault with intent to commit larceny.....	Fine \$100 or 6 months in jail.....	Loafer.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 2 1/2 years.....	Loafer.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1 Burglary.....	Penitentiary 1 year.....	Farm hand.....	Yes.....	American..	Bad.
1 Keeping gambling house.....	Fine \$50 or 16 days in jail.....	Nothing.....	Yes.....	American..	Fair.
1 Nuisance.....	Fine \$300 or 90 days in jail.....	Farmer.....	Yes.....	American..	Good.
1 Violating an injunction.....	Fine \$500.....	Saloon keeper.....	Yes.....	American..	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court					
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the ex					
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal					
Total amount paid county attorney by the county					

D. J. HAIRE, Clerk of District Court.

.....\$ 950.00  
.....\$50.00  
es) during the year 7,700.00  
including salaries 910.00

## WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

No. of con- victions.	OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
1	Contempt .....	Fine \$5 and costs .....	Carpenter .....	Yes .....	Norwegian.	Good.
2	Keeping nuisance .....	Jail 120 days, fine \$400 and costs each .....	1 billiard hall .....	Yes .....	Unknown ..	Bad.
			1 auctioneer .....	Yes .....	Swede .....	Bad.
2	Keeping nuisance .....	Jail 90 days, fine \$100 and costs each .....	1 restaurant .....	Yes .....	Norwegian	Fair.
			1 loafer .....	Yes .....	American ..	Bad.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year .....						\$ 1,405.00
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the count .....						5.00
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal pro .....						orney's fees) during the year 1,153.02
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on acco .....						of the year, including salaries 356.80
G. S. GILBERTSON, Clerk of District Court.						

## WINNESHIEK COUNTY.

1	Adultery .....	Penitentiary 8 years .....	Farmer .....		Norwegian ..	
1	Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury .....	Jail 1 year .....		Yes .....	Irish Am ..	
1	Assault with intent to commit murder .....	Penitentiary 2 years .....			American ..	
1	Contempt of court .....	Fine \$700 .....		Yes .....	Bohemian ..	
4	Contempt of court .....	Fine \$500 each .....	2 .....	1 yes .....	German .....	
			1 agent .....	1 .....	German Am ..	
			1 restaurant keeper .....	1 yes .....	German .....	
1	Having C. M. in possession with intent to pass same .....	Penitentiary 18 months .....		1 yes .....	German .....	



## WOODBURY COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OFFENSE.	SENTENCE.	OCCUPATION.	READ AND WRITE.	NATIVITY.	HABITS.
No. of con- victions.					
1 Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 16 months.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.
1 Grand larceny.....	15 months.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.
1 Grand larceny.....	14 months.....	Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Grand larceny.....	1 year.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.
2 Grand larceny.....	8 months each.....	Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Grand larceny.....	7 months.....	Unknown.....	Yes.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.
2 Grand larceny.....	6 months.....	1 laborer.....	Yes.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.
		1 unknown.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Grand larceny.....	Penitentiary 5 months.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.
1 Larceny.....	Jail 3 months.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.
6 Larceny.....	Jail 30 days each.....	1 laborer.....	Yes.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.
		4 laborer.....	.....	.....	.....
		1 unknown.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Larceny.....	Fine \$6.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.
1 Manslaughter.....	Penitentiary 3 years and 9 months.....	Laborer.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Murder.....	Penitentiary 40 years.....	Laborer.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Selling liquor.....	Fine \$300.....	Saloon-keeper.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Selling liquor.....	Fine \$50 each.....	Saloon-keeper.....	.....	.....	.....
Total amount of fines.....					870.00
Total amount of fines.....					1,875.00
Total expenses of the court.....					\$ during the year 88,841.28
Total amount paid court.....					including salaries 1,586.30
					R. E. SACKETT, Clerk of District Court.

WORTH COUNTY.

1	Keeping a nuisance.....	Fine \$800 and costs or 100 days jail.....	Running a billiard hall.....	Yes.....	American....	Unknown.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year.....						
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries.....						
K. K. SARGEN, Clerk of District Court.						

WRIGHT COUNTY.

1	Forgery.....	Penitentiary 4 years.....	Laborer.....	Yes.....	U. S.....	Bad.
2	Selling intoxicating liquors.....	Fine \$400 each, served fine in jail 120 days.....	Laborers.....	Yes.....	1 U. S.....	Fair.
Total amount of fines imposed by the district court of said county during the year.....						
Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year.....						
Total expenses of the county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees) during the year.....						
Total amount paid county attorney by the county on account of criminal prosecutions during the year, including salaries.....						
W. V. PALMER, Clerk of District Court.						

## RECAPITULATION.

TABLE No. 1.

*Showing the number of convictions in the several counties of the State of Iowa, for the year ending July 31, 1891, with the aggregate amount of time for which persons were imprisoned, and the statistics of education, nativity and habits.*

Adair..			4		3	5	2	2	4	1		1	6
Adams			5		5	2	7						7
Allamakee					4		1	3		2			2
Appanoose	6		8		15	2	13	4		3	5	7	2
Audubon					11		8	3		6		5	
Benton	9		5		16		16	1	3		1		19
Black Hawk	2	10	8		17		6	11			12	4	
Boone			10	9	30		13	16	1	17		12	1
Bremer					5		4	1		4	1		
Buchanan					13		1	3		10		1	3
Buena Vista	2				1		1						1
Butler			8		9			9			9		
Calhoun			1	3	6		6					6	
Carroll					6		6			3	2	1	
Cass	3	15	7		23	1	15	9		4	9	3	6
Cedar				10	3		2	1					3
Cerro Gordo					4	1	4	1	1	1	3	1	1
Cherokee					1			1			1		
Chickasaw			13		7	1	3	5			2	6	
Clarke			4	6	3		3				1	2	
Clay				9	4		3	1				4	
Clayton			1	8	1			1			1		
Clinton			54	11	23		5	11	7	9	11	1	2
Crawford			1		1		1			1			
Dallas	3			1	10		10			2	3	5	
Davis	6				13		1		14			2	12
Decatur			2		5		5			1		4	
Delaware		4			8		1	6	1		4	3	1
Des Moines	2	11		21	15		44		59	20		3	36
Dickinson					1		1			1			
Dubuque		11	5	23	21	1	16	6		3	7	12	
Emmet			3	6	1		1			1			
Fayette	1	7		8	16	1	7	8	2		1	15	1
Floyd					9			7	2		9		
Franklin			3	4	2		3					1	2
Fremont			2	6			4	1		1			4
Greene			1	6	3		1	2		1	2		
Grundy				6	8		2	6					8
Guthrie	1	7			9	3	7	5		1	1	10	
Hamilton		6			1		1				1		
Hancock			2		4		3	1		2	2		
Hardin					5		5			1	2	2	
Harrison			3	6	24		24			6	6	11	1
Henry				6	15	1	15	1		2	5	9	
Howard			10	9	3		1	2		1		2	
Humboldt					4		2	2		2			2

TABLE No. 1—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE LENGTH OF TIME FOR WHICH PER- SONS WERE IMPRIS- ONED.						EDUCATION.			NATIVITY.			HABITS.			
	JAIL.			PENITEN- TIARY.			Can read and write.	Can not read and write.	Unknown.	American.	Foreign.	Unknown.	Moral.	Medium.	Bad.	Unknown.
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.										
Ida .....	...	...	...	2	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	1	...
Iowa .....	...	...	...	17	...	...	2	2	...	3	1	...	1	...	3	...
Jackson .....	...	2	20	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...
Jasper .....	...	...	2	18	6	...	22	...	...	21	...	1	9	...	13	...
Jefferson .....	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
Johnson .....	...	...	...	19	3	...	15	...	...	13	2	...	1	14	...	...
Jones .....	...	6	...	3	...	...	33	...	...	7	25	1	2	16	15	...
Keokuk .....	...	...	...	2	8	...	23	...	...	17	6	...	1	2	20	...
Kossuth .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	...
Lee .....	...	...	...	9	...	...	4	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	1	2
Linn .....	...	8	...	15	6	...	3	1	54	1	...	57	...	...	...	58
Louisa .....	...	...	...	5	6	...	8	...	...	7	1	...	...	3	4	1
Lucas .....	...	7	...	30	...	...	10	...	8	6	4	8	4	3	11	...
Lyon .....	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...
Madison .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	6	1	4	...	...	11	...
Mahaska .....	...	1	...	...	3	...	22	...	1	19	2	2	...	23	...	...
Marion .....	...	9	...	3	2	...	4	2	3	6	3	...	...	2	5	2
Marshall .....	1	...	15	16	6	...	28	3	2	16	8	9	...	14	18	1
Mills .....	...	...	...	31	...	...	15	1	...	13	3	...	4	4	8	...
Mitchell .....	...	...	...	...	8	...	3	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	2
Monona .....	...	2	...	17	4	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	2	...	11	...
Monroe .....	...	2	10	14	...	...	20	...	...	17	3	...	1	17	...	2
Montgomery .....	...	3	...	28	...	...	25	...	...	25	...	...	1	8	15	1
Muscatine .....	2	2	11	...	...	...	15	1	...	13	1	2	1	14	1	...
O'Brien .....	1	1	15	1	2	...	...	...	10	9	1	...	...	9	...	1
Osceola .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	3	...	...	5	...	...
Page .....	...	8	...	8	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	5	...
Palo Alto .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	4
Plymouth .....	...	...	...	...	9	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	1
Pocahontas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
Polk .....	4	10	12	105	3	...	...	...	98	...	...	98	...	...	...	98
Pottawattamie .....	2	2	4	37	6	...	23	2	...	14	11	...	15	...	10	...
Poweshiek .....	...	4	2	10	...	...	13	1	...	13	1	...	...	11	3	...
Ringgold .....	...	...	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	2	1	1	...
Sac .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	6	2	...	1	2	5	...
Scott .....	...	10	17	30	5	...	45	1	2	21	24	3	1	...	44	3
Shelby .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sioux .....	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	...	...	...	15
Story .....	1	1	...	24	...	...	12	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	12	...
Tama .....	...	...	...	21	...	...	9	1	2	7	5	...	1	4	7	...
Taylor .....	...	1	...	3	6	...	7	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	6	...
Union .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
Van Buren .....	...	6	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	6	4	...	...	7	3	...
Wapello .....	3	8	28	18	...	...	13	11	3	24	3	...	...	11	16	...
Warren .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	...
Washington .....	...	1	...	...	9	...	2	...	4	3	...	3	1	3	2	...
Wayne .....	...	2	...	2	...	...	7	1	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...
Webster .....	...	1	...	6	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	1	2	5	...
Winnebago .....	1	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	3	1	1	1	3	...
Winnebleshiek .....	1	2	...	7	6	...	13	...	16	3	19	7	...	...	29	...
Woodbury .....	1	3	...	65	4	...	17	...	19	...	...	36	...	...	36	...
Worth .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Wright .....	...	4	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	2	...
Total .....	37	5	22	832	11	20	903	41	304	612	281	355	173	287	472	816



TABLE No. II.

*Showing the number of convictions in the several counties of the State of Iowa during the year ending July 31, 1891, the number sentenced to terms of servitude; also the amount of fines imposed by the District Court, the amount collected, the amount of fees paid county attorney, and the total of all other expense on account of criminal prosecutions.*

COUNTIES.	Number of convictions.	Sent to industrial school.	Sent to county jail.	Sent to penitentiary.	Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court.	Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury.	Total expense of county criminal prosecutions, including attorney's fees.	Total amount paid county attorney on account of criminal prosecutions (including salaries).
Adair.....	8			3	957.00	55.00	860.10	650.00
Adams.....	7			4	175.00	124.78	200.00	600.00
Allamakee.....	4		1	4	240.00	20.00	2,504.99	645.00
Appanoose.....	17				2,825.00	520.75	8,323.28	876.86
Audubon.....	11				3,205.00	1,662.00	1,572.78	716.34
Benton.....	20				2,270.00	973.10	3,166.67	1,172.70
Black Hawk.....	17		2	3	2,365.00	615.53	3,660.79	1,029.23
Boone.....	20			4	595.00	245.00	4,316.35	954.03
Bremer.....	5				60.00		630.65	616.66
Buchanan.....	14				1,052.00	771.11	3,063.25	700.00
Buena Vista.....	1		1		1.00	1.00	1,010.35	442.11
Butler.....	9			1	2,400.00	1,670.00	468.65	517.25
Calhoun.....	6			2	1,150.00	225.00	303.05	500.30
Carroll.....	6				905.00	155.00	2,702.11	765.00
Cass.....	24	4	2	5	3,355.00	750.00	6,949.74	1,050.00
Cedar.....	3			2	10.00	10.00	948.20	645.75
Cerro Gordo.....	6				530.00		3,486.28	571.03
Cherokee.....	1				400.00		53.70	879.41
Chickasaw.....	8			2	1,275.00	270.00	5,178.45	927.54
Clarke.....	3			3		1,680.55	1,484.03	678.98
Clay.....	4			1	1,100.00		584.35	600.00
Clayton.....	1			1			10,275.52	1,000.00
Clinton.....	23			13	1,185.00	1.00	1,880.21	1,300.00
Crawford.....	1			1			1,693.10	694.70
Dallas.....	10		2	1	645.00		1,220.07	775.61
Davis.....	14		3		1,180.00		2,602.97	740.45
Decatur.....	5			2	335.00		5,114.60	623.60
Delaware.....	8		2		1,900.00		2,055.83	634.28
Des Moines.....	59		11	10	2,925.00	1.00	12,450.03	1,716.30
Dickinson.....	1				100.00		961.02	1,261.02
Dubuque.....	22		4	11	1,230.00		4,281.30	1,500.00
Emmet.....	1			1			185.90	400.00
Fayette.....	17		6	4	1,090.00	1,407.00	373.71	923.10
Floyd.....	9				3,026.00	2,194.00	2,573.56	677.90
Franklin.....	3						660.40	125.00
Fremont.....	5				200.00	150.00	892.50	400.00
Greene.....	3				350.00		3,430.75	705.00
Grundy.....	6				1,350.00	161.75	2,325.00	100.00
Guthrie.....	12		4		2,035.00	735.00	3,594.81	696.61
Hamilton.....	1		1			228.00	918.55	600.00
Hancock.....	4			2	100.00	550.00	214.27	350.00
Hardin.....	5				638.00	123.91	2,628.37	700.00
Harrison.....	24			4	3,877.00	707.00	1,468.38	625.00
Henry.....	16	2		1	6,375.00	175.00	1,277.06	657.50
Howard.....	3			2	2.50	63.50	717.32	298.66
Humboldt.....	4				600.00	300.00	1,526.32	400.00

TABLE II—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Number of convictions.	Sent to industrial school.	Sent to county jail.	Sent to penitentiary.	Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court.	Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury.	Total expense of county on account of criminal prosecutions (not including county attorney's fees).	Total amount paid county attorney on account of criminal prosecutions (including salaries).
Ida .....	4	...	...	2	75.00	75.00	1,067.65	783.22
Iowa .....	4	...	...	4	...	...	637.35	700.00
Jackson .....	2	...	1	...	200.00	683.00	5,452.01	1,000.00
Jasper .....	22	1	2	7	2,565.00	756.70	3,421.51	1,015.70
Jefferson .....	2	...	2	...	600.00	145.00	1,996.94	640.54
Johnson .....	15	...	...	8	700.00	38.16	5,699.55	1,000.00
Jones .....	33	...	2	1	8,710.00	1,395.00	8,773.07	700.00
Keokuk .....	23	...	...	3	1,581.00	231.00	7,594.95	1,064.40
Kossuth .....	3	...	...	1	100.00	431.10	381.65	600.00
Lee .....	4	...	...	3	50.00	684.41	8,846.00	1,500.00
Linn .....	58	...	3	9	13,200.00	1,799.81	11,164.36	1,745.00
Louisa .....	8	...	...	3	1,550.00	87.00	1,144.41	438.68
Lucas .....	18	...	2	10	1,230.00	51.75	1,555.24	500.00
Lyon .....	2	...	...	...	...	...	551.60	1,123.25
Madison .....	11	...	...	...	2,100.00	950.00	3,202.39	800.00
Mahaska .....	23	...	1	1	8,076.00	25.00	7,297.47	1,000.00
Marion .....	9	...	3	3	250.00	45.00	8,599.20	634.50
Marshall .....	33	2	...	15	4,850.00	700.00	16,565.21	1,021.36
Mills .....	16	...	...	10	1,550.00	450.00	4,890.36	815.48
Mitchell .....	3	...	...	1	650.00	55.00	2,305.29	442.50
Monona .....	13	...	1	9	700.00	140.00	11,007.16	500.00
Monroe .....	20	...	2	6	1,195.00	144.00	5,747.73	550.00
Montgomery .....	25	...	2	12	2,435.00	360.00	3,916.63	700.00
Muscatine .....	16	...	16	...	1,040.00	265.63	6,413.45	668.28
O'Brien .....	10	1	4	2	850.00	225.00	3,500.00	750.00
Osceola .....	5	...	...	...	2,100.00	25.00	298.65	300.00
Page .....	6	...	1	4	60.00	200.00	772.10	866.75
Palo Alto .....	4	...	...	...	1,900.00	1,600.00	242.00	797.00
Plymouth .....	3	...	...	...	41.00	41.00	1,944.05	810.00
Pocahontas .....	2	...	...	...	45.00	503.00	528.00	475.00
Polk .....	98	1	18	43	4,430.00	1,024.50	79,475.74	1,150.00
Pottawattamie .....	25	...	13	12	3,000.00	1,967.85	23,482.67	1,500.00
Poweshiek .....	14	...	9	4	1,470.00	300.00	2,083.75	900.00
Ringgold .....	4	...	...	...	100.00	100.00	1,762.21	300.00
Sac .....	8	...	...	...	2,608.50	1,115.50	2,153.12	531.39
Scott .....	48	...	10	16	3,480.00	2,315.12	11,333.63	2,171.51
Shelby .....	4	...	...	...	915.00	477.00	2,595.98	1,898.00
Sioux .....	15	...	...	4	2,400.00	219.95	2,943.00	817.25
Story .....	12	1	5	6	400.00	136.80	2,702.21	615.50
Tama .....	12	...	...	4	435.00	1,170.02	4,400.98	1,096.17
Taylor .....	7	...	1	3	925.00	342.16	2,100.75	634.20
Union .....	2	...	...	...	75.00	75.00	3,896.40	740.68
Van Buren .....	10	...	2	...	893.33	290.33	168.30	740.00
Wapello .....	27	1	17	6	2,870.00	322.20	13,884.20	1,491.00
Warren .....	6	...	...	...	300.00	50.00	2,741.38	675.00
Washington .....	6	...	1	2	300.00	200.00	135.10	650.00
Wayne .....	8	1	1	1	960.00	60.00	1,566.46	741.66
Webster .....	8	...	1	3	950.00	350.00	7,700.00	910.00
Winnebago .....	5	...	2	...	1,405.00	5.00	1,153.02	356.80
Winneshiek .....	29	...	2	4	6,600.00	1,785.99	1,539.06	930.00
Woodbury .....	36	...	8	17	870.00	1,375.00	33,341.28	1,566.30
Worth .....	1	...	...	...	300.00	293.90	440.25	387.79
Wright .....	3	...	2	1	800.90	50.00	802.50	575.00
Total .....	1,248	14	175	327	149,990.33	48,268.06	455,204.67	79,391.42

TABLE NO. III.

*Showing the offenses of which persons were convicted in the State from August 1, 1890, to July 31, 1891, and the number of convictions for each offense:*

Adultery.....	11
Arson.....	6
Assault.....	39
Assault and battery .....	36
Assault with intent to maim .....	1
Assault with intent, etc.....	8
Assault with intent to commit larceny ....	2
Assault with intent to commit manslaughter.....	4
Assault with intent to commit murder.....	9
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	5
Assault with intent to do bodily harm.....	3
Assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury .....	26
Assault with intent to inflict great injury.....	1
Assault with intent to murder .	13
Assault with intent to rape .....	3
Assault with intent to rob .....	3
Assisting prisoner to escape .....	1
Attempt to break and enter a building.....	1
Attempt to break and enter car.....	1
Attempt to break and enter with intent to commit larceny .....	1
Attempt to break into a building.....	1
Attempt to rape.....	1
Bad boy.....	1
Bastardy .....	1
Bigamy .....	4
Breaking and entering .....	30
Breaking and entering a store .....	1
Breaking and entering dwelling house .....	1
Breaking and entering dwelling house to commit public offense....	1
Breaking and entering railway car .....	2
Breaking into a building.....	1
Breaking into a warehouse.....	2
Burglary.....	84
Burglary in night time.....	1
Burglary of a dwelling in the night time .....	1
Burning property.....	1
Buying, receiving and selling stolen property .....	1

Cheating .....	1
Cheating by false pretense.....	5
Compounding a felony.....	1
Concealing stolen goods.....	1
Concealing stolen property.....	1
Contempt .....	15
Contempt of court.....	18
Contempt, violating an injunction .....	5
Disorderly conduct.....	2
Drunk.....	1
Drunkenness.....	2
Embezzlement.....	2
Enticing an unmarried female under the age of 18 years from her father and mother for the purpose of prostitution.....	1
Enticement for prostitution.....	3
Fast driving and racing on public highway.....	1
Fighting .....	1
Forcible defilement.....	2
Forgery .....	25
Gambling.....	7
Gambling house.....	2
Having counterfeit money in possession with intent to pass same.....	1
Having in possession a forged bank check with intent to defraud.....	1
Having in possession a forged promissory note with intent to defraud .....	1
House of ill-fame.....	1
Illegal voting.....	2
Incest.....	2
Incorrigibility.....	2
Inhabiting house of ill-fame.....	1
Injury to a building .....	2
Intoxication .....	3
Keeping a gambling house.....	43
Keeping a house of ill-fame.....	8
Keeping a nuisance .....	20
Keeping intoxicating liquors .....	24
Keeping intoxicating liquors for sale.....	3
Keeping intoxicating liquors with intent to sell .....	1
Killing cattle.....	1
Larceny.....	108
Larceny, grand .....	41
Larceny, petit.....	19
Larceny in a building in the night time .....	4
Larceny in day time.....	1
Larceny in night time .....	4
Larceny from a building in the night time .....	1

Larceny from a dwelling .....	3
Larceny from a store in day time.....	1
Larceny from person. ....	4
Lewdness .....	8
Mahem .....	1
Maintaining a nuisance.....	5
Making an open and indecent and obscene exposure of his person.....	1
Maliciously killing stock.....	1
Malicious mischief .....	4
Malicious mischief and trespass .....	1
Malicious threats... ..	1
Manslaughter .....	8
Misdemeanor .....	5
Misdemeanor, appeal from justice of peace.....	25
Murder .....	5
Murder, first degree.....	2
Murder, second degree.....	1
Nuisance.....	270
Nuisance and illegal sale of intoxicating liquors .....	1
Nuisance, disorderly house .....	1
Nuisance, gambling house.....	3
Nuisance, liquor.....	23
Nuisance, liquor (original package house).....	19
Nuisance, selling intoxicating liquors.....	9
Nuisance, selling liquor .....	6
Nuisance, selling whisky .....	1
Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	9
Obstructing public highway.....	5
Offense not stated.....	1
Passing counterfeit money.....	1
Peace bond.....	4
Perjury ... ..	1
Permitting gambling.....	2
Rape.....	5
Receiving stolen property.....	1
Resisting an officer.....	14
Robbery.....	18
Security to keep the peace.....	2
Seduction.....	4
Selling beer.....	1
Selling intoxicating cider.....	1
Selling intoxicating liquors.....	38
Selling intoxicating liquors contrary to law.....	5
Selling liquors.....	16
Selling mortgaged property.....	1
Stealing cattle.....	1

1891.]	CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS.	145
Subornation of perjury. ....		1
Swindling.....		1
Uncoupling railroad cars.....		3
Uttering a forged instrument.....		4
Uttering a forged note.....		1
Uttering and publishing as true a false and forged promissory note....		1
Uttering false instrument in writing.....		1
Violating a liquor injunction.....		3
Violating injunction.....		4
Violating liquor law.....		1
Violating town ordinance.....		3
Total.....		<u>1,248</u>

TABLE No. IV.

*Showing former occupation of convicts.*

Agent.....	1
Auctioneer.....	2
Baker.....	1
Barber.....	5
Bar-tender.....	1
Billiard hall.....	5
Blacksmith.....	6
Boarding house.....	6
Book-keeper.....	2
Boot black.....	2
Boot-legger.....	8
Boy.....	7
Brakeman.....	8
Bricklayer.....	1
Burglar.....	3
Bus driver.....	2
Butcher....	9
Capitalist.....	1
Carpenter.....	4
Cigarmaker.....	3
Clerk.....	9
Clerk in bank.....	1
Commissioner in wholesale house.....	1
Confectioner....	1
Cook.....	1
Detective.....	1
Dive keeper.....	1
Domestic.....	1
Drayman.....	3
Druggist.....	6
Farmer.....	123
Farmer's daughter.....	1
Farm hand.....	10
Forger.....	1

Gambler.. .. .	15
Gardener.. .. .	1
Grain dealer.. .. .	1
Grocer.. .. .	1
Hackman.. .. .	1
Harness maker .. .. .	4
Herder.. .. .	1
Horse groom.. .. .	2
Horse trader.. .. .	1
Hotel.. .. .	3
Hotel and billiard.. .. .	1
Hotel keeper.. .. .	7
Hotel man.. .. .	1
House ill-fame.. .. .	2
House keeper.. .. .	10
Housewife.. .. .	7
Huckster.. .. .	1
Insurance agent.. .. .	1
Jeweler .. .. .	1
Laborer.. .. .	118
Liquor seller.. .. .	1
Liveryman .. .. .	1
Loafer .. .. .	14
Machine agent.. .. .	1
Machinist .. .. .	2
Merchant.. .. .	9
Merchant's wife.. .. .	1
Mill hand .. .. .	1
Miner.. .. .	14
Minor... .. .	2
Moulder.. .. .	1
No employment .. .. .	24
Not stated.. .. .	383
Original package.. .. .	2
Painter.. .. .	6
Physician .. .. .	1
Piano tuner .. .. .	1
Pimp.. .. .	1
Plasterer.. .. .	1
Pool clerk.. .. .	1
Pop manufacturer.. .. .	1
Preacher.. .. .	2
Printer.. .. .	4
Produce dealer.. .. .	1



Prof. of odd jobs .....	1
Prostitute .....	2
Rag buyer.....	1
Railroad employè.....	2
Railroad man.....	6
Real estate.....	1
Restaurant.....	26
Salesman.....	8
Saloon keeper.....	188
Second-hand goods.....	1
Showman .....	1
Selling models for cutting garments.....	1
Selling "polish".....	1
Servant .....	1
Shoemaker.....	1
Stationery engineer .....	1
Stock buyer.....	1
Stone cutter.....	4
Stone mason. ....	2
Student .....	2
Tailor.....	1
Teacher.....	1
Teamster .....	3
Telegraph operator.....	2
Temperance drinks.....	1
Thief.....	6
Tinner.....	3
Tobacconist.. ..	3
Tough.....	1
Tramp .....	51
Traveling man.....	2
United States Soldier.....	2
Unknown .....	37
Vagrant .....	1
Waiter .....	2
Well digger.....	2
Well driller.....	1
White washer.....	1
Total .....	<u>1,248</u>









# TWELFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

## TRUSTEES

OF THE

# Iowa Industrial School,

EMBRACING REPORTS FROM THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BOYS' DEPARTMENT AT ELBORA, THE SUPER-  
INTENDENT OF THE GIRLS' DEPARTMENT AT MITCHELLVILLE.  
AND ALSO THE TREASURER OF THE BOARD

TO THE

Governor of the State of Iowa and Members of the General Assembly,

FOR THE

FISCAL TERM ENDING JUNE 30, 1891.

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PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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DES MOINES:

G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.

1891.



## BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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THOMAS MITCHELL, PRESIDENT,	-	-	-	-	-	Mitchellville.
THOS. E. CORKHILL, SECRETARY,	-	-	-	-	-	Mt. Pleasant.
W. J. MOIR, TREASURER,	-	-	-	-	-	Eldora.
MRS. MARIAN LOOMIS,	-	-	-	-	-	Clermont.
H. L. GETZ,	-	-	-	-	-	Marshalltown.

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B. J. MILES, SUPERINTENDENT BOYS' DEPARTMENT,	-	-	Eldora.
C. C. CORY, SUPERINTENDENT GIRLS' DEPARTMENT,	-	-	Mitchellville.





# TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency, HORACE BOIES, Governor of the State of Iowa,  
and to the members of the General Assembly:*

Pursuant to the provisions of the statutes, the Trustees of the Iowa Industrial School herewith submit this, the twelfth biennial report, and in so doing we would fittingly acknowledge the Divine Providence, through whose blessing the school has been so highly prospered during this fiscal term.

The school is divided into two departments; that for the boys is located at Eldora and for the girls at Mitchellville.

The general management at Eldora rests with Superintendent B. J. Miles, and that at Mitchellville with Superintendent C. C. Cory. The work of these officers is supplimented by that of their wives who hold the position of matrons in the schools and are most worthy co-workers.

The board of trustees feel gratified with the degree of success attained at both departments of the school for the fiscal term just closed.

We appreciate the zeal and devotion with which these officers have discharged the responsible duties of their positions and feel that they have manifested a worthy ambition to elevate the condition of the school.

These officers have been ably assisted by the competent teachers and laborers employed at both schools; and to these teachers and subordinate officers we would acknowledge our appreciation of the worthy efforts they have displayed in their several departments of work.

## OBJECT.

The object of the Iowa Industrial School is made manifest by the character of the inmates of this institution.

The children who are committed to the care of this school, are not the hardened sinner or irredeemable criminal, but those who are young in years and whose natures are still susceptible to the influence of brotherly kindness, moral training and proper discipline; but these beneficent influences could never accomplish the desired results amid the environments of prisons and penitentiaries.

Our State has wisely taken these facts into consideration, and no less in self defense, than in charity, has established these institutions as homes for our unfortunate youth, and has enjoined upon those who have the supervision of these schools the duty of having the boys and girls instructed in piety and morality and in such branches of useful knowledge as are adapted to their age and capacity and in some regular course of labor.

As long as the sins of the father are visited upon the child; as long as poverty and vice ruin the homes and destroy the manhood and womanhood of parents, so long will there be need of such homes as our Industrial School; where the vagrant, the incorrigible and the unruly may receive proper care and discipline.

#### INMATES.

The children that are gathered into these institutions from all parts of our State are between the ages of eight and sixteen.

While their young natures are pregnant with evil and the tares seem to have choked out the good seed, but patience, kindness and the "Charity that never faileth," foster the good germs till a large proportion bring forth the glad harvest of industry, uprightness and integrity.

The inmates are not only from the haunts of vice and poverty, but also the children of respectable parents, who have been sadly deficient in their home training and the children are regardless of home obligations and the majority of them not law-abiding. Probably the greater number of them not guilty of any very overt act, but almost without exception the children come to the school with no idea of self-control or their duty towards God or their fellow man.

#### MORAL AND RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

The boys and girls are under the guidance of men and women who aim to teach them by example, as well as by precept, "that the ways of righteousness are the ways of pleasantness."

There are devotional exercises in the different families each evening. At the boys' school a weekly prayer meeting is maintained,

and at both departments all are expected to attend Sabbath school, where the International lessons are used. They have preaching by the clergy of Eldora and Mitchellville, with occasional sermons from others.

#### EMPLOYMENT.

It is the aim of the Industrial School to give all the boys and girls committed to its charge, such training as will enable them to earn an honorable living after leaving the school.

As a rule the boys and girls that find a lodgment here have not been trained to habits of industry, hence, to teach them *how* to work is an important factor in the training. It is neither desirable or practical to occupy the entire time, either in work or study, but these, with appropriate recreation, are assigned to the inmates each day.

#### INSTRUCTORS.

The success of our industrial schools, depends, in a large degree, upon the persons employed as instructors. The teachers have a peculiar work to do in the training of these children, who come to them with neither the inclination to learn nor the systematic habits that are propitious to the acquirement of knowledge. They have not only to build up, but also to pull down the evils that bad associates and sinful practices have already implanted in their minds. The teachers must have an interest in their pupils and an enthusiasm for the work. "They must be not only lovers of truth, but of the children and youth."

The position of those who superintend the work in the different departments is second only to that of teacher.

These managers must have patience to break up careless habits and the love and sympathy that will inspire the boys and girls with respect for industry and well doing.

#### HEALTH.

The systematic habits of eating and sleeping, with good sanitary regulations of the schools, combine to reduce sickness and disease to a very small per cent.

Still, we cannot expect to altogether escape the visitation of disease and death in an institution that fosters between five and six hundred boys and girls.

The winter of 1889 and 1890 the school was not exempt from the scourge of "La Grippe." About the time that disease appeared

the measles broke out in both departments and greatly increased the suffering and danger of the disease, as well as the work of caring for the sick. There were five deaths at Eldora, but no cases proved fatal at Mitchellville. Many of the officers were sick at the same time and the strength of all who could aid in the work was severely taxed. Since that time the health of the school has been remarkably good.

The past biennial term has been one of general prosperity at both departments of the school. The garden, farm and fruit products have been very good, and for a detailed account of the same we would respectfully refer you to the reports of the superintendents.

For the detailed account of expenditures of all appropriations we would respectfully refer you to the report of our worthy treasurer, W. J. Moir.

#### LIBRARY.

At Eldora they have a very good library of 1,563 volumes, and when we examine the books that are handled and read by four hundred boys, and see how carefully they are cared for, we cannot but appreciate the painstaking care that is bestowed on the library, and feel that money that is invested in books there, is wisely spent.

#### BIENNIAL REVIEW—BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

*Fire.*—In April a fire broke out in one of the family buildings at Eldora, but on account of the abundant supply of water from the water tower and prompt work with the hose the building was saved, although in a somewhat damaged condition.

The water-tower that cost \$7,000, saved to the State a \$10,000 building. A careful estimate was made of the amount that would be needed in repairing the damages, and it was decided that \$685 would be the sum necessary.

Therefore a petition was sent to the Executive Council of the State of Iowa, asking for that amount from the providential fund. The same was promptly granted, and for this kindness the board feels very thankful.

The necessary money has been used in making satisfactory repairs.

The appropriation for electric light plant at Eldora was expended last year and has been in operation since January, 1891, and has given the best of satisfaction.

Last season they added a second story on laundry and boiler-house to increase laundry and dry-room capacity, which was a much needed improvement.

A basement in shop building was fitted with bath tubs, and proper facilities were added for heating the same.

Band instruments were purchased last winter and no one visiting the school and hearing the band play, under the instruction of Mr. North, will question the wisdom of this appropriation.

Uniforms and Sunday suits add much to the comfort and looks of the boys. These garments were made by the boys, under the supervision of a woman.

The appropriation made, for a chapel, which is this season being built, and will, when completed, fill a long felt want.

Painting and repairs have been made, as far as appropriations would allow.

#### BIENNIAL REVIEW. —GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Last summer a large cistern was put in, this was a much needed improvement.

A hennery was built, thus adding a pleasant industry for the girls, and it will prove a source of profit to the school.

Window screens have been put into dormitories, that adds greatly to the comfort of the inmates.

Good iron bedsteads have taken the place of very poor wooden ones.

Sunday dresses and good woolen shawls were bought last year per appropriation, and add materially to the comfort, as well as the looks of the girls.

Work will soon be commenced on a new family building, for which there was an appropriation made by our last general assembly.

Painting and repairs have been made from time to time as seemed needed.

The needs of the institution have been carefully estimated, and the trustees earnestly hope that the appropriations for which we ask, will be granted by our next general assembly.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR.

The erection of a wing to main building to contain detail hall, kitchen, dining room and reading room.....	\$ 21,780.00
Steam heat for same.....	1,150.00
Extension of electric light for same.....	420.00
One family building.....	10,000.00
Contingent and repair fund.....	5,000.00
Steam heating apparatus for six family buildings, \$1,200 each.....	7,200.00
Tile to drain wet land.....	600.00
Chaplain fund for two years.....	500.00
For purchase of 80 acres of land.....	2,000.00

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR.

For heating new building .....	\$ 1,500.00
For furnishing new building.....	1,500.00
For extending electric light to new building.....	150.00
For window screens for new building.....	100.00
For drainage.....	500.00
For contingent and repair fund.....	2,500.00
For painting .....	600.00
For chaplain.....	200.00
For library and school books.....	200.00
For seating school room.....	300.00
For safe.....	200.00
Carpets and furniture (refurnishing).....	600.00

This report is respectfully submitted,

THOMAS MITCHELL,  
THOS. E. CORKHILL,  
W. J. MOIR,  
MRS. M. A. LOOMIS,  
H. L. GETZ, M. D.

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**TWELFTH BIENNIAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**SUPERINTENDENT**

**OF THE**

**BOYS' DEPARTMENT.**

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# REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

## BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

*To the Board of Trustees:*

I have the honor to submit the following as the twelfth biennial report of the Boys' Department:

### TWELFTH BIENNIAL REPORT—STATISTICS.

TABLE I.

Whole number of boys committed to the school since its opening September 21, 1888, to June 30, 1891.....	1,655
Number discharged and otherwise released.....	1,254
Number remaining in School June 30, 1891.....	401

TABLE II.

Number of boys in School July 1, 1889.....	367
Number received from July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1891.....	202
Whole number in the School for two years.....	569
Number released by Trustees .....	106
Number escaped.....	5
Number died.....	5
Number pardoned by Governor.....	52
Whole number passed out of School.....	168
Increase for two years.....	34
Whole number in School June 30, 1891.....	401
Average age of boys received for two years.....	12.7

TABLE III.

#### SHOWING NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS EACH MONTH.

July, 1889.....	8
August, 1889 .....	6
September, 1889.....	8
October, 1889.....	14
November, 1889.....	9
December, 1889.....	12
January, 1890.....	2
February, 1890.....	11

March, 1890.....	9
April, 1890 .....	6
May, 1890 .....	9
June, 1890.....	5
July, 1890 .....	15
August, 1890.....	4
September, 1890 .....	15
October, 1890.....	7
November, 1890 .....	11
December, 1890.....	5
January, 1891 .....	6
February, 1891.....	3
March, 1891 .....	8
April, 1891 .....	8
May, 1891.....	10
June, 1891.....	11
Total.....	202

## TABLE IV.

## SHOWING COUNTY FROM WHICH COMMITMENTS WERE MADE.

Adair .....	2
Adams.....	3
Appanoose .....	1
Bremer.....	5
Buchanan.....	2
Buena Vista.....	2
Black Hawk.....	2
Boone.....	2
Carroll.....	2
Cass.....	4
Cerro Gordo.....	5
Clay .....	1
Clinton .....	3
Clark .....	4
Calhoun.....	2
Clayton .....	4
Oedar.....	1
Dallas .....	1
Davis .....	4
Des Moines.....	6
Dubuque.....	1
Emmet.....	2
Fremont.....	3
Franklin .....	1
Fayette .....	2
Floyd .....	1
Guthrie.....	3
Hardin .....	2
Henry .....	7
Harrison .....	1
Jasper .....	4
Jackson .....	4
Johnson .....	1
Jones .....	1
Louisa.....	2
Lee .....	6
Lucas.....	4
Linn .....	2
Lyon.....	1

Monona.....	5
Marion.....	5
Mahaska.....	4
Mitchell.....	2
Montgomery.....	3
Muscatine.....	7
Marshall.....	2
Madison.....	1
Mills.....	1
O'Brien.....	2
Pottawattamie.....	7
Polk.....	14
Plymouth.....	2
Page.....	2
Ringgold.....	1
Sac.....	2
Sioux.....	1
Story.....	3
Scott.....	5
Shelby.....	2
Union.....	3
Washington.....	3
Woodbury.....	6
Warren.....	3
Wapello.....	7
Webster.....	1
Winnebago.....	1
Wright.....	1
Worth.....	1
Wayne.....	1
Total.....	202

## TABLE V.

## SHOWING BY WHOM COMMITTED.

District Court.....	180
United States District Court.....	1
Police Court.....	10
Superior Court.....	11
Total.....	202

## TABLE VI.

## SHOWING CAUSE OF COMMITMENT.

Incorrigibility..	113
Larceny.....	56
Burglary.....	14
Vagrancy.....	8
Assault and battery.....	2
Breaking and entering.....	1
Carrying concealed weapons.....	1
Forgery.....	1
Attempted rape.....	1
Obstructing railway.....	1
Disturbing and interrupting school.....	1
Arson.....	1
Robbing United States mail.....	1
Horse stealing.....	1
Total.....	202

TABLE VII.

SHOWING AT WHAT AGE COMMITTED.

Eight.....	8
Nine.....	9
Ten.....	18
Eleven.....	19
Twelve.....	25
Thirteen.....	42
Fourteen.....	33
Fifteen.....	40
Sixteen.....	7
Seventeen.....	1
Total.....	<hr/> 202

TABLE VIII.

SHOWING NATIVITY.

Iowa.....	140
Illinois.....	18
Wisconsin.....	8
Missouri.....	3
Minnesota.....	2
Germany..	1
Michigan.....	7
Pennsylvania.....	2
Kansas.....	4
Indiana.....	1
Sweden.....	3
Bohemia.....	2
District of Columbia...	1
Ohio.....	3
Maryland.....	1
Virginia.....	3
New York.....	2
Unknown.....	1
Total.....	<hr/> 202

TABLE IX.

SHOWING PARENTAGE.

American.....	140
Colored American.....	17
German.....	11
Irish.....	12
French American.....	1
French German.....	2
Scotch.....	1
English.....	4
Bohemian.....	3
Swede.....	5
Dutch.....	1
German-American.....	1
Danish.....	1
Anglo-American.....	1
French.....	1
Norwegian.....	1
Total.....	<hr/> 202

**TABLE X.**  
**SHOWING SOCIAL CONDITION.**

Parents living.....	68
Parents separated.....	36
Father dead.....	47
Mother dead.....	22
Mother insane.....	2
Parents dead.....	13
Illegitimate.....	3
Unknown.....	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>202</b>

**INVENTORIES.**

760 acres of land.....	\$ 30,400.00
Main building.....	30,000.00
5 family buildings.....	50,000.00
Hospital building.....	5,000.00
Shop building.....	8,000.00
Barn.....	8,000.00
Water-tower, tank, mains and fixtures.....	7,000.00
Laundry.....	1,200.00
Electric plant.....	4,000.00
Steam heating and cooking apparatus.....	5,000.00
Carpenter and blacksmith shop.....	1,000.00
Ice house.....	500.00
Wood house.....	200.00
Garden house.....	1,200.00
Poultry yard and two houses.....	600.00
Sorghum factory, mill and house.....	300.00
Bathing apparatus.....	1,000.00
Band instruments.....	400.00

**LIVE STOCK.**

85 milch cows.....	\$ 2,125.00
48 yearlings and two-year olds.....	720.00
12 three-year olds.....	240.00
35 calves.....	175.00
12 mules.....	1,200.00
2 horses.....	600.00
2 bulls.....	175.00
23 sows.....	230.00
140 shoats.....	700.00
60 pigs.....	120.00
900 chickens.....	180.00
300 ducks.....	75.00
40 turkeys.....	30.00
12 geese.....	9.00

**MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.**

12 set harness.....	\$ 120.00
2 saddles.....	10.00
1 spring wagon.....	100.00
1 carriage.....	150.00
6 farm wagons.....	240.00
6 sets bob sleds.....	60.00
1 set light bobs.....	20.00
6 corn cultivators.....	90.00
6 stirring plows.....	60.00

1 grain drill.....	\$ 25.00
5 breaking plows . . . . .	60.00
5 harrows.....	40.00
3 disc harrows . . . . .	75.00
1 field roller.....	10.00
2 mowing machines. ....	40.00
1 combined reaper and mower.....	50.00
1 corn planter . . . . .	30.00
3 road scrapers . . . . .	15.00
1 feed mill and power.....	100.00
1 hay scale. ...	40.00
1 hay rake and fork.....	30.00
1 corn sheller and fodder cutter.....	125.00

## LIBRARY AND SCHOOL FURNITURE.

1,563 volumes of books.....	\$ 1,172.25
7 book cases . . . . .	140.00
420 school desks and 30 recitation seats.....	600.00
School books, maps, globes, charts, etc.....	1,400.00

## HOUSE FURNITURE.

2 cooking ranges. . . . .	\$ 559.00
42 heating stoves.....	420.00
6 farmers' boilers.....	150.00
45 dining hall tables.....	135.00
400 dining hall stools.....	135.00
100 chairs... . . . .	75.00
350 pair iron bedsteads.....	1,750.00
60 pair wooden bedsteads.....	180.00
18 pair walnut bedsteads.....	120.00
Matresses, bedding and blankets.....	2,500.00
Carpets and window fixtures.....	700.00
7 chamber sets.....	250.00
Parlor furniture.....	200.00
Secretaries, wardrobes, etc.....	200.00
7 organs.....	350.00
12 carpet couches.....	120.00
Chadellers, lamps and fixtures.....	200.00
Office furniture . . . . .	75.00
7 sewing machines.....	210.00
8 clocks.....	40.00
Dining hall and kitchen ware.....	500.00
Shoe shop tools . . . . .	125.00
Carpenter tools.....	50.00
Blacksmith tools.....	40.00
Laundry machinery.....	250.00
Broom machines . . . . .	250.00

## SUPPLIES ON HAND JUNE 30, 1891.

10 tons coal.....	\$ 25.00
200 cords of wood.....	400.00
Groceries and provisions.....	500.00
Leather and shoe findings.....	130.00
Medicines, surgical and dental instruments.....	50.00

## RECEIPTS FOR TWO YEARS ENDING JULY 1, 1891.

Balance on hand July 1, 1889.....	\$ 381.01
Garden produce, etc., sold.....	103.81
Onion sets sold.....	166.10
Brooms sold.....	153.30
Brick sold.....	2.75
Rags sold.....	54.96
Seeds sold.....	34.02
Hides sold.....	85.43
Hogs sold.....	1,581.30
Cattle sold.....	735.00
Sand Sold.....	2.20
Old buggy sold.....	10.00
Old iron sold.....	25.40
Barrels sold.....	50.50
Sales at shoe shop.....	114.55
W. J. Moir, treasurer boys' support.....	69,850.00
Total.....	\$ 73,360.23

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Meat and fish account.....	\$ 4,553.63
Breadstuffs.....	7,273.13
Fruit and vegetables.....	1,010.27
Coffee and tea.....	897.80
Sugar and syrup.....	1,189.95
Sundry groceries.....	1,620.10
Butter.....	11.71
Cheese and eggs.....	268.10
Soap.....	795.75
Mortuary expenses.....	63.75
Medicinal supplies.....	796.20
Dry goods and clothing.....	10,021.28
Fugitive.....	165.51
Postage and stationery.....	437.16
Library and diversions.....	493.42
Furniture and furnishings.....	1,687.53
Hardware and queensware.....	1,537.34
Repairs.....	910.55
Contingencies.....	464.10
Farm.....	3,117.61
Fuel.....	5,532.14
Lights.....	567.30
Salary and wages.....	25,810.72
School expenses.....	440.43
Live stock.....	632.81
Balance on hand June 30, 1891.....	2,161.94
Total.....	\$ 73,360.23

## FARM AND GARDEN ACCOUNT.

The following statement shows approximately the relation the farm and garden sustain to the institution as a source of revenue.

It must be remembered that very few of the boys knew anything about farm or garden work when they came here, and that they grade out and are discharged as soon as they become moderately proficient. Thus it is seen that the work must be done by boys



who are learners, and in very many instances they are unwilling learners.

GARDEN REPORT.

*To the Superintendent Iowa Industrial School:*

The products of the garden for the years 1889 and 1890 were as follows with their approximate market value attached:

FOR 1889.

4,000 bunches onions @ .02.. .....	\$ 80.00
50 bushels asparagus @ .80.....	40.00
40 barrels lettuce @ \$2.00.....	80.00
50 barrels rhubarb @ \$1.50.....	75.00
2,000 bunches radishes @ .03.....	60.00
40 barrels spinach and cress @ \$1.00.....	40.00
175 bushels of peas @ \$1.00 .....	175.00
2,900 heads early cabbage @ .05.....	145.00
2,000 heads late cabbage @ .05.....	100.00
140 bushels sweet potatoes @ 1.00... ..	140.00
100 bushels beets @ .50.....	50.00
100 bushels green beans @ .75.....	75.00
3,300 bushels potatoes @ .25.....	825.00
20 bushels Kohl rabi @ .50.....	10.00
12 bushels peppers @ \$1.00.....	12.00
450 bushels turnips @ .20.....	90.00
650 dozen celery at @ .25 .....	162.50
4,050 dozen green corn @ .04.....	162.00
638 dozen cucumbers @ .15.....	95.70
88 bushels pickles @ .80.....	70.40
390 bushels tomatoes @ .50.....	195.00
50 bushels carrots @ .50.....	25.00
1,000 squash @ .03.....	30.00
1,150 water melon @ .05.....	57.50
4,000 musk melon @ .03.....	120.00
225 sweet pumpkins @ .03.....	6.75
600 bushels onions @ \$1.00.....	600.00
400 quarts gooseberries @ .05.....	20.00
2,800 quarts strawberries @ .10. ...	280.00
430 quarts raspberries @ .08.....	34.40
50 bushels parsnips @ .50.....	25.00
300 bushels white beans @ \$1.50.....	450.00
75 bushels pop corn \$1.00.....	75.00
350 bushels apples @ .40. ....	140.00
1,100 bushels worzels beets @ .20....	220.00
4,000 gallons sorghum molasses @ .35.....	1,400.00
Total.....	\$ 6,166.25

FOR 1890.

80 bushels asparagus @ .80.....	\$ 64.00
200 bushels green peas @ .75.....	150.00
2,500 bunches radishes @ .02.....	50.00
4,500 bunches onions @ .02.....	90.00
40 barrels lettuce @ \$2.00.....	80.00
75 barrels rhubarb @ \$1.50.....	112.50
3,000 heads cabbage (early) @ .05.....	150.00
8,000 heads cabbage (late) @ .01....	80.00

3,000 bushels potatoes @ .80.....	2,400.00
450 bushels tomatoes @ .50.....	225.00
100 bushels sweet potatoes @ \$1.25.....	125.00
80 bushels green beans @ .75.....	60.00
150 bushels beets @ .50.....	75.00
400 bushels turnips @ .40.....	160.00
25 bushels carrots @ .50.....	12.50
15 bushels peppers @ \$1.00.....	15.00
40 bushels pickles @ .80.....	32.00
300 bushels onions @ \$1.25.....	375.00
100 bushels onion sets @ \$2.50 .....	250.00
500 dozen cucumbers @ .15 .....	75.00
10 dozen egg plants @ .60.....	6.00
2,000 water melons @ .05.....	100.00
3,000 musk melons @ .03.....	90.00
2,000 Hubbard squashes @ .03.....	60.00
500 sweet pumpkins @ .03.....	15.00
6,000 dozen green corn @ .04.....	240.00
500 dozen celery @ .25 .....	125.00
35 barrels spinach and cress @ \$1.00. ....	35.00
50 pounds onion seed @ .75 .....	37.50
190 bushels white beans @ \$1.50.....	285.00
4,000 quarts strawberries @ .08.....	320.00
1,000 quarts gooseberries @ .05.....	50.00
300 quarts currents @ .05.....	15.00
1,000 quarts raspberries @ .08.....	80.00
250 bushels apples @ .50.....	125.00
100 bushels parsnips @ .50.....	50.00
1,000 bushels wurzels @ .20.....	200.00
2,000 gallons sorghum molasses @ .40.....	800.00
600 gallons saur krout @ .15.....	90.00
Total, 1890.....	\$ 7,544.50
Total, 1889.....	6,166.25
Total.....	\$ 13,710.75

Very respectfully submitted,  
L. R. KAIN, *Gardener.*

FARM REPORT.

THERE WAS RAISED ON THE FARM IN 1889

4,000 bushels of corn @ 25 cents.....	1,000.00
2,700 bushels of oats @ 25 cents.....	675.00
10 tons of broom corn @ \$60.00 .....	600.00
300 tons of hay @ \$5.00.....	1,500.00
150 pigs @ \$2.00.....	300.00
75 calves @ \$4.00.....	300.00

1890.

3,500 bushels of corn @ 40 cents.....	1,400.00
1,800 bushels of oats @ 30 cents.....	540.00
325 tons of hay @ \$5.00 .....	1,625.00
70 calves @ \$4.00.....	280.00
140 pigs @ \$2.00.....	280.00

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

## PAID OUT ON ACCOUNT OF FARM AND GARDEN.

To paid half salary of lady for care poultry 2 years.....	\$ 240.00
To paid farmers' salary for 2 years.....	900.00
To paid live stock man salary for 2 years .....	900.00
To paid gardener's salary for 2 years.....	1,080.00
To paid farm account for 2 years, including repairs on machinery and all other items incidental to farm and garden.....	3,117.61
Total.....	\$ 6,237.61

## RECEIPTS FROM FARM AND GARDEN IN CASH AND ALSO OF ALL FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS CONSUMED BY THE INSTITUTION, RATED AT THE GOING MARKET PRICE.

By 40 hogs butchered, 12,000 lbs. @ 3 cents .....	\$ 360.00
By 30 beef cattle butchered @ \$25.00 .....	750.00
By hauling 2,000 tons of coal and other freight from Eldora @ 50 cents per ton	1,000.00
By hauling 400 cords of wood @ \$1.00. ....	400.00
By hauling 30,000 feet of lumber @ 50 cents.....	15.00
By hauling lime, stone and sand for building.....	250.00
By hauling 100,000 brick.....	100.00
By 73,000 gallons of milk @ 5 cents.....	3,650.00
By 7,200 lbs. of butter @ 10 cents.....	720.00
By brooms sold.....	153.30
By hogs sold.....	1,581.30
By sand sold.....	2.20
By cattle sold.. ....	735.00
By hides sold .....	85.43
By onion sets sold.. ....	166.10
By seeds sold ... ..	34.02
By old iron and rags sold.....	80.36
By garden produce, etc., sold... ..	103.81
By 1,650 fowls slaughtered, chick, ducks and turkeys @ 25 cents.....	412.00
By 1,500 dozen eggs @ 10 cents.....	150.00
By products of garden as per gardeners estimate for two years. ....	13,710.70
Total income from farm and garden .....	\$ 24,450.27
Deduct expenses .....	6,237.61
Net income for two years.....	\$ 18,212.66

This shows the farm to be as profitable as any well managed farm.

The two years which this report covers have been prosperous years.

The health of the boys has been good, except that during the winter and spring of 1890 we had measles, la grippe and two cases of diphtheria. In both cases of diphtheria the disease was contracted before the boy came to the school and proved fatal in a few days after his arrival here, but in both instances we were fortunate enough to recognize the disease and quarantine the boy and so prevent the spread of the disease.

The other boys died of cerebro-spinal fever, the result of la grippe and one died from the effects of the measles, making five deaths in all during the two years.

This with a population of nearly 400 shows a mortality of but little more than one-half of one per cent.

The school advantages which the boys enjoy are second to none. They are carefully graded in ten grades.

The higher grade has taken up book-keeping, commercial law, stenography and type-writing.

A number of boys have completed a commercial course.

Every boy goes to school four hours a day and works four hours a day.

The work in the shops and on the farm and garden has been very satisfactory.

In the line of shop work I wish to again urge the necessity of a polytechnic department for the school.

Many of the boys who come from the larger cities will not follow farming but will go back to the cities when they are through school.

If they could go with some good trade they would be much less likely to drift back into crime.

While a polytechnic department is desirable and would do a vast amount of good there is still a need for some more land.

An eighty-acre tract, which joins the farm on the west, should be added for pasture.

With this additional pasturage the number of milk cows could be increased to keep pace with the increase in population of the school.

The eighty will be for sale within the next two years.

An appropriation of \$2,000 should be asked with which to purchase this land.

In concluding this report, I desire to express our gratitude to the board for its uniform kindness and wise counsel; your words of commendation have done much to lighten our burden and brighten up the dark pictures of life which so frequently come up before us in this sort of work. We also wish to express our sincere thanks to the assistant superintendent, assistant matron and all the employes who have so faithfully and ably assisted in carrying on the work of the institution.

And, above all, we would thank the Father of all Good for His mercies and blessing, for they have been given in abundant measure; and with a prayer that His blessings may be continued and that this institution may always be managed by servants of His, to the end that the wayward boys of Iowa may be saved by His grace.

This report is respectfully submitted by

B. J. MILES,  
*Superintendent.*



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TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
SUPERINTENDENT  
OF THE  
GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

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## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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*To the Honorable Board of Trustees, Iowa Industrial School:*

I have the honor to lay before you this the tenth biennial report of the Girls' Department of the Iowa Industrial School.

The period just closed has been one of general prosperity in all departments. It has been characterized by the general health of the entire school. The moral growth, intellectual development and general contentment is perceptibly in advance of any former period.

The sanitary condition of the school is excellent, which is fully attested by the health of all. No deaths have occurred since my last report and only one or two cases of serious illness.

All the contemplated improvements have been made, adding much to our comfort, except the erection of new family building which is now under consideration by your honorable body, and it is certainly to be hoped, that you may be able to devise some plan to at least enclose the building this year, in order that it may be ready for use in the near future.

By using the hospital rooms for dormitories, temporarily, we have been able to relieve, in a measure, the over-crowded condition of the dormitories proper. While warm weather continues the condition of all the dormitories is good; but with the return of cold weather when the rooms must of necessity be more closely shut in, these rooms at the hospital in their over-crowded condition, will not afford good sanitary results. Had the last legislature granted your request for sufficient means to build and furnish a new family building, the needed relief would have been secured in the present season, but it is hoped that the needed appropriations will be secured at the coming session of the legislature to furnish, and heat and drain this building so that it can be occupied another year.

The farm and garden have given good returns for the labor bestowed on them, adding very materially to the support of the school. But little surplus is raised, most of the products, either directly or indirectly, finding their way to the tables, giving a variety of food



that otherwise could not be supplied, and adding much to the health and comfort of all.

It may interest you to know that from all the data now at hand we conclude that of the fifty-seven girls who have gone out during the biennial period just closed, over seventy-one per cent are good respectable girls—several of them well married—ten per cent known to be bad and over sixteen per cent unknown, with a reasonable presumption that most of them are doing fairly well. Certainly a very encouraging result for the period named. In general it will be found that at least seventy-five per cent of our girls go out into the various walks of life and grow up into good citizenship, many of them honored and respected.

In closing I wish to express my thanks to the many kind friends who have spoken cheering words and remembered us in tangible form, sending books, magazines, papers and cards to our girls. To Miss Larrabee for her fine Christmas tree every year, to Governors Larrabee and Boies for their weekly bundles of State papers, to the State Register, State Leader, Iowa Capital, Clinton Age, Oskaloosa Herald, Atlantic Telegraph and Eldora Ledger for their weekly visits, and to several unknown friends for other valuable weeklies and magazines; to the members of the board who have so continually shown kindness and sympathy to myself and wife in our efforts to carry out their plans for the proper management of the affairs of the school, and to the corps of faithful and devoted officers who have so efficiently aided in the general prosperity of the institution.

May the wisdom that cometh from above be given us in proper measure that our work may be well done, and meet the approval of all good men and the Great Ruler whose servants we are.

Respectfully submitted,

C. C. CORY,  
*Superintendent Girls' Department.*

## STATISTICAL TABLES.

Whole number received since opening of School.....	432
Number discharged or otherwise disposed of.....	314
Number remaining in institution June 30, 1891.....	117
Number committed during biennial term ending June 30, 1891....	65
Number discharged during biennial term ending June 30, 1891.....	57

## COMMITTED FROM COUNTIES.

Adair.....	1
Boone.....	1
Buchanan.....	2
Cass.....	2
Clinton.....	2
Davis.....	1
Des Moines.....	5
Dallas.....	1
Fayette.....	1
Fremont.....	2
Green.....	1
Henry.....	1
Humboldt.....	1
Hardin.....	2
Ida.....	2
Iowa.....	1
Jasper.....	2
Jefferson.....	1
Johnson.....	1
Jackson.....	2
Lee.....	1
Linn.....	5
Montgomery.....	1
Marshall.....	1
Muscatine.....	1
Polk.....	12
Pottawattamie.....	1
Scott.....	2
Tama.....	1
Union.....	2
Wapello.....	2
Woodbury.....	3
Washington.....	1
Total.....	65

## AGE WHEN COMMITTED.

Seven years old.....	1
Eight years old.....	2
Nine years old.....	1
Eleven years old.....	3
Twelve years old.....	7
Thirteen years old.....	7
Fourteen years old.....	20
Fifteen years old.....	18
Sixteen years old.....	3
Age not given.....	3
Total.....	65

CAUSE OF COMMITMENT.

Incorrigibility.....	50
Prostitution.....	1
Larceny... ..	5
Lewdness.....	2
Vagrancy ....	1
Disorderly and breach of peace.....	3
Adultery .....	1
Charge not stated.....	2
Total.....	65

PARENTAGE OF COMMITTED.

American.....	35
African.. ..	7
German.....	12
American and French.....	1
American and German .....	6
Swede. ....	1
Bohemian.....	1
Irish .....	2
Total.....	65

BY WHOM COMMITTED.

Judge of District Court.....	52
Judge of Police Court.....	6
Judge of Superior Court.....	7
Total.....	65

NATIVITY.

Iowa .....	33
Germany.....	6
New York .....	1
Minnesota.....	1
Indiana.....	1
Illinois....	3
Nebraska.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	2
Kansas.....	1
Ohio.....	1
Missouri.....	3
Not known .....	12
Total... ..	65

SOCIAL CONDITION.

Father dead.....	15
Mother dead.....	18
Both dead.....	4
Both living .....	20
Parents separated.....	1
Unknown .....	7
Total.....	65

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 1, 1890.....	\$ 581.72
Received on State warrants.....	28,073.50
Received from the farm .....	445.60
Received from the storeroom .....	321.64
Total.....	\$ 30,322.56

EXPENDED.

For library, stationery and postage.....	\$ 233.04
For clothing and furnishing goods.....	2,940.79
For hardware and queensware.....	704.19
For repairs and contingencies.....	2,112.03
For implements and farm.....	753.23
For fuel and lights .....	2,950.17
For meats, breadstuffs, fruit and vegetables.....	5,091.59
For sugar, coffee, tea and syrup.....	1,742.03
For butter, cheese and eggs.....	1,062.28
For sundry groceries.....	1,263.52
For medical and mortuary expenses.....	424.55
For salaries.....	8,585.26
For new building and fugitives.....	774.48
Cash on hand July 1, 1891 .....	1,715.41
Total .....	\$ 30,322.56

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

One hundred and sixty acres of land .....	\$ 9,600.00
Main building .....	15,000.00
New building .....	10,000.00
Steam heating apparatus.....	4,000.00
Hospital, laundry and water-tower ..	12,000.00
Wood-house.....	750.00
Barn, cow stables, etc.....	2,500.00
Superintendent's residence.....	3,500.00

LIVE STOCK.

Five horses .....	\$ 500.00
Twenty-three cows .....	750.00
Twelve yearlings and calves .....	200.00
One bull.....	100.00
Hogs and pigs .....	300.00

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Four sets harness .....	\$ 75.00
Two carriages .....	325.00
One spring wagon .....	40.00
Two farm wagons .....	60.00
One field mower.....	40.00
Two lawn mowers.....	50.00
Plows, rakes, hoes, scrapers, etc.....	100.00
Hay rakes and wheel scraper.....	60.00

HOUSE FURNITURE.

Carpets, curtains, furniture, bedding.....	1,200.00
Kitchen and dining hall furniture .....	700.00

LIBRARY AND SCHOOL ROOM.

Library, books and cases.....	3	350.00
School books and charts.....		400.00
Piano and organ.....		275.00

LAUNDRY.

Washer and wringer.....	3	250.00
Engine and pump .....		175.00
Tubs, etc.....		50.00

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REPORT OF W. J. MOIR, TREASURER.

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REPORT OF W. J. MOIR, TREASURER.

HON. THOMAS MITCHELL, *President of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa Industrial School:*

DEAR SIR—I herewith present my report, as Treasurer of said School from July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1891, inclusive.

W. J. MOIR, *Treasurer, in account with Iowa Industrial School:*

DATE.	SUPPORT FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1889.				
July 1	To cash balance on hand .....		\$ 246.67	
July 16	To State warrants for June .....		4,013.00	
July 26	By paid C. C. Cory, Superintendent .....	1		\$ 1,085.00
July 31	By paid B. J. Miles, Superintendent .....	2		2,800.00
August 10	To State warrants for July .....		4,068.00	
August 12	By paid C. C. Cory, Superintendent .....	3		1,100.00
August 30	By paid B. J. Miles, Superintendent .....	4		2,900.00
September 14	To State warrants for August. ....		4,051.00	
September 14	By paid C. C. Cory, Superintendent .....	5		1,115.00
September 18	By paid B. J. Miles, Superintendent .....	6		1,000.00
September 28	By paid B. J. Miles, Superintendent ...	7		1,800.00
October 15	To State warrants for September .....		4,058.00	
October 16	By paid C. C. Cory, Superintendent .....	8		1,130.00
October 30	By paid B. J. Miles, Superintendent .....	9		2,800.00
November 11	To State warrants for October ..		4,104.00	
November 13	By paid B. J. Miles, Superintendent .....	10		1,000.00
November 15	By paid C. C. Cory, Superintendent .....	11		1,120.00
November 29	By paid B. J. Miles, Superintendent .....	12		1,800.00
December 13	To State warrants for November .....		4,124.00	
December 13	By paid C. C. Cory, Superintendent .....	13		1,100.00
December 13	By paid B. J. Miles, Superintendent .....	14		1,000.00
1890.				
January 2	By paid B. J. Miles, Superintendent .....	15		1,800.00
January 2	By paid B. J. Miles, Superintendent .....	16		100.00
January 10	To State warrants for December, 1889 .....		4,204.00	
January 10	By paid C. C. Cory, Superintendent .....	17		1,140.00
January 11	By paid B. J. Miles, Superintendent .....	18		1,000.00
January 29	By paid B. J. Miles, Superintendent .....	19		2,000.00
February 12	To State warrants for January, 1890 .....		4,200.00	
February 13	By paid C. C. Cory, Superintendent .....	20		1,140.00
February 26	By paid B. J. Miles, Superintendent .....	21		3,000.00
March 6	To State warrants for February .....		4,228.00	
March 6	By paid C. C. Cory, Superintendent .....	22		1,140.00
March 26	By paid B. J. Miles, Superintendent .....	23		3,000.00
April 15	To State warrants for March .....		4,316.00	
April 15	By paid C. C. Cory, Superintendent .....	24		1,160.00
April 30	By paid B. J. Miles, Superintendent .....	25		2,000.00
May 12	To State warrants for April .....		4,288.00	
May 12	By paid C. C. Cory, Superintendent .....	26		1,140.00
May 29	By paid B. J. Miles, Superintendent .....	27		3,000.00
June 11	To State warrants for May .....		4,296.00	
June 12	By paid C. C. Cory, Superintendent .....	28		1,120.00
June 20	By paid B. J. Miles, Superintendent .....	29		2,500.00



DATE.	SUPPORT FUND.—CONTINUED.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
July	7 By paid B. J. Miles, Superintendent.....	30		\$ 500.00
July	11 To State warrants for June. ....		\$ 4,308.00	
July	11 By paid C. C. Cory, Superintendent .....	31		1,140.00
July	28 By paid B. J. Miles, Superintendent.....	32		2,500.00
August	9 To State warrants for July.....		4,413.50	
August	13 By paid C. C. Cory, Superintendent .....	32½		1,253.50
August	23 By paid B. J. Miles, Superintendent .....	33		3,000.00
September	29 By paid B. J. Miles, Superintendent.....	34		1,700.00
October	4 By paid B. J. Miles, Superintendent.....	34½		150.00
October	30 To State warrants for August.....		4,450.00	
October	30 To State warrants for September.....		4,458.00	
October	30 By paid C. C. Cory, Superintendent .....	35		1,298.00
October	30 By paid C. C. Cory, Superintendent .....	36		1,298.00
November	1 By paid B. J. Miles, Superintendent.....	37		5,000.00
November	15 To State warrants for October .....		4 479.50	
November	15 By paid C. C. Cory, Superintendent .....	38		1,303.50
December	1 By paid B. J. Miles, Superintendent.....	39		3,000.00
December	6 To State warrants for November .....		4,450.00	
December	6 By paid C. C. Cory, Superintendent .....	40		1,298.00
December	19 By paid B. J. Miles, Superintendent.....	41		1,000.00
December	27 By paid B. J. Miles, Superintendent.....	42		1,000.00
1891.				
January	9 To State warrants for December, 1890 .....		4,462.50	
January	9 By paid C. C. Cory, Superintendent .....	43		1,314.50
January	20 By paid B. J. Miles, Superintendent.....	44		1,000.00
January	31 By paid B. J. Miles, Superintendent.....	45		1,500.00
February	7 To State warrants for January, 1891.....		1,440.00	
February	7 By paid C. C. Cory, Superintendent .....	46		1,320.00
February	17 By paid B. J. Miles, Superintendent.....	47		3,000.00
March	7 To State warrants for February.....		4,465.50	
March	7 By paid C. C. Cory, Superintendent .....	48		1,325.50
March	26 By paid B. J. Miles, Superintendent.....	49		3,000.00
April	13 To State warrants for March....		4,491.00	
April	13 By paid C. C. Cory, Superintendent .....	50		1,331.00
April	25 By paid B. J. Miles, Superintendent.....	51		3,000.00
May	16 To State warrants for April. ....		4,508.00	
May	16 By paid B. J. Miles, Superintendent.....	52		2,000.00
May	16 By paid C. C. Cory, Superintendent .....	53		1,320.00
June	13 To State warrants for May, 1891.....		4,481.50	
June	13 By paid C. C. Cory, Superintendent ...	54		1,281.50
June	18 By paid B. J. Miles, Superintendent.....	55		1,000.00
June	29 By paid B. J. Miles, Superintendent.....	56		4,000.00
	Balance on hand.....			4,780.67
	Total .....		\$ 103,604.17	\$ 103,604.17

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

DATE.	TOWER AND WATER FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1889.				
July	1 By balance over paid. ....			\$ 1,712.09
July	29 To State warrant.....		\$ 1,750.00	
1890.				
February	26 By paid L. M. Rumsey Manufacturing Co.....	1		37.91
	Total.....		\$ 1,750.00	\$ 1,750.00

DATE.	CHAPLAIN FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1889.				
July 1	To balance cash on hand.....		3.50	.
September 17	To State warrant.....		150.00	
September 20	By paid Rev. G. W. Smith.....	1		15.00
September 21	By paid Rev. J. M. Poland.....	2		15.00
1890.				
March 21	By paid Rev. C. H. Marsh.....	3		25.00
March 28	By paid Rev. E. Kent....	4		25.00
April 7	By paid Rev. G. S. Goudy.....	5		25.00
June 9	By paid Mrs. M. F. Hinman..	6		5.00
October 16	By paid Rev. W. J. Halpin.....	7		25.00
1891.				
January 9	By paid Rev. C. E. Pomeroy.....	8		25.00
February 17	By paid Rev. C. W. Fenwick.....	9		10.00
April 21	By paid Rev. Robert Smith....	10		10.00
June 29	By paid Mrs. M. F. Hinman.....	11		5.00
June 29	By paid Mrs. M. B. Hunt.....	12		15.00
	Balance overpaid.....		46.50	
	Total .....		200.00	200.00

DATE.	LIBRARY FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1889.				
July 1	By balance overpaid.....			23.33
September 17	To State warrant.....		125.00	
1890.				
November 19	By paid Geo. Sherwood & Co.....	1		53.17
November 19	By paid Williams & Rogers.....	2		8.75
November 19	By paid American Book Co.....	3		56.20
1891.				
February 17	By paid J. W. Scott.....	4		8.50
	Balance overpaid.....		23.95	
	Total.....		148.95	148.95

DATE.	REPAIR AND CONTINGENT FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1889.				
July	1 To balance cash on hand.....	1	107.22	
July	11 By paid W. J. Moir, labor, etc.....	1		42.62
July	13 By paid J. D. Conger, labor, etc.....	2		22.50
July	17 By paid J. H. Hammond, paints, etc.....	3		131.18
July	18 By paid Davis & Moser, lumber.....	4		38.35
July	29 By paid G. W. Richards, labor.....	5		6.10
August	19 By paid Ralph Murray, labor.....	6		12.90
August	19 By paid John Murray, labor.....	7		12.00
September	17 To State warrant.....		812.50	
September	20 By paid Anamosa Penitentiary, stone.....	8		20.00
September	24 By paid C. I. & D. R'y Co., freight.....	9		11.34
October	5 By paid C. E. Smith, labor.....	10		24.00
November	4 By paid S. E. Whitney, glass.....	11		23.64
November	16 By paid Rew & Greef, lumber.....	12		74.40
December	7 By paid E. Hayden, labor.....	13		3.00
1890.				
February	8 By paid George G. Ferguson, plumbing, etc....	14		146.49
March	1 By paid J. S. Hadley, hardware.....	15		13.33
March	21 By paid W. S. T. Doane, labor.....	16		50.00
April	5 By paid W. S. T. Doane, labor.....	17		50.00
April	26 By paid G. E. Fannon, labor.....	18		22.95
May	5 By paid S. E. Whitney, tin, etc.....	19		67.87
May	17 By paid W. S. T. Doane, labor.....	20		50.00
May	28 By paid Davis & Moser, lumber.....	21		281.34
May	30 By paid James Aungst, labor.....	22		4.50
May	31 By paid D. G. Meader, stone.....	23		18.00
June	5 By paid Rew & Greef, lumber.....	24		192.21
June	18 By paid J. H. Hammond, oil, etc.....	25		45.50
July	4 By paid W. S. T. Doane, labor.....	26		100.00
July	8 By paid C. H. Hollister, labor.....	27		117.62
July	15 By paid George W. Richards, labor.....	28		46.80
July	24 By paid A. Grovenburg, labor.....	29		3.00
July	24 To State warrant.....		1,100.00	
July	26 By paid W. G. Price, labor.....	30		15.00
July	29 By paid Davis & Moser, lumber, etc.....	31		147.50
August	8 By paid S. E. Whitney, glass, etc.....	32		74.35
August	8 By paid W. S. T. Doane, labor.....	33		50.00
August	23 By paid A. E. Shorthill, sundries.....	34		150.54
August	25 By paid Rew & Greef, lumber.....	35		140.22
August	30 By paid A. H. Goodwin, labor.....	36		55.00
September	6 By paid C. H. Hollister, labor.....	37		119.25
September	6 By paid W. S. T. Doane, labor.....	38		50.00
September	12 By paid Geo. Dale, labor.....	39		120.00
September	24 By paid Davis & Moser, lumber.....	40		139.88
October	16 By paid G. E. Fannon, labor.....	41		8.75
November	3 By paid C. E. Smith, labor.....	42		17.60
November	6 By paid G. E. Fannon, labor.....	43		3.50
November	10 By paid S. E. Whitney, hardware.....	44		16.60
November	14 By paid Hall & Wilcox, labor.....	45		15.00
November	14 By paid D. A. Tower, brick.....	46		36.25
November	14 By paid Rew & Greef, lumber.....	47		194.42
December	5 By paid S. E. Whitney, hardware.....	48		20.73
December	15 By paid J. H. Hammond, paints.....	49		50.25
December	27 By paid E. O. Edson, sundries.....	50		51.30
1891.				
January	8 By paid C. H. Hollister, labor.....	51		35.00
January	8 By paid Davis & Moser, lumber.....	52		62.77
January	9 By paid F. D. Hauser, labor.....	53		41.50
January	10 By paid D. W. Irvin, labor.....	54		25.00
February	5 By paid Ripley & Branson, sundries.....	55		5.55
February	5 By paid Electric Supply Co.....	56		27.42
February	5 By paid J. F. Barnes.....	57		24.03
March	4 By paid Geo. W. Richards, labor.....	58		138.16
March	5 By paid L. M. Rumsey Manufacturing Co.....	59		45.19

DATE.	REPAIR AND CONTINGENT FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1891.				
April	1 By paid S. E. Whitney, hardware.....	60		\$ 14.10
April	25 By paid Davis & Moser, lumber.....	61		78.57
May	16 By paid Edison General Electric Co .....	62		235.39
May	20 By paid S. E. Whitney, hardware .....	63		56.17
June	1 To State warrants No. 19404 and 19454 .....		\$ 2,900.00	
June	8 By paid E. E. Winchester & Co., labor .....	64		92.16
June	10 By paid G. W. Richards & Co., labor.....	65		12.30
June	10 By paid I. L. Robbins, sundries .....	66		16.50
June	12 By paid Davis & Moser, lumber .....	67		53.91
June	18 By paid Rew & Greef, lumber .....	68		58.72
June	30 By paid Rew & Greef, lumber .....	69		49.75
June	30 By paid Davis & Moser, lumber.....	70		215.21
June	30 By paid Davis & Moser, lumber.....	71		15.05
	Balance on hand. ....			507.43
	Total .....		\$ 4,919.72	\$ 4,919.72

DATE.	LAND FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1890.				
July	1 To balance cash on hand .....		\$ 20.50	
	Balance on hand.....			\$ 20.50
	Total .....		\$ 20.50	\$ 20.50

DATE.	STEAM PUMP FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1890.				
July	1 By balance overpaid .....			\$ 88.00
July	29 To State warrants .....		\$ 88.00	
	Total .....		\$ 88.00	\$ 88.00

DATE.	STEAM KETTLE FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1890.				
July	1 To balance on hand.....		\$ 1.12	
	Balance on hand.....			\$ 1.12
	Total.....		\$ 1.12	\$ 1.12

DATE.	BAKE OVEN FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1889. July	1 To balance cash on hand.....		\$ 44.46	
August	30 By paid B. J. Miles, sundries.....	1		\$ 8.73
October	5 By paid C. E. Smith, labor .....	2		3.50
	Balance on hand. ....			32.23
	Total.....		\$ 44.46	\$ 44.46

DATE.	BOILER REPAIR FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1889. July	1 To balance cash on hand.....		\$ 243.17	
September	17 To State warrant.....		125.00	
December	13 By paid A. E. Shorthill, labor, etc.....	1		\$ 60.35
1890. January	30 By paid A. H. Goodwin, labor, etc.....	2		3.00
March	26 By paid A. H. Goodwin, labor, etc.....	3		11.00
December	27 By paid A. E. Shorthill, sundries.....	4		175.93
1891. January	6 By paid L. M. Rumsey Manufacturing Co.....	5		22.89
	By balance on hand .....			95.00
	Total.....		\$ 368.17	\$ 368.17

DATE.	SUNDAY SUIT FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1890. July	21 To State warrant .....		\$ 600.00	
1891. February	9 By paid A Thomas & Co., cloth.....	1		1,678.15
June	3 To State warrant .....		1,200.00	
June	29 By paid A. Thomas & Co., caps.....	2		121.85
	Total.....		\$ 1,800.00	\$ 1,800.00

DATE.	BATHING APPARATUS AND HEATER FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1890. November	19 To State warrant. . . . .		\$ 1,000.00	
1891. April	9 By paid for boiler .....	1		\$ 317.45
May	16 By paid Ferguson Bros.....	2		682.55
	Total.....		\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00

DATE.	GARDEN HOUSE AND VEGETABLE CELLAR FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1889.				
July	1 To balance cash on hand .....	1	\$ 592.77	
August	7 By paid F. Stober.....	1		\$ 26.40
August	8 By paid J. D. Myers, labor.....	2		20.10
August	19 By paid John Murray, labor.....	3		30.00
August	19 By paid Ralph Murray, labor.....	4		30.00
August	22 By paid J. S. Veltum, labor.....	5		30.00
August	23 By paid L. Simondson, labor.....	6		16.00
August	23 By paid Geo. Dale, labor.....	7		16.00
September	7 By paid N. Gibbs, labor.....	8		26.00
September	9 By paid D. A. Tower, brick.....	9		258.50
September	9 By paid Davis & Moser, lumber.....	10		387.65
September	16 To State warrant.....		250.00	
December	21 By paid O. H. Holister, labor....	11		2.12
	Total.....		\$ 842.77	\$ 842.77

DATE.	BAND FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1891.				
May	16 By paid C. G. Conn, instruments.....	1		\$ 400.00
	Balance overpaid.. ..		\$ 400.00	
	Total.....		\$ 400.00	\$ 400.00

DATE.	LAUNDRY, DRY ROOM AND MACHINERY FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1890.				
June	5 By paid Rew & Greef, lumber.....	1		\$ 200.00
June	14 By paid James Aungst, labor.....	2		13.50
June	17 By paid A. H. Goodwin, labor.....	3		55.35
June	19 By paid George Dale, labor.....	4		30.60
June	19 By paid N. Gibbs, labor.....	5		50.80
June	21 By paid Anamosa penitentiary, stone.....	6		41.00
June	21 By paid C. I. & D. R'y Co., freight.....	7		20.66
June	21 By paid A. Hurst & Co., sundries.....	8		74.20
June	21 By paid Selge & Size, brick.....	9		45.00
June	23 By paid James Aungst, labor.. ..	10		13.05
June	28 By paid Rew & Greef, lumber.....	11		35.80
June	28 By paid P. H. Perry, roofing.....	12		107.40
July	3 By paid D. A. Tower, brick.....	13		320.25
July	21 To State warrant....		\$ 400.00	
July	31 By paid G. E. Fannon, labor.....	14		27.48
August	8 By paid S. E. Whitney, nails, etc.....	15		12.60
August	25 By paid Rew & Greef, lumber.....	16		117.00
August	28 To State warrants, Nos. 16,313 and 16,314.....		850.00	
November	14 By paid Davis & Moser, lumber.....	17		73.86
	Balance on hand.....			11.45
	Total.....		\$ 1,250.00	\$ 1,250.00

DATE.	CHAPEL FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1891.				
February	20 By paid D. A. Tower, brick.....	1		\$ 400.16
June	1 To State warrant.....		\$ 1,000.00	
June	30 By paid C. F. Alden & Co., lime, etc.....	2		116.94
	Balance on hand.....			392.90
	Total.....		\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00

DATE.		FAMILY BUILDING FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1889.					
July	1	To balance cash on hand.....		\$ 4,289.51	
July	16	By paid Rew & Greef....	1		\$ 321.00
July	20	By paid J. S. Veltum, labor.....	2		15.75
July	20	By paid L. Simondson, labor.....	3		17.70
July	20	By paid Wm. Osborn, labor.....	4		38.25
July	29	To State warrants.....		2,250.00	
August	7	By paid F. Stober, labor.....	5		72.60
August	19	By paid John Murray, rock.....	6		38.00
August	19	By paid Ralph Murray, labor.....	7		66.00
August	19	By paid John Murray, labor..	8		69.00
August	22	By paid J. S. Veltum, labor.....	9		51.20
August	23	By paid Geo. Dale, labor.....	10		102.55
August	23	By paid L. Simondson, labor.....	11		87.00
August	26	By paid C. I. & D. R'y Co., rock.....	12		49.50
August	30	By paid Leffingwell Bros., lime.....	13		84.00
August	31	By paid Rew & Greef, lumber.....	14		55.23
September	7	By paid N. Gibbs, labor.....	15		74.60
September	9	By paid D. A. Tower, brick.....	16		160.50
September	14	By paid S. E. Whitney, hardware.....	17		14.50
September	16	By paid A. A. Goodwin, labor.....	18		135.60
September	17	By paid W. S. T. Doane, labor.....	19		50.00
September	19	By paid J. P. Jones, labor.....	20		50.00
September	20	By paid Anamosa penitentiary, stone.....	21		70.00
September	21	By paid W. E. Whitney, labor.....	22		66.65
September	23	By paid C. A. Parks, labor.....	23		12.50
September	24	By paid C. I. & D. R'y Co., freight.....	24		58.80
September	28	By paid G. D. Sweeney, labor.....	25		2.50
September	30	By paid S. E. Whitney, hardware.....	26		36.07
October	4	By paid J. P. Jones, labor.....	27		50.00
October	5	By paid C. E. Smith, labor.....	28		170.60
October	5	By paid, D. A. Tower, brick.....	29		33.00
October	19	By paid D. Bushman, labor.....	30		47.90
October	24	By paid W. G. Price, labor.....	31		33.00
October	24	By paid E. Hayden, labor.....	32		28.35
October	30	By paid J. H. Hammond, oil, etc.....	33		144.84
November	2	By paid J. S. Hadley, hardware.....	34		289.61
November	4	By paid S. E. Whitney, hardware.....	35		9.06
November	7	By paid W. S. Nutting, labor.....	36		83.00
November	14	By paid Rew & Greef, lumber.....	37		169.61
November	20	By paid C. E. Smith, labor.....	38		95.10
November	20	By paid Alvord, Forker & Zelger, lime.....	39		60.20
November	20	By paid J. P. Jones, labor.....	40		50.00
December	6	By paid S. E. Whitney, hardware.....	41		178.74
December	9	By paid S. Green & Son, weights.....	42		42.02
December	13	By paid J. H. Hammond, oil, etc.....	43		9.10
December	13	By paid A. E. Shorthill, castings.....	44		28.55
December	14	By paid Sheuerman Bros., blankets.....	45		660.00
December	14	By paid W. S. T. Doane, labor.....	46		50.00
December	14	By paid J. P. Jones, labor.....	47		50.00
December	21	By paid C. H. Hollister, labor.....	48		317.88
1890.					
January	7	By paid I. P. McDonald, labor.....	49		330.75
January	7	By paid F. D. Hauser, labor.....	50		69.20
January	11	By paid W. S. T. Doane, labor.....	51		50.00
January	11	By paid J. P. Jones, labor.....	52		50.00
January	14	By paid J. D. Conger, labor.....	53		37.50
January	15	By paid George W. Richards, labor, etc.....	54		173.75
January	31	By paid S. E. Whitney, hardware.....	55		7.43
February	3	By paid Ames & Frost Co., bedsteads.....	56		478.17
February	8	By paid Burlington School Furniture Co., desks.....	57		296.50
February	8	By paid G. G. Ferguson, plumbing.....	58		204.18
February	10	By paid W. S. T. Doane, labor.....	59		50.00
February	13	By paid Davis & Moser, lumber.....	60		301.92
		Total.....		\$ 6,539.51	\$ 6,539.51

DATE.		ELECTRIC LIGHT AND BOILER FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1890.					
July	21	To State warrant.....		\$ 1,000.00	
August	20	By paid Grube & Murray, boilers.....	1		\$ 1,025.00
August	28	To State warrants Nos. 16311 and 16312.....		2,000.00	
September	25	By paid John Murray, labor.....	2		10.50
September	27	By paid D. A. Tower, brick.....	3		68.00
November	19	By paid Edison Gen. Electric Co.....	4		940.00
1891.					
January	20	By paid Edison Gen. Electric Co.....	5		1,410.00
February	19	By paid Fitchburg Steam Engine Co.....	6		715.70
April	9	To amount received from old boiler.....		317.45	
May	16	By paid Shultz Belting Co.....	7		83.55
June	3	To State warrant.....		1,000.00	
		Balance on hand.....			64.70
		Total.....		\$ 4,317.45	\$ 4,317.45

## GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

DATE.		CONTINGENT AND REPAIR FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1889.					
July	1	By balance overpaid.....			\$ 115.01
July	20	To State warrant.....		\$ 875.00	
November	6	By paid R. S. Finkbine, plans, etc.....	1		210.00
1890.					
January	8	By paid C. T. Martin, labor.....	2		53.62
January	8	By paid Reeve Norton, lumber.....	3		77.75
April	11	By paid John A. Garver & Co.....	4		20.45
July	8	By paid R. Norton.....	5		17.20
July	21	To State warrant.....		1,000.00	
September	5	By paid Pitt Carriage Co.....	6		39.00
September	5	By paid J. A. Garver & Co.....	7		9.00
September	22	By paid F. E. Wilson.....	8		94.00
December	2	By paid Atlantic Foundry and Machine Shop.....	9		89.79
December	2	By paid M. S. Kimball, agent, freight.....	10		25.08
December	2	By paid West & Bowman.....	11		23.02
December	2	By paid Des Moines Fuel and Lime Co.....	12		22.85
1891.					
January	13	By paid J. M. Craig, labor.....	13		47.50
January	13	By paid T. J. Fredregill, brick.....	14		52.00
January	13	By paid W. Vaughn & Son.....	15		43.30
January	13	By paid R. Norton, lumber.....	16		136.14
January	13	By paid Troy Machinery Co.....	17		245.00
April	7	By paid R. Ball.....	18		352.81
April	7	By paid Eagle Iron Works.....	19		210.80
June	20	By paid Ames, Frost & Co.....	20		162.00
January	24	To State warrant.....		500.00	
		Balance on hand.....			328.68
		Total.....		\$ 2,375.00	\$ 2,375.00



DATE.	LIBRARY AND SCHOOL BOOK FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1889.				
July	1 To balance cash on hand .....		\$ 264.35	
July	31 By paid Redhead, Norton Lathrop & Co .....	1		\$ 65.35
September	17 To State warrnt .....		125.00	
October	9 By paid Wm. Van Sittert .....	2		20.56
November	16 By paid Redhead, Norton, Lathrop & Co .....	3		84.57
1890.				
January	16 By paid C. C. Cory, for sundries, paid .....	4		19.00
April	11 By paid E. L. Dean .....	5		2.75
July	8 By paid C. H. Keeley .....	6		4.80
September	5 By paid M. N. Lewis .....	7		6.00
September	5 By paid Redhead, Norton, Lathrop & Co .....	8		25.14
1891.				
April	7 By paid C. C. Cory, for sundries, paid .....	9		11.25
April	7 By paid Redhead, Norton, Lathrop & Co .....	10		24.81
April	7 By paid R. Ball .....	11		18.25
April	7 To State warrant .....		\$ 100.00	
June	29 By paid Redhead, Norton, Lathrop & Co .....	12		119.67
	Balance on hand .....			87.20
	Total .....		\$ 489.35	\$ 489.35

DATE.	BATH TUB FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
18891.				
July	1 To balance cash on hand .....		\$ 250.00	
1890.				
September	22 By paid F. E. Wilson .....	1		\$ 79.35
October	20 By paid F. E. Wilson .....	2		64.98
1891.				
April	7 By paid R. Ball .....	3		67.50
	Balance on hand .....			38.17
	Total .....		\$ 250.00	\$ 250.00

DATE.	FURNITURE FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1889.				
July	1 To balance cash on hand .....		\$ 70.76	
September	17 To State warrant .....		150.00	
October	9 By paid Chase & West, furniture .....	1		\$ 54.10
October	9 By paid A. Carson, furniture .....	2		15.60
October	9 By paid C. E. Risser & Co., carpets .....	3		19.52
November	16 By paid A. Carson, furniture .....	4		36.50
November	18 By paid Chase & West, furniture .....	5		23.25
November	18 By paid A. Carson, furniture .....	6		42.50
1890				
April	11 By paid A. Carson, furniture .....	7		17.40
1891.				
April	7 By paid A. Carson, furniture .....	8		1.89
	Total .....		\$ 220.76	\$ 220.76

DATE.	SUNDAY SUIT FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1889. July	1 To balance cash on hand.....		\$ 137.83	
1890. January	30 By paid C. E. Risser & Bro.....	1		\$ 17.63
July	21 To State warrant.....		250.00	
1891. January	13 By paid C. E. Risser & Bro.....	2		338.51
January	24 To State warrant.....		250.00	
June	29 By paid J. L. Mason.....	3		33.57
	Balance on hand.....			250.12
	Total.....		\$ 637.83	\$ 637.83

DATE.	TEAM, HARNESS AND WAGON FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1889. July	1 By balance overpaid.....		\$	\$ 78.50
July	29 To State warrant.....		100.00	
	Balance on hand.....			21.50
	Total.....		\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00

DATE.	COW STABLE FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1889. July	1 By balance overpaid.....		\$	\$ 150.00
July	29 To State warrant....		150.00	
	Total..		\$ 150.00	\$ 150.00

DATE.	FENCING AND DRAINAGE FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1889. July	1 To balance cash on hand.....		\$ 143.26	\$
September	17 To State warrant....		100.00	
October	9 By paid Iowa Pipe and Tile Co.....	1		4.50
October	9 By paid Pella Drain Tile Co.....	2		41.12
November	16 By paid Iowa Pipe and Tile Co .....	3		43.60
November	18 By paid J. W. Wilson, labor.....	4		16.25
1890. January	8 By paid R. Norton, fencing.....	5		8.68
July	8 By paid G. W. Goddard. ....	6		10.50
July	8 By paid A. J. Donnelley.....	7		10.50
July	11 By paid R. Norton.....	8		37.54
July	21 To State warrant.....		150.00	
1891. January	13 By paid R. Norton.....	9		61.44
January	13 By paid G. W. Goddard.....	10		20.14
April	20 To State warrant.....		150.00	
	Balance on hand.....			288.99
	Total.....		\$ 543.26	\$ 543.26

DATE.	CHAPLAIN FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1889.				
July	1 To balance cash on hand.....		\$ 80.00	
September	17 To State warrant .....		150.00	
October	9 By paid H. C. Rosenberger.....	1		\$ 3.00
October	9 By paid Rev. T. J. Dow.....	2		5.00
October	9 By paid Rev. C. E. Spinney.....	3		10.00
October	9 By paid Rev. G. T. Carpenter.....	4		5.00
October	9 By paid Rev. A. E. Griffith.....	5		5.00
November	16 By paid Rev. B. O. W. Colzer.....	6		5.00
1890.				
January	8 By paid Rev. B. O. Aylsworth.....	7		10.00
April	11 By paid Rev. C. O. Cory, for sundries paid.....	8		12.50
July	8 By paid Rev. J. B. Vawter.....	10		20.00
September	5 By paid Rev. H. C. Rosenberger.....	11		12.50
September	22 By paid Rev. H. C. Rosenberger.....	12		15.00
December	2 By paid Rev. H. C. Rosenberger.....	13		10.00
1891.				
January	13 By paid Rev. P. V. D. Vedder.....	14		5.00
January	13 By paid Rev. E. C. Spinney...	15		5.00
January	13 By paid Rev. H. C. Rosenberger.....	16		12.00
April	7 By paid Rev. H. C. Rosenberger.....	17		25.00
April	7 By paid Rev. W H. W. Rees, D. D.....	18		5.00
April	7 By paid Rev. Thomas Dotter .....	19		5.00
April	20 To State warrant .....		100.00	
June	29 By paid Rev. B. O. Aylsworth.....	20		40.00
June	29 By paid Rev. H. C. Rosenberger.....	21		16.00
	Balance on hand.....			94.00
	Total.....		\$ 330.00	\$ 330.00

DATE.	HOSPITAL AND WATER TOWER FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1889.				
July	1 By balance overpaid.....			\$ 2,250.00
July	29 To State warrant.....		\$ 2,250.00	
	Total.....		\$ 2,250.00	\$ 2,250.00

DATE.	ELECTRIC LIGHT AND BOILER FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1889.				
July	1 To balance cash on hand .....		\$ 1,875.00	
July	29 To State warrant.....		625.00	
November	16 By paid F. E. Wilson.....	1		\$ 187.77
November	16 By paid Eagle Iron Works. ....	2		1,070.24
1890.				
January	14 By paid Thompson Electric Co.....	3		1,200.00
April	7 By paid Thomson Houston Electric Co. ....	4		41.99
	Total.....		\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00

DATE.	FINISHING AND FURNISHING HOSPITAL FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1890.				
July	8 By paid J. M. Craig.....	1		\$ 21.70
July	8 By paid A. J. Donnelley.....	2		12.50
July	11 By paid R. Norton.....	3		93.59
September	5 By paid Des Moines Fuel Co.....	4		28.00
September	5 By paid D. K. Pearson Bros.....	5		44.72
September	5 By paid Des Moines Planing Mill.....	6		159.80
September	5 By paid J. M. Craig.....	7		45.00
September	5 By paid G. A. Garver & Co.....	8		51.01
September	22 By paid Des Moines Planing Mill.....	9		51.28
September	22 By paid Des Moines Planing Mill.....	10		38.00
September	24 To State warrant.....		\$ 750.00	
December	2 By paid R. Norton.....	11		59.11
1891.				
January	13 By paid J. M. Craig, labor.....	12		18.85
April	7 By paid R. Ball.....	13		124.44
	Total.....		\$ 750.00	\$ 750.00

DATE.	FARM IMPLEMENT FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1890.				
July	21 To State warrant.....		\$ 100.00	
September	5 By paid Wm. Vaughn & Son.....	1		\$ 40.30
September	5 By paid C. O. Kribbs.....	2		15.00
September	5 By paid McCormick Harvesting Machine Co..	3		13.50
	Balance on hand.....			31.20
	Total.....		\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00

DATE.	PAINTING AND REPAIR FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1890.				
July	21 To State warrant.....		\$ 400.00	
September	5 By paid F. W. Wyman, labor.....	1		\$ 145.86
September	5 By paid J. A. Garver & Co.....	2		91.88
October	20 By paid Baker Bros.....	3		30.00
				17.54
1891.				
January	13 By paid F. W. Wyman, labor.....	4		
April	20 To State warrant.....		300.00	
June	29 By paid F. W. Wyman, labor.....	5		56.47
June	29 By paid J. A. Garver & Co.....	6		37.25
	Balance on hand.....			321.00
	Total.....		\$ 700.00	\$ 700.00

DATE.		FURNITURE, CARPETS AND STOVE FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1890.					
July	21	To State warrant.....		\$ 500.00	
September	5	By paid Chase & West.....	1		\$ 20.70
September	5	By paid A. Carson.....	2		254.00
September	5	By paid A. Carson.....	3		12.30
December	2	By paid Wm. Vaughn & Son.....	4		198.80
December	2	By paid C. E. Risser & Bro....	5		26.20
December	2	By paid Chase & West.....	6		49.00
1891.					
January	13	By paid S. F. Stewart.....	7		48.75
January	13	By paid C. E. Risser & Bro.....	8		47.60
January	24	To State warrant.....		250.00	
April	7	By paid A. Carson.....	9		90.50
April	20	To State warrant.....		250.00	
June	29	By paid A. Carson.....	10		49.00
		Balance on hand.....			203.15
		Total .....		\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00

DATE.		HENNERY FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1890.					
September	24	To State warrant.....		\$ 250.00	
1891.					
January	13	By paid R. Norton.....	1		\$ 156.26
April	7	By paid R. Ball.....	2		72.50
		Balance on hand.....			21.24
		Total.....		\$ 250.00	\$ 250.00

DATE.		CARRIAGE, HARNESS AND TEAM FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1890.					
September	5	By paid Hurley Bros.....	1		\$ 35.00
September	5	By paid Pitt Carriage Co.....	2		200.00
September	22	By paid L. B. Thomas .....	3		100.00
September	22	To State warrant.....		\$ 335.00	
		Total.....		\$ 335.00	\$ 335.00

DATE.		WINDOW SCREEN FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1890.					
September	24	To State warrant.....	1	\$ 125.00	
1891.					
June	29	By paid J. Bolles .....			\$ 122.00
		Balance on hand .....			3.00
		Total .....		\$ 125.00	\$ 125.00

DATE.		WINTER WRAP FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1891. January	13	By paid H. C. Harris & Co.....	1		\$ 208.65
April	20	To State warrant.....		\$ 300.00	
		Balance on hand .....			\$ 93.35
		Total.....		\$ 300.00	\$ 800.00

DATE.		PROVIDENTIAL FUND.	Number voucher.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1891. May	20	By paid S. E. Whitney, tin.....	1		\$ 175.00
June	12	By paid Davis & Moser .....	2		220.79
July	3	By paid G. W. Richards & Co .....	3		56.40
July	3	By paid C. H. Hollister .....	4		133.75
		Balance overpaid.....		\$ 504.94	
		Total .....		\$ 504.94	\$ 504.94

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. MOIR,  
*Treasurer.*



TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Warden of the Penitentiary

AT ANAMOSA,

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

JUNE 30, 1891.

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PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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DES MOINES:  
G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.  
1891.





## BIENNIAL REPORT.

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PENITENTIARY AT ANAMOSA, }  
ANAMOSA, IOWA, June 30, 1891. }

*To His Excellency, HORACE BOIES, Governor of Iowa:*

I have the honor to herewith submit to you my biennial report, ending June 30, 1891, and in so doing will call your attention to the appropriation made by the twenty-third general assembly, and the use made of same. The total appropriation made for the use of this penitentiary was \$38,850.00.

The act making these several appropriations was drawn in such a manner that only one-third could be drawn and used during the year 1890, one-third on and after May 15, 1891, and one-third on and after October 15, 1891. Had we been permitted to use one-half of the appropriation during the year of 1890, more could have been accomplished during that period.

### WORK ON DEPARTMENT FOR FEMALES.

Of the amount appropriated \$30,000 was for the completion of the department for female convicts. Of this amount we have drawn and used \$13,671.18. We now have the walls completed to the top of the second story, and are pushing the work as rapidly as possible, with the hope of being able to put the building under roof before the coming winter.

The amount appropriated for this work was about \$10,000 less than our estimate, and that amount will be necessary to complete the building and fit it for use.

The sum of \$4,600.00 was appropriated for contingent and repair fund; we have drawn and used \$3,612.43 in making many needed repairs.

### HOSPITAL FUND.

We have drawn and used \$225.75 of the \$500.00 appropriated for furnishing the hospital.

We purchased a new outfit of beds and bedding and other much needed furniture.

The bedsteads are of iron with woven wire springs, moss mattresses, comfortable and clean bedding. The building is heated by steam, lighted by electricity, well ventilated, with bath room in connection.

Having a hospital complete in all its details and under the supervision of Dr. L. J. Adair, a physician and surgeon of unquestioned ability and integrity, it is now possible for me to give the sick and afflicted all the care and attention the circumstances of their cases demand.

#### WARDEN'S HOUSE FUND.

The warden's house fund (\$150) has all been drawn and used in supplying the residence with carpets, furniture, etc.

#### STEAM KETTLE AND RANGE FUND.

The sum of \$1,000 was appropriated for the purpose of putting in steam kettles, etc. This fund has not been drawn; we deemed it best not to use it until the new smoke stack could be completed, and the boilers reset.

We expect to be able to use this fund during this year.

#### SMOKE STACK FUND.

We have drawn and used the \$1,200 appropriated to construct a new smoke stack, and now have it practically completed, and will have it in use in the near future.

This work has all been done by convict labor.

#### CHANGE OF ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The sum of \$200 being appropriated for the purpose of changing the lamps from outside to inside the cells, we have drawn and used this amount, and have made the change contemplated; we find this to be a great improvement. It gives each man a good light, and enables them to read without having their books or papers shaded by the iron doors as was the case heretofore.

#### SUPPORT FUND.

The amount of \$10 per month per man is allowed by law for the support of the convicts at this prison; this includes what they eat, wear, light, fuel, a suit of clothes, and \$5 gift on discharge.

I have not been able to save as much of this fund during this biennial period as heretofore, the principal reason being the small number in confinement; however, I am able to report that I have been able to support those in my charge on a less amount than is allowed by law, having declined to draw the support fund for the month of May, 1891, amounting to \$2,613.65. For a more complete statement of moneys received and expended during this period, I would refer you to the report of D. H. Le Suer, clerk, herewith transmitted.

#### HEALTH OF INMATES.

The health of the inmates of this prison has been remarkably good during this biennial period, especially so considering the fact that quite a large per cent are more or less diseased from exposure and dissipation before entering the prison. The mortality has been light, there having occurred but seven deaths during the last two years; one being from suicide, one from the effect of poison taken with suicidal intent while yet in jail, one being an old broken-down man transferred from Ft. Madison, and one insane, also transferred from Ft. Madison, and in a very feeble condition when received at this prison; none of which could be fairly charged to this prison.

The good health of the prisoners can be accounted for largely from the fact that the prison is in excellent sanitary condition, and that their habits are regular, food wholesome, and the further fact that they have the very best medical treatment.

#### FEMALE CONVICTS.

We have at this date fourteen female convicts, who are kept employed making and mending the clothing for male prisoners. They are under the immediate charge of the matron, Mrs. A. C. Merrill, who, in my judgment, is in every way qualified to perform the duties incumbent upon her. In her management of this department she is always kind, yet firm, and aside from keeping good order and seeing that their work is properly done, much is being done by her in the way of moral and religious training, and I am led to believe that some good at least has resulted from her efforts in this direction.

#### GOOD TIME LAW.

The twenty-third general assembly passed a law granting a greater diminution of time for good conduct for those having long

time sentences. In my opinion the wisdom of this act cannot be questioned; it has had the effect of giving new life and renewed hopes to many, especially that class that have no friends outside to aid them in procuring a pardon. They are now able to aid themselves by good conduct, and many will profit thereby.

#### PRISON DISCIPLINE.

I am pleased to report the prison discipline to be all I could reasonably expect under existing circumstances. Our work is badly scattered, and the men are required to mingle together and talk with each other in order that the work can be properly done; this gives more opportunities for petty quarrels and other violations of the rules than when the work is all confined to shops, where each man having his own work to do, and no one being permitted to interfere with him. However, the men are working cheerfully and well, and but few reports are made for violations of the rules. Having had steady employment for all during the last two years has been beneficial to the discipline. Idleness should never be permitted in a prison; it is demoralizing to those in custody, mentally, morally and physically, and removes all possibilities of reformation.

#### CRIMINAL INSANE.

At the close of this period we have in confinement thirty criminal insane. We have now had the care of this class of criminals about two and one-half years; while I have never doubted the wisdom of our law makers in making provisions for them at the penitentiary, my experience in caring for them, more fully satisfies me that the wisdom of such a law cannot be disputed, and in this connection I would commend you for your good judgment in ordering that those having served out their terms as convicts should be retained in the department for criminal insane at the penitentiary as provided by law; many are depraved and vicious by nature and wholly unfit to be in the hospital for insane among the more unfortunate. Everything is being done for this class that can be. Dr. L. J. Adair is untiring in his efforts in their behalf, and quite a number have been cured and discharged and others placed back in the main prison to serve out their unexpired time.

#### REFORMATION OF CRIMINALS.

We have a class of criminals in our prison for whom there is but little hope of reformation; they are known as the habitual criminals.

Then again we have another class, that if the proper influences are thrown around them while in prison, and after leaving prison, will, without doubt, become good citizens.

One of the things necessary to bring about this reform while in prison, is to keep them steadily employed, and at skilled labor if possible, such as is done outside of prisons, so that they may be able to find employment when released and receive a fair compensation for their services. This will have the effect of teaching them habits of industry, and will give them confidence in their ability to earn an honest living. Strict prison discipline, kindly enforced, will aid materially in this matter; it will teach them that for good conduct they are to be rewarded, and for bad conduct they are to be punished, and that the same rule will without doubt hold good after being released. They should be given to understand that all punishments are administered with a view to correct and not to avenge. I also believe much good can be accomplished by prison managers being familiar with the men, by conversing with them freely, speaking kindly, and advising them in matters pertaining to their future wellfare. I would not forget the good resulting from the religious services, the social meetings, and the Sunday-school; these are some of the influences now being put into practice at this prison, with the hope of reaching that class that are susceptible of reform, and we have faith to believe that some have been reached and benefited in this way.

We still have another class in our prisons, who are not willful criminals, who have committed crime in an unguarded moment, some in the heat of passion, others by taking funds that did not belong to them, but fully expected to pay the amount without the matter being found out, but circumstances unforeseen prevented them from carrying out their original intentions.

This class of criminals are not criminals at heart, they confess the wrongs done, and are patiently serving out their sentences, anxiously looking forward to the day of release, when they can have an opportunity to prove to the people by good works that they are not criminals by nature, but victims of circumstances.

For this class of criminals no special influences are necessary to induce them to reform, their reformation had commenced long before entering the prison.

#### PAROLE SYSTEM.

I believe much good could be accomplished had we the parole system similar to the Ohio law, which has as I understand it a min-

imum and maximum sentence, which requires all courts to sentence to the maximum, giving a board of pardons a right to release on parole at any time after the minimum has been served; such a law would have the effect of equalizing sentences, and only the most worthy could get the benefit of the minimum, while under our present system it often happens that the old offender, by deceiving the court get off with a very light sentence.

#### HABITUAL CRIMINALS.

It is a well-known fact that quite a large per cent of our criminals are of the class known as the "habitual criminal." They do not intend to make an honest living, they make it a study how to evade officers, and if caught how to deceive courts, and secure short sentences.

I would suggest that our courts and peace officers use all means at their command to ascertain the past history of the accused before sentence is pronounced, and those that are found to be old offenders should be sentenced to the maximum.

We also have another class, known as the "petty thief," who make their living by robbing clothes lines, chicken roosts, etc., but are always careful not to take enough from any one place to make the offense a felony. I would recommend that a law be passed making a second conviction, or more, for petty larceny, a felony.

#### TRANSFER OF PRISONERS. •

Owing to the unequal distribution of territory, or counties contributory to the two prisons, the number of convicts at this prison became so reduced as to materially interfere with the work necessary to be done, and at the same time the number at Ft. Madison increased to such a degree that they could not properly care for and furnish all with work. Accordingly I asked for and obtained an order to transfer twenty-five men from Ft. Madison. Warden McMillan having the right to select those to be so transferred, the result was that he selected twenty-five of the oldest and most feeble in the Ft. Madison prison, one died before the transfer was made, leaving only twenty-four to be transferred, of that number ten are over sixty years of age, and several over seventy, all are more or less disabled. If the mortality of this prison does not increase during the next biennial period it will be a wonder. To me it does not seem to be just that this prison should be made a hospital for the prison at Ft. Madison. I would suggest that the executive council adjust these matters by a more equal distribution of territory, instead of by transfer from one prison to the other.

## WORK OF THE CHAPLAIN.

I would most respectfully call your attention to the report of the Chaplain, Rev. W. C. Gunn, which is herewith transmitted:

The Chaplain is required to preach two sermons every Sabbath, one to the males, and one to the females, he also has his day school, where the more illiterate are instructed, besides being required to go among the inmates and look after their temporal as well as spiritual wants; these duties are being performed in a manner most satisfactory to the management, his long experience in this work renders his services very valuable.

Mrs. Gunn continues her faithful work as organist and music teacher and in many other ways assists the chaplain in his efforts to better the condition of those in confinement morally and spiritually; too much praise cannot be given her when it is remembered that her work is all performed without compensation.

## OUR FUTURE NEEDS.

The time is near at hand when some of the convicts at this prison must be furnished with work other than building prison. To be able to do this we must have shops. The building we are now occupying as a dining room and kitchen with a chapel above was originally intended for shops. The rear center building, when completed, will contain the kitchen and dining room, also chapel, library, hospital, laundry, bath room, solitary, etc., and when completed will give us the building now being used for kitchen, dining room and chapel for shop purposes. I would recommend that the necessary appropriation be made by the next legislature, and that rear center building be pushed to completion with all possible speed. My estimates for appropriation necessary to carry on the work at this prison for the next two years are as follows:

For rear center building.....	\$50,000
For completing department for females. ....	10,000
For contingent and repair fund. ....	6,000
For transportation discharged convicts.....	1,200
For warden's house furniture.....	200

In conclusion, I desire to say that I am under many obligations to the foremen in my employ for the faithful and efficient services rendered.

The labor required to build those massive buildings and walls is all being done by convict labor, under the direction of the foremen, each in his respective position. For proof of their efficiency I would most respectfully cite you to the department for insane,



completed and occupied, and the department for females, now in course of construction. In my judgment the quality of work done is sufficient proof of their skill.

I would also express gratitude to the officers and guards in my employ for their faithful services and gentlemenly bearing, both on and off duty. Much credit is due them for the good order that now prevails in and around the prison.

I also wish to tender to you my personal obligations for kind and courteous treatment and for your valued counsel and support given me in the management of this institution.

MARQUIS BARR, *Warden*.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Marquis Barr, this 9th day of September, 1891.

[SEAL]

WILLIAM C. GUNN, *Notary Public*.

## CLERK'S REPORT.

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CLERK'S OFFICE, PENITENTIARY, }  
ANAMOSA, IOWA, JUNE 30, 1891. }

MARQUIS BARR, *Warden*:

SIR: I herewith submit to you my third report of the financial affairs of this institution commencing on the first day of July 1889, and ending with the thirtieth day of June, 1891, and also a statement of convicts received and discharged during the same time, as well as the number confined at this date. Yours respectfully,

D. H. SESNER, *Clerk*.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT,

*From July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1891.*

## RECEIPTS.

## FOR GENERAL SUPPORT.

From State of Iowa .....	\$ 47,603.49	
From United States.. .....	961.00	
From sales.....	536.55	
	<hr/>	\$ 49,101.04

## FOR CONSTRUCTION OF FEMALE WING.

From State of Iowa.....	\$ 13,673.68	
From Iowa Industrial School, Eldora.....	131.00	
From College for the Blind.....	150.00	
From Hospital for Insane, Independence ..	470.00	
From freight charges.....	189.38	
From sales.....	23.47	
	<hr/>	\$ 14,646.53

## FOR CONTINGENT AND REPAIR.

From State of Iowa.....	\$ 4,123.97	
From female wing .....	181.12	
From support.....	1.82	
	<hr/>	\$ 4,306.91

For officers' and guards' salaries.. ..	\$ 51,031.22	
For transportation.....	923.58	
For warden's house.....	119.38	
For temporary bath house....	4.30	
For prisoners' aid association.....	450.00	
For smoke stack.....	351.81	
For hospital furnishing. ....	165.41	
	<hr/>	\$ 53,045.70

For construction sales.....	13.35	
For library, gate receipts .....	874.30	
For convicts .....	5,450.95	
Cash on hand, July 1, 1889 .....	6,330.30	
	<hr/>	\$ 133,709.08

## EXPENDITURES.

For general support.....	\$ 49,953.21	
For construction of female wing.....	15,184.18	
For contingent and repair.....	4,252.73	
For officers and guards.....	51,231.25	
For transportation.....	897.46	
For warden's horse.....	150.00	
For prisoners aid association.....	450.00	
For smoke stack....	1,200.00	
For hospital furnishing.....	225.85	
For electric light.....	200.00	
For construction.....	101.93	
For library.....	467.50	
For convicts.....	4,912.49	\$ 129,226.60
Balance cash on hand June 30, 1891.....		4,542.48
		<hr/>
Total.....		\$ 133,709.08

**MONTHLY STATEMENT**  
*Of Receipts and Expenditures.*  
**GENERAL SUPPORT FUND.**

MONTH.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDI- TURES.
July, 1889 ..	\$ 21.50	\$ 2,055.53
August, 1889.....	2,359.97	1,824.06
September, 1889.....	2,214.38	1,475.91
October, 1889.....	2,028.12	2,242.03
November, 1889.....	2,044.37	2,189.20
December, 1889.....	2,249.50	2,009.50
January, 1890.....	2,300.35	2,352.14
February, 1890.....	2,209.91	2,189.78
March, 1890.....	2,210.68	2,143.42
April, 1890.....	2,142.50	2,059.85
May, 1890.....	2,061.53	1,442.12
June, 1890.....	2,280.63	2,322.45
July, 1890.....	2,154.33	2,084.31
August, 1890.....	2,255.70	1,142.81
September, 1890.....	2,192.94	1,929.39
October, 1890.....	2,173.50	2,660.96
November, 1890.....	2,135.30	2,254.07
December, 1890.....	2,151.92	2,564.62
January, 1891.....	2,300.85	1,657.08
February, 1891.....	2,144.30	1,263.15
March, 1891.....	2,309.75	3,772.06
April, 1891.....	2,572.03	2,605.28
May, 1891.....	2,493.93	1,946.66
June, 1891.....	3.05	1,766.83
Balance on hand July 1, 1889.....	\$ 49,101.04	\$ 49,953.21
Balance on hand June 30, 1891.....	7,430.08	6,577.91
Total.....	\$ 56,531.12	\$ 56,531.12

**FEMALE WING CONSTRUCTION FUND.**

MONTH.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDI- TURES.
July, 1889 ..	\$ 325.07	\$ 141.45
August, 1889.....	.....	205.00
September, 1889.....	595.45	176.00
October, 1889.....	73.47	209.90
November, 1889.....	385.90	175.00
December, 1889.....	.....	90.00
January, 1890.....	265.00	86.20
February, 1890.....	.....	222.33
March, 1890.....	.....	205.12
April, 1890.....	.....	147.00
May, 1890.....	.....	759.72
June, 1890.....	41.00	1,843.77
July, 1890.....	6,614.23	4,198.64
August, 1890.....	830.28	580.14
September, 1890.....	.....	564.47
October, 1890.....	1,168.61	478.14
November, 1890.....	.....	558.89
December, 1890.....	.....	609.64
January, 1891.....	1,646.67	423.92
February, 1891.....	.....	313.75
March, 1891.....	.....	364.97
April, 1891.....	1,102.04	724.11
May, 1891.....	724.11	759.20
June, 1891.....	864.20	1,320.82
Balance July 1, 1889.....	\$ 14,646.53	\$ 15,184.18
Balance June 30, 1891.....	863.62	325.97
Total.....	\$ 15,510.15	\$ 15,510.15

CONTINGENT AND REPAIR FUND.

MONTH.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDI- TURES.
July, 1889.....	\$ 275.88	\$ 95.20
August, 1889.....		152.03
September, 1889.....	247.03	105.13
October, 1889.....		215.60
November, 1889.....	320.73	203.61
December, 1889.....		141.00
January, 1890.....	344.64	84.60
February, 1890.....		76.28
March, 1890.....	181.12	165.00
April, 1890.....	144.76	75.00
May, 1890.....		160.92
June, 1890.....		428.19
July, 1890.....	662.29	398.26
August, 1890.....	400.18	243.79
September, 1890.....		110.81
October, 1890.....	354.60	269.24
November, 1890.....		279.96
December, 1890.....		283.10
January, 1891.....	832.30	98.57
February, 1891.....		92.33
March, 1891.....		18 00
April, 1891.....	208.90	
May, 1891.....		334.48
June, 1891.....	334.48	221.50
Balance July 1, 1889.....	\$ 4,306.91	\$ 4,252.73
Balance June 30, 1891.....	221.50	275.68
	\$ 4,528.41	\$ 4,528.41

OFFICERS' AND GUARDS' SALARY FUND.

MONTH.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDI- TURES.
July, 1889.....	\$ 2,175.00	\$ 2,156.25
August, 1889.....	2,156.25	2,106.25
September, 1889.....	2,156.25	2,031.23
October, 1889.....	1,981.25	2,037.50
November, 1889.....	2,037.50	2,075.00
December, 1889.....	2,075.00	2,175.00
January, 1890.....	2,175.00	2,150.00
February, 1890.....	2,150.00	2,137.50
March, 1890.....	2,137.50	2,106.25
April, 1890.....	2,106.25	2,068.75
May, 1890.....	2,068.75	2,075.00
June, 1890.....	2,075.00	2,075.00
July, 1890.....	2,075.00	2,112.50
August, 1890.....	2,112.50	2,075.00
September, 1890.....	2,075.00	2,056.25
October, 1890.....	2,056.25	2,087.50
November, 1890.....	2,087.50	2,112.50
December, 1890.....	2,112.50	2,106.25
January, 1891.....	2,106.25	2,112.50
February, 1891.....	2,112.47	2,125.00
March, 1891.....	2,125.00	2,175.00
April, 1891.....	2,175.00	2,275.00
May, 1891.....	2,275.00	2,425.00
June, 1891.....	2,425.00	2,375.00
Balance July 1, 1889.....	\$ 51,031.22	\$ 51,231.25
Balance June 30, 1891.....	1,918.11	1,718.06
	\$ 52,949.33	\$ 52,949.33

TRANSPORTATION FUND.

MONTH.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDI- TURES.
July, 1889.....	\$ 128.97	\$ 24.73
August, 1889.....	.....	41.02
September, 1889.....	.....	121.54
October, 1889.....	187.20	26.52
November, 1889.....	.....	18.00
December, 1889.....	.....	40.76
January, 1890.....	85.28	34.46
February, 1890.....	.....	72.49
March, 1890.....	.....	31.05
April, 1890.....	138.00	33.08
May, 1890.....	.....	66.84
June, 1890.....	.....	33.02
July, 1890.....	132.04	16.24
August, 1890.....	.....	26.88
September, 1890.....	.....	29.03
October, 1890.....	72.15	33.79
November, 1890.....	.....	23.14
December, 1890.....	.....	51.80
January, 1891.....	108.73	5.66
February, 1891.....	.....	15.15
March, 1891.....	.....	49.41
April, 1891.....	70.22	29.65
May, 1891.....	.....	45.98
June, 1891.....	.....	27.22
Balance July 1, 1889.....	\$ 923.58	\$ 797.46
Balance June 1, 1891.....	102.83	128.97
	\$ 1,026.43	\$ 1,026.43

WARDEN'S HOUSE FUND.

MONTH.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDI- TURES.
February, 1890.....	\$ 13.50	\$.....
April, 1890.....	.....	13.20
June, 1890.....	.....	56.83
July, 1890.....	.....	35.85
August, 1890.....	105.83	.....
May, 1891.....	.....	44.12
Balance July 1, 1889.....	\$ 119.38	\$ 150.00
Balance June 30, 1891.....	44.12	13.50
	\$ 163.50	\$ 163.50

TEMPORARY BATH HOUSE FUND.

MONTH.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDI- TURES.
Balance July 1, 1889.....	\$.....	\$ 4.30
February, 1890.....	4.30	.....
	\$ 4.30	\$ 4.30

## HOSPITAL FURNISHING FUND.

MONTH.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDI- TURES.
July .....	\$.....	\$ 165.41
August .....	165.41	58.44
September .....	.....	2.00
Balance June 30, 1891....	\$ 165.41 60.44	\$ 225.85 .....
	\$ 225.85	\$ 225.85

## SMOKE STACK FUND.

MONTH.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDI- TURES.
May, 1890. ....	\$.....	\$ 7.04
June, 1890.....	.....	39.07
July, 1890.....	.....	305.70
August, 1890.....	351.81	36.89
September, 1890.....	.....	2.20
October, 1890.....	.....	9.73
November, 1890.....	.....	17.30
December, 1890.....	.....	783.07
Balance June 30, 1891.....	848.19	.....
	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 1,200.00

## ELECTRIC LIGHT FUND.

MONTH.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDI- TURES.
July, 1890.....	\$.....	\$ 184.48
September, 1890.....	.....	13.52
Balance June 30, 1891 .....	200.00	.....
	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00

## CONSTRUCTION FUND.

MONTH.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDI- TURES.
August, 1889.....	\$.....	\$ 7.40
October, 1889.....	.....	4.53
February, 1890.....	.....	90.00
April, 1890.....	7.95	.....
October, 1890.....	4.90	.....
May, 1891.....	.50	.....
Balance July 1, 1891.....	\$ 13.35	\$ 101.93
Balance June 30, 1891.....	111.01	22.43

## PRISONERS' AID FUND.

## RECEIPTS.

January, 1891.....	\$	275.00
June, 1891.....		175.00
	\$	450.00

## EXPENDITURES.

February, 1891.....	\$	275.00
June, 1891.....		175.00
	\$	450.00

## CHANGE OF TRACK FUND.

Balance July 1, 1889.....	\$	6.63
Balance June 30, 1891.....		6.63

## VISITORS' FUND.

MONTH.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDI- TURES.
July, 1889.....	\$ 25.25	\$ 5.00
August, 1889.....	128.80	3.00
September, 1889.....	41.00	11.52
October, 1889.....	51.00	
November, 1889.....	15.00	
December, 1889.....	34.75	12.64
January, 1890.....	18.25	70.43
February, 1890.....	23.00	1.80
March, 1890.....	22.75	10.31
April, 1890.....	15.25	7.25
May, 1890.....	30.50	
June, 1890.....	42.75	65.97
July, 1890.....	129.00	1.25
August, 1890.....	71.75	12.80
September, 1890.....	41.50	.25
October, 1890.....	31.00	3.00
November, 1890.....	24.50	6.30
December, 1890.....	28.75	130.15
January, 1891.....	24.25	
February, 1891.....	11.75	9.40
March, 1891.....	17.25	96.85
April, 1891.....	9.25	
May, 1891.....	17.00	11.58
June, 1891.....	20.00	8.00
Balance July 1, 1889.....	\$ 874.30	\$ 467.50
Balance June 30, 1891.....	270.76	677.56
	\$ 1,145.06	\$ 1,145.06



CONVICT FUND.

MONTH.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDI- TURES.
July, 1889.....	\$ 212.12	\$ 219.68
August, 1889.....	183.40	247.20
September, 1889.....	253.58	215.13
October, 1889.....	231.52	278.92
November, 1889.....	231.62	276.67
December, 1889.....	506.52	482.78
January, 1890.....	242.98	131.25
February, 1890.....	254.49	268.82
March, 1890.....	157.73	242.42
April, 1890.....	259.33	328.10
May, 1890.....	188.58	204.96
June, 1890.....	156.09	129.13
July, 1890.....	178.36	294.55
August, 1890.....	69.62	77.33
September, 1890.....	246.23	133.50
October, 1890.....	233.58	183.82
November, 1890.....	95.73	144.43
December, 1890.....	265.76	154.18
January, 1891.....	84.16	98.79
February, 1891.....	120.73	103.29
March, 1891.....	183.22	144.97
April, 1891.....	611.17	100.30
May, 1891.....	195.31	196.83
June, 1891.....	289.12	277.44
Balance July 1, 1889.....	\$ 5,450.95	\$ 4,912.49
Balance June 1, 1891.....	978.32	1,516.78
Total.....	\$ 6,429.27	\$ 6,429.27

Average number of convicts in the Penitentiary for the two years ending June 30, 1891, was 220.

STATEMENT

Showing the cost of maintaining convicts from Support Fund for the year ending June 30, 1891.

Total cost of 220 convicts.....\$ 49,953.21

COST OF EACH CONVICT BY THE YEAR, MONTH AND DAY.

Per year.....\$ 113.58  
Per month.....9.46  
Per day......31

THE STATE OF IOWA, )  
COUNTY OF JONES, ) ss.

I, D. H. Lesnes, clerk of the penitentiary at Anamosa, being duly sworn, on my oath do say that the foregoing pages contain a true statement of the financial affairs of this institution from July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1891, both days inclusive.

D. H. LESNER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of August, 1891.

[SEAL.]

R. M. BUSH,

Clerk of District Court, Jones County, Iowa.

## STATISTICAL REPORT.

## CONVICTS RECEIVED.

From different counties .....	229
From penitentiary at Fort Madison.....	30
From United States, northern district of Iowa .....	10
In confinement July 1, 1890 .....	224
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	493

## CONVICTS DISCHARGED.

By expiration of sentence. ....	165
By pardon by the Governor.....	31
By sentences suspended and commuted.....	11
By order of court .....	2
By transfers to Hospitals for Insane.....	6
By death.....	7
In confinement June 30, 1891.....	271
	<hr/>
	493

## STATEMENT OF HABITS.

Temperate .....	126
Intemperate .....	143
	<hr/>
	269

## SOCIAL STATE.

Single.....	161
Married .....	82
Divorced .....	5
Widowers .....	15
Widows.....	2
Grass widowers... ..	4
	<hr/>
	269

## SEX.

Males .....	252
Females .....	17
	<hr/>
	269

COUNTIES SENT FROM.

COUNTIES.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Number.
Adams .....	1	Jones. ....	4
Appanoose.....	2	Jefferson.....	1
Benton.....	6	Kossuth.....	1
Boone. ....	1	Lee .....	2
Butler.....	2	Linn.....	20
Buchanan .....	4	Lyon .....	4
Black Hawk....	4	Lucas.....	2
Clayton.....	13	Marshall .....	2
Cedar.....	6	Mahaska.....	1
Cass.....	1	Marion.....	1
Clinton.....	28	Mills.....	1
Chickasaw.....	4	Mitchell.....	4
Clay .....	2	Montgomery.....	1
Carroll.....	1	O'Brien.....	3
Cerro Gordo .....	2	Plymouth.....	5
Cherokee.....	5	Polk .....	17
Davis .....	1	Pottawattamie.....	3
Decatur.....	1	Ringgold.....	1
Dubuque.....	24	Scott .....	16
Fayette.....	10	Sioux.....	7
Franklin .....	3	Story .....	1
Grundy.....	3	Tama .....	5
Hancock.....	1	Winneshiek.....	4
Henry.....	1	Wapello.....	3
Howard.....	2	Wright.....	1
Ida .....	2	Washington .....	2
Jasper.....	2	Wayne.....	2
Johnson.....	9	Woodbury .....	1
Jackson.....	3	United States .....	10
Total.....			269

CRIME.

CRIME.	Number	CRIME.	Number
Arson.....	3	Grand larceny.....	10
Adultery.....	7	Incest.....	4
Assault with intent to rape.....	7	Keeping house of ill-fame. ....	13
Assault with intent to murder.....	7	Larceny.....	52
Assault with intent to rob .....	2	Larceny from the person.....	4
Assault with intent to malm.....	1	Larceny from building in the day time.....	2
Assault with intent to commit man- slaughter.....	2	Larceny from building in the night time.....	7
Bigamy.....	2	Manslaughter.....	5
Burglary .....	41	Murder first degree.....	9
Breaking and entering.....	14	Murder second degree.....	10
Breaking into post-office.....	1	Obtaining money under false pre- tense.....	1
Burglary and assault with intent to commit larceny and adultery.....	1	Perjury.....	2
Burglary while armed with a danger- ous weapon.....	1	Prostitution .....	3
Counterfeiting.....	7	Passing counterfeit coin.....	1
Cheating by false pretense.....	1	Recelving and secreting stolen goods.	1
Embezzlement .....	1	Rape.....	5
Enticing away a child. ....	1	Robbery.....	8
Enticing away a female under 18 years for prostitution.....	3	Seduction.....	2
Forgery .....	16	Safe-keeper.....	1
False pretenses.....	5	Uttering and passing forged checks....	2
Forcible defilement.....	1	Uttering and passing forged notes.....	2
		Uttering and passing counterfeit coin	1
Total.....			269

## TERM OF SENTENCE.

TERM OF SENTENCE.	Number.	TERM OF SENTENCE.	Number.
Two months.....	1	Two years and six months.....	9
Three months.....	5	Three years.....	28
Three and one-half months.....	1	Three years and six months.....	4
Four months.....	5	Four years.....	10
Six months.....	28	Four years and six months.....	1
Seven months.....	1	Five years.....	13
Eight months.....	6	Six years.....	6
Nine months.....	7	Seven years.....	1
Ten months.....	3	Eight years.....	3
Eleven months.....	2	Nine years.....	1
Twelve months.....	36	Ten years.....	12
Fourteen months.....	1	Eleven years.....	1
Fifteen months.....	4	Fifteen years.....	3
Sixteen months.....	3	Seventeen years.....	1
Seventeen months.....	1	Twenty years.....	2
Eighteen months.....	16	Twenty-five years.....	2
Twenty months.....	3	Life.....	11
Twenty-one months.....	1	Safe keeping.....	1
Two years.....	34	Thirty-five years.....	1
Two years and two months.....	1		
Total.....			200

## AGE.

AGE.	Number.	AGE.	Number.
Eleven years.....	1	Forty years.....	7
Fifteen years.....	1	Forty-one years.....	2
Sixteen years.....	1	Forty-two years.....	4
Seventeen years.....	7	Forty-three years.....	2
Eighteen years.....	12	Forty-four years.....	1
Nineteen years.....		years.....	5
Twenty years.....		years.....	1
Twenty-one years.....		on years.....	2
Twenty-two years.....		3 years.....	4
Twenty-three years.....		years.....	2
Twenty-four years.....		years.....	3
Twenty-five years.....		years.....	1
Twenty-six years.....		years.....	1
Twenty-seven years.....		years.....	1
Twenty-eight years.....		years.....	1
Twenty-nine years.....		n years.....	2
Thirty years.....		t years.....	2
Thirty-one years.....		years.....	1
Thirty-two years.....		years.....	1
Thirty-three years.....		e years.....	2
Thirty-four years.....		years.....	1
Thirty-five years.....		years.....	3
Thirty-six years.....		n years.....	1
Thirty-seven years.....		ne years.....	1
Thirty-eight years.....		our years.....	1
Thirty-nine years.....		ne years.....	1
Total.....			200

## NATIVITY.

## STATE—

Connecticut.....	3
California.....	1
Florida.....	2
Illinois... ..	30
Indiana....	12
Iowa.....	70
Kentucky.....	4
Maryland.....	1
Massachusetts.....	1
Michigan.....	1
Maine.....	1
Minnesota.....	3
Missouri.....	3
New York... ..	37
New Jersey.....	2
Nebraska.....	1
Ohio.....	17
Oregon.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	12
Tennessee.....	3
Virginia.....	3
Wisconsin.....	22

## FOREIGN—

Austria.....	1
Canada.....	5
England.....	3
Europe.....	1
France.....	1
Germany.....	20
Holland.....	2
Italy.....	1
Ireland.....	3
Island, P. E.....	1
Norway.....	1
Scotland.....	1

Total.....	209
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OCCUPATION.

OCCUPATION.	Number	OCCUPATION.	Number
Attorney.....	1	Hotel waiter.....	2
Agent, sewing machine.....	2	Housework.....	14
Agent, insurance.....	2	Horse jockey.....	2
Baker.....	1	Housewife.....	1
Barber.....	10	Hay and stock dealer.....	1
Bridge builder.....	1	Hotel porter.....	1
Brick mason.....	3	Hotel clerk.....	1
Box header.....	1	Iron moulder.....	1
Butcher.....	1	Lather.....	1
Book-keeper.....	2	Laborer.....	51
Blacksmith.....	4	Laundress.....	1
Broom maker.....	1	Mattress work.....	1
Boller maker.....	1	Moulder.....	4
Brakeman, railroad man.....	8	Merchant.....	2
Cook.....	8	None.....	8
Clerk.....	2	Organ grinder.....	1
Cooper.....	2	Printer.....	2
Carpenter.....	5	Painter.....	6
Car sealer.....	1	Plasterer.....	1
Orriage painter.....	1	Pedlar.....	1
Car repairer.....	2	Plumber.....	1
Druggist.....	1	Photographer.....	1
Doctor.....	3	Paper maker.....	1
Dining-room waiter.....	4	Saloonkeeper.....	2
Express agent.....	1	Stone cutter.....	3
Ex-county treasurer.....	1	Stone mason.....	2
Engineer and machinist.....	4	Shoemaker.....	2
Farmer.....	52	Sewing girl.....	1
Fireman.....	3	Swindler.....	1
Gardener.....	1	Tailor.....	4
Hostler.....	1	Teamster.....	9
Hotel keeper.....	4	Traveling salesman.....	6
Total.....			269

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

DENOMINATION.	Number.	DENOMINATION.	Number.
Adventist.....	1	Lutheran.....	21
Baptist.....	22	Methodist.....	67
Catholic.....	62	Presbyterian.....	21
Congregationalist.....	4	Quaker.....	1
Christian.....	6	Unitarian.....	1
Campbellite.....	1	United Brethren.....	5
Evangelist.....	2	Universalist.....	1
Episcopal.....	9	Infidel.....	1
Holland Church.....	2	None.....	41
Jewish.....	2		
Total.....			269

MENTAL CULTURE.

Good.....	26
Common.....	163
Poor.....	56
None.....	21
Good in German.....	2
Common in German.....	1
	269

NUMBER OF CONVICTS RECEIVED INTO THIS PENITENTIARY DURING EACH YEAR, COMMENCING MAY 13, 1873, AND ENDING JUNE 30, 1891, INCLUDING THOSE TRANSFERRED FROM FORT MADISON.

YEAR.	Number.	YEAR.	Number.
1873.....	33	1883.....	138
1874.....	43	1884.....	130
1875.....	47	1885.....	132
1876.....	112	1886.....	129
1877.....	138	1887.....	118
1878.....	156	1888.....	109
1879.....	124	1889.....	108
1880.....	98	1890.....	110
1881.....	77	1891.....	105
1882.....	128		
Total .....			2,113

FROM FORT MADISON.

1873.....	20	1888.....	21
1876.....	10	1889.....	9
1884.....	3	1890.....	2
1886.....	28	1891.....	2
Total .....			118

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

HON. MARQUIS BARR, *Warden*:

The biennial period just closed has been one of good health, with few deaths from natural causes.

There have been treated in hospital for the period two hundred and sixty-six cases and seven deaths. The cases have been very largely of a chronic nature; very few acute cases have extended over a period beyond a few days in hospital.

The deaths have all been from chronic diseases, with one exception.

I have to report also a very healthful condition of the criminal insane; one death among them in the two years, and this one a very old man.

The wards in insane building are roomy and well ventilated, with the outdoor exercises seems to be very beneficial to them in mind and body.

I submit to you a classified table of diseases treated in hospital.

LYMAN J. ADAIR, M. D.

CLASSIFIED TABLE OF CASES.

MEDICAL.	Number	SURGICAL.	Number
Diarrhea.....	24	Hemorrhoids.....	3
Typhoid fever.....	4	H     le.....	3
Malarial fever.....	16	A     s.....	2
Asthma.....	2	H.....	14
Consumption.....	3	S.....	12
Epistaxis.....	1	O     of rectum.....	1
Prostatitis.....	2	O.....	3
Rheumatism.....	22	V     veins.....	1
Scabies.....	3	S.....	4
Eczema.....	4	P.....	2
Bronchitis acute.....	4	F.....	5
Constipation.....	17	I.....	3
Hemoptisis.....	1	I.....	1
Influenza.....	14	I.....	1
Indigestion.....	7	S.....	1
Tonsillitis.....	7	I.....	4
Acute Nephritis.....	1	M.....	8
Erysipelas.....	2	S.....	2
Pleurisy.....	1	B.....	1
Phosphorus.....	1	Injury by falling stone.....	3
Pericardial abscess.....	1	Varicose ulcer.....	1
Neuralgia.....	8	Finger mashed.....	10
Conjunctivitis.....	2	Strabismus.....	2
Cough and colds.....	14	Finger sawed.....	3
Paritonitis.....	2	Carious of Elbow.....	1
Hemoptisis.....	1	Fistula.....	6
		Phimosia.....	5
		Strangulated hernia.....	1



## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

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HON. M. BARR, *Warden*:

It is a hard thing for us to keep from judging one another. We make up and express an opinion about people and nine times out of ten we are wrong. One has said "Judge not" and still we keep on judging. We cannot form a correct judgment of another man's life unless we know all the circumstances under which he has acted, and all the influences that have been brought to bear upon him, and more than that we must know his very nature and who pretends to know all that, therefore our judgment should be permeated with charity.

Those who are incarcerated here are not a different order of beings from ourselves, as some would have us believe. They are our fellow beings. They are here, not because they have sinned against God, but because they have sinned against their fellow-men. They may be divided into three classes, the Unfortunate, the Habitual and the Professional. The unfortunate criminal is one whose general course in life has been good, but in an unguarded moment was overtaken by sudden temptation and fell. This class is comparatively few.

The habitual criminal has not chosen criminality as a profession, but being deficient in the art of how to make a living and being in possession of little or no knowledge or desire for work, and being deficient morally, and having never cultivated a self-reliant spirit, when temptation comes, he readily yields in spite of his weak and half formed good resolutions, and commits crime which repeatedly sends him to the penitentiary; this by far constitutes the larger class. The professional criminal is one who chooses a life of criminality. He deliberately, industriously and persistently studies how he may defraud his fellow man. This class is more numerous than the first and less than the second. But all are not so bad as

are frequently supposed; and all are susceptible of reformation, though all are not reformed.

The gospel has reclaimed all classes of transgressors. In its normal discipline, it vitalizes those moral convictions, inspires those sentiments and quicken those benevolent aspirations which promote all reforms.

#### SABBATH SERVICES.

We have preaching every Lord's day morning at 7.30 o'clock for the male prisoners, these services continue an hour and a half, the first hour being devoted to the more public worship of God, and the last half hour to prayer and conference. These services are in no sense sectarian or denominational, they aim to be intensely Christian, and are participated in by all classes. Our only aim is to make them uplifting and saving, so that those for whom they are intended shall be more happy while with us, and more useful and law abiding when they go out from us. The social meetings are both interesting and profitable and greatly appreciated by the prisoners, fully from one-half to two-thirds of the whole congregation availing themselves of them.

Preaching in the female department each Sabbath at 10 o'clock.

#### THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

The Sabbath School convenes at 2.30 o'clock P. M. Judge McCarn is still the faithful superintendent; we have an excellent corps of teachers from the different city churches. The Sabbath School in the woman's department is under the supervision of Mrs. Huggins. Excellent work and a full attendance are characteristic of both schools.

#### VISITATION.

In addition to preaching twice and taking charge of the social meeting and teaching a large Bible class each Sabbath, I also visit every prisoner in his cell, and thus give each an opportunity to make any want known to me personally, either temporal or spiritual.

I also visit them once or twice during the week, and thus see each man as soon as he comes to the prison, assuring him of my sympathy and expressing a desire for his good and a readiness to assist him in any laudable way to reach that goal.

#### THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The annual flower mission day has become an institution that could not well be dispensed with; the presentation to each inmate

of a beautiful boquet, to which is attached a card with an appropriate motto, is now looked forward to with eager expectation and remembered with pleasure by the majority of those who receive them.

The interest and success of this uplifting and refining service is largely due to the local society in our city.

#### HOLIDAYS.

Suitable services, excellent addresses, music of a high order, sumptuous dinners, much mirthfulness characterizes these days and make them eventful in prison life.

#### THE DAY SCHOOL.

The privileges of the school are given only to the illiterate. Immediately after dinner they go with me to the chapel, where they are instructed in reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic. We do not aim to soar into the regions of high mathematics or occult philosophy, but we do aim to teach the willing man to help himself. And I am glad to say that they all make commendable progress, so that none has gone out from us during the past two years who could not read and write fairly well, excepting one, who could not see sufficient to distinguish day from night when he came to us.

Still we are not doing the work that we could do and ought to be done, if the state would only furnish us with a proper place where we could teach at night instead of the afternoon.

You certainly have shown a commendable spirit to improve these men by excusing them from work for a portion of the afternoon, so that they could be taught, and they all appreciated your kindness and were grateful for it.

#### LIBRARY.

This medium of improvements, instruction and entertainment is in an excellent condition. A new catalogue was published about two years ago, and another will be in the near future. There is now over three thousand and three hundred well selected volumes, suitable for all classes of readers, but especially helpful for the class for which they were intended.

Books are distributed as usual, twice a week. Large and valuable donations have been made to us by charitably disposed persons of excellent magazines and papers. Many of the prisoners, out of their own funds, subscribed for, or receive from friends, daily and weekly papers and other standard publications, and those without

money and friends received, through the generosity of the proprietors of the Irish World, Dubuque Telegraph, Des Moines Register, Oskaloosa Herald, Eldora Ledger, Wyoming Journal and others, their weekly and daily papers.

#### DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

It is much better economy for the state to help a discharged convict who earnestly desires to lead a life of honesty and industry to obtain employment, than by indifference and false economy permit him to fall again, and then go through the costly process of re-arresting and reconvicting and recommitment.

During the first part of the biennial period I had on hand and received through the Iowa prison aid association, two hundred dollars, to aid those discharged from this prison. By it forty-nine persons were assisted, forty-eight placed where they are all doing well, the other assisted was the wife of one of the prisoners who died here and when she came to take his body, being very poor and needy I gave her two dollars of the society's funds.

Those that were assisted are scattered from New Mexico to New York and from the state of Washington to Texas. My experience is that if Christianity cannot save what is termed the criminal classes and shield the state from their aggressions, no other power can.

That in Christ they can be won to penitence and reformation and rise to citizenship, honor and eternal life, that accepting the principles which he taught is a repudiation of all vicious purposes and habits and a pledge to an upright and pure life; but next to godliness for a discharged prisoner is money.

Either the finding for him of a good suitable place, where he can help himself, or else furnish him with sufficient means to keep him above want 'till he reaches his friends (if he has any) or else obtain employment, otherwise what is he going to do. With a single suit of clothing, no change of linen, nor the means to purchase one. The stigma of the prison resting upon him, the avenues of labor closed against him, the five dollars discharged money soon spent then comes despair and hopelessness. The good resolutions and the many efforts to resist temptations (with some) like the morning dew suddenly disappears. The descent to evil companionship and ruin almost a necessity. It is when thus released and the reformatory agencies are active and the good resolutions unbroken, that a little more money (say another five dollars) or a place where they can honestly earn a livelihood is an imperative necessity. The

wonder to me is, knowing what difficulties they have to meet, that more of them do not lapse into crime, that so large a per cent of them does so well. Hon. J. B. Patten, warden of Indiana state prison south, in his annual report for the year 1890 says that four-fifths of the convicts discharged from his prison become exemplary citizens.

Thanking you for your uniform attendance at all our services, and your assistance in all my efforts to make my work a success, and also to your deputy warden and others for their co-operation.

Yours truly,

CHAPLAIN AND TEACHER.





BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Warden of the Penitentiary

AT

FORT MADISON,

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

---

JUNE 30, 1891.

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PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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DES MOINES:  
G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.  
1891.





## **OFFICERS.**

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**WARDEN,  
E. C. McMILLAN.**

**DEPUTY WARDEN,  
JAMES BEARD.**

**CLERK,  
M. T. BUTTERFIELD**

**CHAPLAIN,  
C. F. WILLIAMS.**

**PHYSICIAN,  
A. W. HOFFMEISTER.**

**HOSPITAL STEWARD,  
A. L. STUBBS.**

**TURNKEY,  
ALLEN DAVISON.**



## GUARDS.

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R. C. HOLMES,  
ANDY YOUNG,  
L. R. JONES,  
B. F. CARTER,  
W. L. RAY,  
D. KENT,  
W. H. GARNER,  
E. V. HOLLAND,  
A. PATTERSON,  
L. SIMMONS,  
A. E. WHITNEY,  
I. B. SNYDER,  
R. EVANS,  
A. J. POWELL,  
J. B. WILLIAMS,  
S. A. BULLOCK,  
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WILLIAM SCHNEIDER,  
G. C. WRIGHT,  
H. C. HOFFMEISTER,  
J. H. PHINNEY,  
L. B. KELLER,  
J. S. CHAPMAN,  
W. C. SMITH,  
I. L. FERRILL,  
JOHN CLUTE,  
W. A. ROSS.



# WARDEN'S REPORT.

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OFFICE OF THE WARDEN OF THE STATE PENITENTIARY, }  
FORT MADISON, IOWA, June 30, 1891.

*To his Excellency, HORACE BOIES, Governor of Iowa:*

SIR:—As required by law I most respectfully submit herewith the biennial report of this institution for the two years ending June 30, 1891.

On assuming charge April 1, 1890, I appointed James Beard, of Ringgold county, deputy warden and M. T. Butterfield of Page county, clerk. With these exceptions, but few changes have been made in the prison force.

I found four hundred and five convicts in the prison at that time. The total number received from July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1891, inclusive, was four hundred and forty-four as shown by the deputy's report. Discharged by expiration of sentence three hundred and fifty-two, by order of court two, pardoned twenty-one, transferred to Anamosa thirty-one, died five.

By reference to the biennial report of 1879 it will be seen that the number of convicts in the prison at that time was but five less than when I took charge April 1, 1890. When we consider the rapid increase of population that has taken place in our State during the intervening period it will at once be seen that there has been a manifest decrease in crime, or at least in the number of criminals in the State according to the population.

The health of the prisoners, as will be seen by the report of my efficient surgeon, Dr. A. W. Hoffmeister, has been excellent. Often for days at a time the hospital has been entirely vacated. I aim to keep every prisoner employed at some kind of labor, not only because they are sentenced to this, but I deem it a benefit to them mentally, as well as physically. Those unable to work on the contracts I put at light work in the State shop, cell room, dining room, kitchen, etc. I aim to give close attention to every part

of the prison. The most rigid economy is practiced in purchasing the various kinds of supplies; by so doing I have been able to support the prison from the earning, and to pay a surplus into the State treasury of \$17,000, notwithstanding the high price of many kinds of supplies during the past year.

Potatoes, for instance, usually bought at twenty-five to thirty-five cents in the fall of last year, cost us eighty cents to one dollar. Beans, and various other provisions, were correspondingly high. By reference to the financial exhibit of my clerk, M. T. Butterfield, it will be seen that the total receipts for general support from convict labor, and all other sources, from July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1891, were \$87,345.83. The expenditures for general support were, \$68,789.63.

The contractors give their notes each month for the convict labor of the preceding month, which notes have three months to run without interest. There is due from contractors for the month of June the following amounts:

Hulskamp Bros. Co.....	\$ 1,117.80
Iowa Farming Tool Co.....	1,792.00
Fort Madison Chair Co.....	1,438.00
Total .....	\$ 4,351.80

making, with the balance of notes and cash on hand, the sum of \$19,097.36, available, and to become available in the future for general support.

There are also on hand, and paid for out of support fund provisions, material for clothing, bedding, etc., amounting to \$4,206.35. Supplies throughout have been purchased at the lowest possible figures, and all bills discounted and paid on delivery of goods.

By reference to Chapter 70, of the Laws of the Twenty-third General Assembly, it will be seen that the following appropriations were made for the benefit of this institution:

For general repairs and contingent.....	\$ 7,500.00
For transportation of discharged convicts.....	2,000.00
For furniture warden's house.....	200.00
There has been expended from repair and contingent fund.....	7,176.04
For the transportation of discharged convicts.....	2,358.52
For furniture in the warden's house.....	245.35

There was a balance on hand of the two funds last named so that that the funds have not been overdrawn, although something more has been expended than was appropriated by the last General Assembly.

The gate receipts during the term were \$1,483.35; this belongs to what is called the visitors' fund, and is used exclusively for the benefit of the library, which now contains over seven thousand volumes. Books are distributed twice each week which, with papers taken by convicts and donated by friends, furnish abundant reading matter.

Each cell is furnished with an electric lamp, by means of which they can read until nine p. m. I think I am safe in saying that never in the history of the institution have the convicts been supplied with not only a variety of substantial food, but with all fruits and vegetables of the season. Strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, peaches, grapes and melons were greatly enjoyed by all, and aided largely in giving us the good health before spoken of.

Breakfast bacon has also been largely used and relished as well as the usual supply of fresh beef, pork, etc. While I have thus given the convicts a variety of nourishing and healthful food and clothed them well the average cost for support for each man per day was a fraction of twenty-three cents, including gift on discharge, turn out suit, etc.

The discipline of the prison is excellent, the severest punishment inflicted is solitary confinement on bread and water diet, and when this punishment has been found necessary it has usually been of short duration.

The new "good time" law is a potent factor in maintenance of discipline. I submit the following estimates for the necessary appropriations for the use of the institution for the ensuing biennial period:

For transportation of discharged convicts.....	\$2,500
For contingent fund and repairs.....	\$7,500
For brick barn.....	\$3,700
For a two story brick shop... ..	\$4,000
For strip of land.....	\$ 250

The barn now in use is an old frame built a great many years ago and now entirely inadequate to the needs of the institution. Shops thirteen and fourteen is an old frame in a dilapidated condition and can be used very little longer, and I ask appropriation to replace it. The land mentioned in estimate is a strip north of the prison and enclosed with that belonging to the State, and includes part of the prison burying ground. Recent surveys show that it belongs to party owning land adjoining that of the State and cannot be set off without great injury to the State property.



I would also earnestly recommend the purchase of land south of and fronting the prison, extending to the C., B. & Q. railroad, containing about twenty-five acres; it can be bought at a bargain and would be of great benefit to the State.

Respectfully submitted,

E. C. McMILLAN,  
*Warden.*

STATE OF IOWA, }  
LEE COUNTY. } ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of September, 1891.

M. T. BUTTERFIELD,  
*Notary Public.*

## CLERK'S REPORT.

CLERK'S OFFICE IOWA PENITENTIARY, }  
FORT MADISON, IOWA, June 30, 1891. }

MAJOR E. C. McMILLAN, *Warden*:

I herewith present you the biennial report of the finances of this institution for the term commencing July 1, 1889, and ending June 30, 1891. Also a statement of the provisions, etc., paid for and on hand for future use.

M. T. BUTTERFIELD,  
*Clerk.*

## INVENTORY

*Of sundry articles paid for and on hand.*

216 yards woolen stripes, suits, 62 cents.....	\$ 133.92
348 yards woolen stripes, shirting, 9½ cents.....	33.06
266 yards bed ticking, 12½ cents.....	33.25
328 yards buck head, cotton, 6¾ cents.....	22.15
37 yards cotton flannel, 9 cents .....	3.36
230 yards crash, 7½ cents... ..	17.25
20 pounds wool yarn, 58 cents.....	11.60
192 pair new pants, \$2.00.....	3.84
645 shirts, stripe, 30 cents .....	193.50
109 shirts, wool, 27 cents.....	29.98
476 undershirts, cotton, 30 cents.....	142.80
420 pair drawers, cotton, 30 cents....	126.00
9 pair drawers, woolen, 50 cents.....	4.50
127 caps, 30 cents.....	38.10
64 coats, \$2.00 .....	128.00
38 night shirts, 30 cents .....	11.40
25 aprons, 10 cents .....	2.50
140 vests, 75 cents.....	105.00
550 towels, 10 cents.. ....	55.00
50 pair cotton socks, 10 cents .....	5.00
300 pair wool socks, 25 cents.....	75.00
10 dozen pair wool mitts, \$3.00 ..	30.00
1 dozen pair wool mitts, buck face, \$3.60.....	3.60
9 dozen handkerchfs, 52½ cents .....	4.73
2 gross coarse combs.....	12.00
1 gross fine combs.....	6.00
2 gross pant buttons.....	1.80

2 gross shirt buttons, \$1.15 and \$1.35. ....	8	2.50
5 gross coat buttons, 90 cents .....		4.50
1 box shoe thread .....		.60
7 dozen barbers' linen thread, 50 cents.....		3.50
8 dozen cotton thread, 45 cents .....		3.60
1 box tailors' chalk.....		.35
2 tailors' scissors.....		2.08
4 common scissors.....		2.00
58 wash keelers, 25 cents.....		14.50
15 cell buckets, 30 cents.....		4.50
73 pair shoes, \$1.25.....		91.25
3¼ cases shoe taps, \$2.75 .....		9.63
5 pounds heel liftings, 30 cents.....		1.50
4 beechers' shoe strings, \$1.25.....		5.00
380 bed sheets, 30 cents.....		114.00
380 pillow slips, 10 cents.....		38.00
100 bed ticks, 50 cents.....		50.00
100 pillow ticks, 10 cents.....		10.00
40 barrels mess pork, \$11.00.....		440.00
16 barrels syrup, \$12.00.....		192.00
6 barrels vinegar, \$5.00.....		30.00
5 barrels salt, \$1.30 .....		6.50
3 barrels dried peaches, \$14.00.....		42.00
9 caddies chewing tobacco, 216 pounds, at 21 cents.....		44.96
206 pounds cheese, 7 cents.....		14.42
56 corn brooms, 25 cents.....		14.00
5 boxes crackers, \$2.50.....		12.50
5 boxes can tomatoes.....		9.00
3 boxes can corn.....		5.40
420 pounds breakfast bacon, 8½ cents .....		35.70
16 barrels flour, \$4.40 .....		70.40
3 barrels corn meal, \$2.50.....		7.50
4 barrels rice.....		50.00
2 barrels hominy .....		7.00
9 barrels beans .....		50.00
¼ barrel peas.....		3.00
2 chests tea .....		20.00
2½ barrels coffee .....		75.00
¼ barrel chicory .....		10.00
15 boxes smoking tobacco, \$4.00.....		60.00
5 pounds ground pepper .....		1.00
1½ barrels sugar .....		18.00
¼ barrel dried currants .....		4.00
100 dozen radishes.....		2.50
20 dozen cabbage .....		7.00
11 bushels potatoes.....		8.25
600 pounds hard soap .....		15.00
900 pounds soft soap.....		9.00
Drum caustic .....		36.00
500 pounds rosin .....		10.00
6 pounds borax .....		.60
3 dozen lamps. ....		18.00
1 barrel cylinder oil.....		25.00
Drugs, etc., in hospital.....		82.80
11 tons nut coal.....		15.00
40 tons lump coal ...		58.00
20 tons slack.. ..		20.00
130 cords wood .....		422.50
30 bushels corn .....		15.00
75 bushels oats.....		30.00
2 tons hay.....		20.00
2 tons straw.....		9.00

70 tons ice .....	\$ 210.00
86 hogs.....	344.00
2 kegs nails.....	6.00
37 pair turn out shoes.....	46.25
12 pair wool and leather mitts...	15.00
3 cloth caps.....	.75
5 dozen wool hats .....	22.50
36 overshirts .....	12.00
25 white shirts.....	12.50
15 dozen cotton socks.....	15.00
2 dozen wool socks.....	4.80
3¼ dozen suspenders.....	9.52
35 boxes paper collars.....	1.75
Total.....	\$ 4,206.35

EXHIBIT "A."  
Statement of cash receipts for the two years ending June 30, 1891.

CASH RECEIPTS.	FUNDS.								
	General sup- port.	Salary fund.	Convict fund.	Visitors' fund.	Prison Aid Association.	Repair and contingent.	Warden's house fund.	Transporta- tion fund.	Totals.
1890--July 1st, cash balance.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 7,300.54
July.....	3,437.07	2,456.67	415.29	102.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,411.08
August.....	3,466.23	2,456.67	509.24	195.70	300.00	.....	.....	.....	6,927.84
September.....	3,609.06	2,406.67	586.20	55.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,657.25
October.....	3,506.79	2,356.67	842.25	52.50	.....	3,500.00	.....	.....	10,258.21
November.....	3,581.59	2,456.67	539.34	24.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,581.85
December.....	3,375.36	2,456.67	851.50	42.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,725.63
1890--January.....	3,287.23	2,506.67	623.54	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,447.44
February.....	3,720.73	2,506.67	517.50	23.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,708.40
March.....	3,370.61	5,063.34	587.40	23.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,045.10
April.....	3,116.90	.....	530.52	29.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,677.17
May.....	3,381.58	2,506.67	620.06	37.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,545.81
June.....	3,273.60	2,506.67	1,139.43	56.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,975.80
July.....	3,743.10	2,506.67	361.47	82.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,694.09
August.....	3,800.45	2,506.67	628.62	162.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,097.99
September.....	4,065.92	2,456.67	572.04	96.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,191.58
October.....	3,992.55	2,406.67	710.92	76.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,236.14
November.....	4,068.51	2,506.67	575.94	53.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,204.12
December.....	3,916.63	2,506.67	562.51	66.75	.....	3,750.00	100.00	1,000.00	11,902.56
1891--January.....	3,866.70	2,556.67	1,300.85	42.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,766.22
February.....	4,136.92	2,556.67	575.06	37.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,305.90
March.....	3,472.90	2,556.67	787.20	20.75	250.00	.....	.....	.....	7,096.61
April.....	3,453.80	2,556.67	807.77	35.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,863.24
May.....	3,838.80	2,506.67	649.35	28.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,063.58
June.....	3,882.78	2,456.67	998.03	100.40	.....	1,325.00	100.00	1,000.00	9,862.88
Total.....	\$ 87,345.83	\$ 59,760.08	\$ 16,382.12	\$ 1,483.35	\$ 550.00	\$ 8,575.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 183,596.92



EXHIBIT "C."

Recapitulation of receipts and disbursements.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Cash on hand June 30, 1889.....	\$ 7,200.54	\$ .....
General support.....	87,345.83	68,780.63
Convict.....	16,382.12	16,847.04
Transportation.....	2,000.00	2,358.52
Repair and contingent.....	8,575.00	7,176.04
Salary .....	59,760.08	59,760.08
Visitors.....	1,483.35	1,538 52
Warden's house.....	200.00	245.35
Prison Aid Association.....	550.00	300.00
State of Iowa.....	.....	17,000.00
Porcelain bucket.....	.....	4.00
Cash on hand June 30, 1891. ....	.....	9,582.74
Total .....	\$ 183,596.92	\$ 183,596.62

EXHIBIT "D."

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditures for general support, also the gain or loss each month and the net gain of receipts over expenditures for the two years ending June 30, 1891.

2

MONTHS.	GENERAL SUPPORT RECEIPTS.						
	Bills receivable— contractors' notes paid.	Provisions.	Grease and waste.	Hospital ex- penses.	Fuel and lights.	Boarding U. S. prisoners.	Total.
1890—July.....	\$ 3,423.30	\$ 6.92	\$ 6.85	.....	.....	.....	\$ 3,437.07
August.....	3,446.03	6.45	13.75	.....	.....	.....	3,466.23
September.....	3,587.00	4.45	17.63	.....	.....	.....	3,609.08
October.....	3,492.75	11.04	3.00	.....	.....	.....	3,506.79
November.....	3,529.90	7.89	23.80	.....	.....	.....	3,561.59
December.....	3,359.05	5.31	11.00	.....	.....	.....	3,375.36
1890—January.....	3,267.10	15.13	5.00	.....	.....	.....	3,287.23
February.....	3,711.45	6.53	2.75	.....	.....	.....	3,720.73
March.....	3,219.80	5.62	145.10	.....	.....	.....	3,379.61
April.....	3,103.10	8.80	5.00	.....	.....	.....	3,116.90
May.....	3,329.78	14.05	37.75	.....	.....	.....	3,381.58
June.....	3,258.65	7.40	7.55	.....	.....	.....	3,273.60
July.....	3,725.60	17.00	.50	.....	.....	.....	3,743.10
August.....	3,776.30	22.15	2.00	.....	.....	.....	3,800.45
September.....	4,004.25	31.80	29.87	.....	.....	.....	4,065.92
October.....	3,904.00	24.79	57.99	.....	4.87	.....	3,992.55
November.....	3,965.40	39.83	63.28	.....	.....	.....	4,068.51
December.....	3,845.45	69.33	1.85	.....	.....	.....	3,916.63
1891—January.....	3,854.45	.....	12.25	.....	.....	.....	3,866.70
February.....	4,068.00	38.60	26.47	2.85	.....	.....	4,136.92
March.....	3,449.00	17.40	4.25	2.25	.....	.....	3,472.90
April.....	3,384.40	30.70	38.70	.....	.....	.....	3,453.80
May.....	3,791.70	19.95	27.15	.....	.....	.....	3,838.80
June.....	3,736.95	35.55	30.19	.....	.....	80.00	3,882.78
Total.....	\$ 86,235.31	\$ 446.69	\$ 573.77	\$ 5.10	\$ 4.87	\$ 80.00	\$ 87,345.83



EXHIBIT "D."—CONTINUED.

[illegible]

## EXHIBIT "E."

*Statement showing the receipts, also the total and net cost to the State for the maintenance of the prison for the two years ending June 30, 1891.*

	AMOUNTS.	AMOUNTS.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>		
Bills receivable, contractor's notes paid.....	\$.....	\$ 86,235.31
Provisions, grease and waste sold.....	.....	1,020.46
Keeping safe keepers, United States prisoners. ....	.....	80.09
Visitors' fund, receipts at gate. ....	.....	1,483.35
Hospital expense, supplies sold .....	.....	5.10
Fuel and lights, fuel sold. ....	.....	4.87
<b>EXPENDITURES.</b>		
General support.....	68,789.63	.....
Salary fund, officers and guards. ....	59,760.08	.....
Repair and contingent fund.....	7,167.04	.....
Transportation fund .....	2,358.52	.....
Warden's house fund.....	245.35	.....
Porcelain bucket fund.....	4.00	.....
Visitors' fund, books for library. ....	1,533.52	.....
Net cost of penitentiary to State for the two years ending June 30, 1891 .....	.....	51,037.96
<b>Total .</b> .....	<b>\$ 139,867.14</b>	<b>\$ 139,867.14</b>

## EXHIBIT "F."

*Statement showing average cost per convict, per month and per day, for the two years ending June 30, 1891.*

	Disbursements.	Receipts from labor and sundry sales, etc.	Actual cost.	PER CONVICT.		
				For two years.	Per month.	Per day.
General expense.....	\$ 9,375.69	\$ 80.09	\$ 9,295.60	\$ 23.12	\$ .97	.03
Provisions.....	38,222.51	1,020.46	35,202.05	87.57	3.65	.12
Discharged convicts' gifts.....	1,860.00		1,860.00	4.62	.19	.00
Clothing and bedding.....	6,405.11		6,405.11	15.93	.67	.02
Hospital expense.....	916.47	5.10	911.37	2.27	.09	.00
Fuel and lights.....	9,680.21	4.87	9,675.34	24.07	1.00	.03
Turnout clothing.....	3,409.06		3,409.06	8.48	.35	.01
Postage, etc.....	501.84		501.84	1.25	.05	.00
Warden's expense.....	418.74		518.74	1.04	.04	.00
Total.....	\$ 68,789.63	\$ 1,110.52	\$ 67,679.11	\$ 168.35	\$ 7.01	.23
Salary fund.....	59,760.08					
Repair and contingent.....	7,176.04					
Transportation.....	2,358.52					
Warden's house.....	245.35					
Visitors' fund.....	1,533.52					
Porcelain bucket.....	4.00					
Total.....	\$ 139,867.14	\$ 1,110.52		\$ 345.14	\$ 14.38	.47
Bills received from convict labor.....		86,235.31				
Visitors' fund—gate receipts.....		1,483.35				
Net cost of prison to State for two years.....		51,037.06				
	\$ 139,867.14	\$ 139,867.14		\$ 126.96	\$ 5.29	.17

EXHIBIT "G."

Statement showing the earnings from contract labor, the average contract price, and the average earnings per man per day, for the two years ending June 30, 1891.

MONTHS.	UNDER CONTRACT.	
	Number of days.	Amount earned.
1890—July.....	7,413	\$ 3,529.90
August.....	7,066	3,359.05
September.....	6,868	3,267.10
October ..	7,792	3,711.45
November.....	6,755	3,219.80
December.....	6,512	3,103.10
1890—January.....	6,991	3,329.78
February.....	6,842	3,258.65
March.....	7,822	3,725.60
April.....	7,924	3,776.30
May.....	8,243	4,004.25
June.....	8,046	3,904.90
July.....	8,169	3,965.40
August.....	7,922	3,845.45
September.....	7,943	3,854.45
October.....	8,384	4,069.00
November.....	7,108	3,449.00
December.....	6,968	3,384.40
1891—January.....	7,816	3,791.70
February.....	7,705	3,736.95
March.....	8,840	4,256.25
April.....	8,793	4,264.60
May.....	8,441	4,098.40
June.....	9,352	4,351.80
Total.....	185,715	\$ 89,287.28

Average contract price per man per day, \$48.08.  
Daily average of convicts on contract, 296.  
Average number of convicts in confinement, 402.

EXHIBIT "H."

Statement of appropriations, also amounts expended and balances on hand of the various funds for the two years ending June 30, 1891.

NAMES OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balance on hand	Amount withdrawn	Amount appropriated.	Total.	Amount expended.	Balance on hand	Balance in hands	Total balance in
	July 1, 1890.	in hands of treas- urer of State July 1, 1890.	Amount appropri- ated.	Total.	Amount expended.	June 30, 1891.	of treasurer of State.	hands of warden and State treas- ury, June 30, 1891.
Is.	803.57	3,500.00	59,760.08	59,760.08	59,760.08	2,206.63	3,425.00	5,623.63
	1,018.48		7,000.00	11,959.67	7,178.04	654.96		659.96
	74.20		2,000.00	2,018.48	2,358.52	28.85		28.85
	31.82		200.00	274.20	245.35	31.62		31.62
	23.75			31.62		23.75		23.75
	75.00			23.75		71.00		71.00
				75.00	4.00			
Totals	2,092.72	3,500.00	69,460.08	75,052.80	69,543.39	3,063.61	3,425.00	6,508.61

STATE OF IOWA, } ss.  
COUNTY OF LEE, }

I hereby certify that the foregoing financial statement embracing the period from July 1, 1890 to June 30, 1891, is truly made.  
M. T. BUTERFIELD, Clerk.

DEPUTY WARDEN'S REPORT.

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IOWA PENITENTIARY,  
FORT MADISON, July 1, 1891. }

HON. E. C. McMILLAN, *Warden*:

DEAR SIR—In accordance with the usual custom I herewith submit to you my first biennial report, compiled from the records, in my office. Thanking you for your kindness in assisting me in my endeavors to do my duty as an officers of this institution, I am respectfully your obedient servant,

JAMES BEARD,  
*Deputy Warden.*

PRISON STATISTICS.

*From July 1, 1889 to June 30, 1891, inclusive.*

Number in confinement June 30, 1889. ....	380
Number received by conviction of courts.....	438
Number pardon revoked and returned.....	1
Number returned by order of district court.....	4
Number received for safe keeping.....	2
Total.....	825

DISCHARGED.

By expiration of sentence.....	352
By pardon from governor.....	21
By order of court for new trial.....	9
By died in hospital.....	5
By transfer to Anamosa.....	31
By escape while being transfered to Anamosa.....	1
Number in confinement June 30, 1891.....	406
Total.....	825

STATEMENT OF HABITS.

Intemperate .....	245
Temperate .....	157
Moderate .....	38
Total .....	440

SOCIAL STATE.

Single.....	302
Married.....	125
Widower .....	3
Total .....	440

MENTAL CULTURE.

Fair.....	1
Good.....	50
Common.....	284
Poor .....	74
None .....	31
Total .....	441

## TERM SERVED.

First .....	374
Second.....	44
Third .....	18
Fourth.....	3
Sixth ... ..	1
Total .....	440

## SEX.

White male .....	408
Colored male.....	34
Total .....	440

## USE TOBACCO.

Yes .....	388
No .....	52
Total .....	440

## RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

Baptist .....	12
Christian .....	7
Catholic .....	88
Presbyterian .....	8
Methodist .....	54
Episcopal ....	9
Lutheran... ..	15
United Presbyterian.....	1
Congregational .....	3
Latter Day Saints .....	1
United Brethern .....	2
Unitarian ..	1
Dunkard .....	1
None.....	238
Total .....	440



AGE.

AGE.	Number.	AGE.	Number.
Thirteen years.....	1	Thirty-six years.....	8
Fourteen years. ....	1	Thirty-seven years.....	10
Fifteen years.. ....	1	Thirty-eight years .....	9
Sixteen years .....	4	Thirty-nine years.....	5
Seventeen years .....	11	Forty-years .....	5
Eighteen years.....	17	Forty-one years .....	4
Nineteen years.....	26	Forty-two years .....	3
Twenty years .....	25	Forty-three years.....	2
Twenty-one years .....	26	Forty-four years.....	5
Twenty-two years.....	27	Forty-five years .....	2
Twenty-three years.. ..	31	Forty-six years .....	3
Twenty-four years .....	23	Forty-seven years.. ..	3
Twenty-five years .....	17	Forty-nine years.....	2
Twenty-six years ... ..	21	Fifty-one years .....	2
Twenty-seven years.....	20	Fifty-two years.....	3
Twenty-eight years .....	19	Fifty-four years .....	1
Twenty-nine years .....	15	Fifty-five years.....	1
Thirty years.... ..	23	Fifty-nine years .....	1
Thirty-one years .....	10	Sixty-one years.....	3
Thirty-two years .....	13	Sixty-three years.....	2
Thirty-three years .....	9	Sixty-five years...	2
Thirty-four years .....	12	Sixty-eight years.....	1
Thirty-five years .....	16		
Total .....			440

TERM OF SENTENCE.

TERM OF SENTENCE.	Number.	TERM OF SENTENCE.	Number.
Fifty days .....	1	Four years.....	13
Three months. ... ..	4	Four years and six months.....	2
Four months.....	2	Five years .....	2
Six months.. ....	27	Five years and six months.....	2
Seven months .....	5	Six years.....	1
Eight months.....	3	Seven years.....	5
Nine months.....	10	Eight years.....	3
Ten months.....	1	Eight years and six months...	2
One year and one month .....	4	Nine years.....	1
One year and three months.....	13	Ten years.....	9
One year five and one-half months....	1	Twelve years.....	3
One year and eight months.....	1	Thirteen years .....	1
One year.....	74	Fourteen years.....	1
One year and two months.....	2	Fifteen years.....	4
One year and four months.....	2	Sixteen years.....	1
One year and six months.....	38	Seventeen years.....	1
One year and nine months.....	3	Twenty years.. ..	1
Two years .....	58	Twenty-one years .....	1
Two years and six months .....	20	Twenty-five years .....	1
Three years. ....	52	Life .....	5
Three years and six months .....	5	Safe keepers.....	2
Total .....			440

NATIVITY.

STATE.	Number.	STATE.	Number.
Iowa.....	131	Nebraska.....	4
California.....	4	West Virginia.....	2
Missouri.....	23	New Jersey.....	2
Maine.....	2	District of Columbia.....	2
Ohio.....	29	Maryland.....	2
Vermont.....	1	Massachusetts.....	4
Kentucky.....	10	Georgia.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	18	New Hampshire.....	1
Virginia.....	13	Indian Territory.....	1
Wisconsin.....	15	Dakota.....	1
Illinois.....	61	England.....	9
Michigan.....	7	Canada.....	4
Indiana.....	17	Ireland.....	11
New York.....	22	Scotland.....	2
Kansas.....	2	Germany.....	6
Louisiana.....	2	Sweden.....	9
Connecticut.....	2	France.....	1
Minnesota.....	7	Prussia.....	1
Mississippi.....	1	Denmark.....	1
Alabama.....	1	Mexico.....	2
Tennessee.....	5	Nova Scotia.....	1
Total.....		440	

COUNTY SENT FROM.

COUNTY.	Number.	COUNTY.	Number.	COUNTY.	Number.
Appanoose.....	7	Harrison.....	6	O'Brien.....	1
Adair.....	3	Iowa.....	4	Page.....	7
Adams.....	4	Ida.....	1	Plymouth.....	3
Boone.....	6	Johnson.....	1	Polk.....	41
Buena Vista.....	2	Jefferson.....	1	Pottawattamie.....	35
Clarke.....	9	Jasper.....	8	Poweshiek.....	7
Calhoun.....	3	Kossuth.....	2	Palo Alto.....	2
Cass.....	9	Keokuk.....	3	Ringgold.....	4
Cherokee.....	1	Lucas.....	9	Sac.....	2
Crawford.....	5	Lee.....	7	Story.....	14
Dallas.....	3	Louisa.....	3	Taylor.....	6
Decatur.....	1	Muscatine.....	6	Union.....	1
Des Moines.....	17	Mills.....	19	Van Buren.....	2
Davis.....	3	Monroe.....	10	Warren.....	5
Emmet.....	1	Madison.....	2	Wayne.....	2
Greene.....	8	Marion.....	9	Wapello.....	15
Guthrie.....	5	Monona.....	10	Webster.....	6
Franklin.....	1	Marshall.....	29	Woodbury.....	20
Fremont.....	5	Mahaska.....	7	Washington.....	3
Hardin.....	3	Montgomery.....	18	United States Court.....	7
Henry.....	6				
Total.....		440			

OCCUPATION.

OCCUPATION.	Number.	OCCUPATION.	Number.
Blacksmith .....	6	Marblecutter.....	1
Barber .. .....	12	Musician.....	1
Butcher .....	3	Machine agent .....	2
Book-keeper.....	3	Machinist.....	2
Broom-maker .....	1	Moulder.....	1
Bar tender.....	2	Painter .....	19
Baker .....	4	Plasterer .....	4
Banker.....	1	Printer.....	3
Boarding house boss.....	1	Press feeder.....	1
Bootblack.....	2	Physician.....	1
Brickmason.....	1	Plater.....	1
Carpenter. ....	10	Photographer .....	1
Clerk.....	10	Patternmaker.....	1
Cook.....	5	Piano tuner.....	1
Cow boy.....	1	Railroad man. ....	12
Cigarmaker.....	1	Real estate agent.....	2
Dishwasher.....	1	Seaman .....	1
Engineer.....	7	Showman ....	1
Electrician .....	1	Stone setter.....	1
Express agent.....	1	Stone-cutter ..	2
Farmer.....	103	Salesman.....	2
Fireman.....	3	Shoemaker.....	4
Gardner.....	1	School teacher.....	3
Hatter.....	1	Swindler .....	1
Hotel waiter... ..	6	Saloonkeeper.....	1
Hotel runner.....	1	Telegraph operator.....	2
Hotel keeper.....	1	Teamster .....	6
Hostler.....	5	Tailor.....	3
Harnessmaker .....	2	Tinsmith.....	2
Insurance agent.....	1	Telegraph line man... ..	1
Liveryman.....	1	Upholsterer .....	2
Laborer .....	127	Veterinary surgeon .....	1
Loan and land agent.....	1	Wood carver.....	1
Miner.....	10	None .....	2
Merchant .....	1		
Total. ....			440

CRIME.

Assault with intent to murder.....	6
Assault with intent to committ rape.....	9
Assault with intent to rob .....	6
Assault with intent to commit manslaughter.....	2
Assault with intent to commit larceny.....	1
Attempt to commit burglary .....	3
Attempt to break into building in night time ..	2
Attempting to break and enter store building .	1
Attempting to break and enter dwelling house with intent to commit larceny ....	1
Arson.....	6
Adultery.....	9
Breaking and entering dwelling house in day time. ....	5
Burglary .....	95
Burglary and larceny .....	3
Breaking and entering .....	9
Breaking and entering a store building .....	2
Bigamy.....	6
Burglary and larceny from dwelling house in night time .....	1
Breaking and entering railroad car.....	1
Breaking and entering a store building and larceny.....	7
Breaking and entering and larceny .....	2
Breaking and entering and larceny from dwelling.....	1
Breaking and entering a building used as post-office.....	1
Conspiracy.....	1
Conspiracy to defraud.....	1
Counterfeiting .....	1

Cheating by false pretense.....	3
Embezzlement.....	3
Forgery.....	22
Forcible defilement.....	2
Fraudulent banking.....	1
Grand larceny.....	1
Horse stealing.....	2
Having in his possession and passing as genuine an altered security of the United States.....	1
Highway robbery.....	7
Larceny.....	108
Larceny (forgery).....	1
Larceny and assault with intent to murder.....	2
Larceny from the person.....	7
Larceny from the building in night time.....	2
Larceny from dwelling.....	1
Larceny from building.....	2
Larceny from store in night time.....	2
Making malicious threats.....	1
Murder first degree.....	5
Murder second degree.....	6
Manslaughter.....	11
Obtaining goods under false pretense.....	2
Obtaining property under false pretense.....	1
Obtaining money under false pretense.....	3
Obtaining money by false pretense and selling mortgaged property.....	1
Perjury.....	2
Poisoning a well with malicious intent.....	1
Placing obstruction on a railroad track.....	1
Receiving and aiding in concealing stolen property.....	1
Robbery.....	14
Rape.....	8
Swindling.....	1
Stealing draft from letter.....	1
Stealing money from letter.....	1
Seduction.....	5
Uttering forged paper.....	2
Uttering and passing as true false and forged paper.....	3
Unlawfully uttering and passing forged draft.....	1
Uttering and passing a forged check.....	4
Uttering and passing a forged note.....	1
Uttering a forged instrument with intent to defraud.....	2
Incest.....	3
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	6
Seduction and abortion.....	1
Robbing United States mail.....	1
Safe keepers.....	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>342</b>
Crime against property.....	342
Crime against person.....	98

## NUMBER IN CONFINEMENT.

Maximum.....	431
Minimum.....	350
Average.....	402

Average age, 29 years, 5 months, 20 days.

Average sentence, 2 years 9 months, 26 days.

## NUMBER OF DAYS LABOR CONTRACTOR TO PAY FOR.

Iowa Farming Tool Company.....	60,608
Fort Madison Chair Company.....	61,413
The Huiskamp Brothers Company.....	54,358

TABLE No. 2.

Statement showing the number received and discharged each month during the two years ending June 30, 1891.

MONTHS.	Discharged by ex- piration of sent- ence.	By pardon from governor.	Died.	Safe keepers for trial.	By order of court for witness.	Transferred to An- amosa.	Escaped on trans- fer to Anamosa.	Received by con- viction of courts.	For safe keeping.	Returned by order of court.	Pardon revoked and returned.	LOSS.		GAIN.	
												Excess dis- charged.	Excess re- ceived.		
1890—July.....	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	5	5	13	12
August.....	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	1	1	1	13	12	23	12
September.....	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	42	1	1	1	1	12	12	2
October.....	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
November.....	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
December.....	12	5	1	1	1	1	1	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1890—January.....	15	6	1	1	1	1	1	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
February.....	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
March.....	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
April.....	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
May.....	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
June.....	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
July.....	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
August.....	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
September.....	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
October.....	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
November.....	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
December.....	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1891—January.....	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
February.....	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
March.....	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
April.....	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
May.....	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
June.....	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	352	21	5	7	2	31	1	437	2	4	1	101	126		

TABLE No. 4.

Statement showing daily "lock-up" for the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1891.

DATE.	July, 1890.	August, 1890.	September, 1890.	October, 1890.	November, 1890.	December, 1890.	January, 1891.	February, 1891.	March, 1891.	April, 1891.	May 1891.	June, 1891.
1	380	374	361	375	385	405	410	405	410	420	406	417
2	383	373	359	377	385	405	415	404	415	425	407	415
3	382	371	359	377	385	405	415	404	415	425	407	415
4	382	371	359	377	385	405	415	404	415	425	407	415
5	382	371	359	377	385	405	415	404	415	425	407	415
6	382	371	359	377	385	405	415	404	415	425	407	415
7	382	371	359	377	385	405	415	404	415	425	407	415
8	382	371	359	377	385	405	415	404	415	425	407	415
9	382	371	359	377	385	405	415	404	415	425	407	415
10	382	371	359	377	385	405	415	404	415	425	407	415
11	382	371	359	377	385	405	415	404	415	425	407	415
12	382	371	359	377	385	405	415	404	415	425	407	415
13	382	371	359	377	385	405	415	404	415	425	407	415
14	382	371	359	377	385	405	415	404	415	425	407	415
15	382	371	359	377	385	405	415	404	415	425	407	415
16	382	371	359	377	385	405	415	404	415	425	407	415
17	382	371	359	377	385	405	415	404	415	425	407	415
18	382	371	359	377	385	405	415	404	415	425	407	415
19	382	371	359	377	385	405	415	404	415	425	407	415
20	382	371	359	377	385	405	415	404	415	425	407	415
21	382	371	359	377	385	405	415	404	415	425	407	415
22	382	371	359	377	385	405	415	404	415	425	407	415
23	382	371	359	377	385	405	415	404	415	425	407	415
24	382	371	359	377	385	405	415	404	415	425	407	415
25	382	371	359	377	385	405	415	404	415	425	407	415
26	382	371	359	377	385	405	415	404	415	425	407	415
27	382	371	359	377	385	405	415	404	415	425	407	415
28	382	371	359	377	385	405	415	404	415	425	407	415
29	382	371	359	377	385	405	415	404	415	425	407	415
30	382	371	359	377	385	405	415	404	415	425	407	415
31	382	371	359	377	385	405	415	404	415	425	407	415

Daily average for each month: July, 1890, 378  
 : 29 7-30: December, 1890, 412 28-31; January, 1890, 407  
 1890, 407 2; July, 1890, 380 11-31; August, 1890, 384 1-31  
 412 28-31; January, 1891, 413 2-31; February, 1891, 416

1890, 380 28-31; November, 1889,  
 7-30; May, 1890, 400 28-31; June,  
 1890, 412 18-30; December, 1890,  
 ; June, 1891, 410 11-15.

## TABLE

*Showing name, county sent from, crime, term of sentence, and when committed of each convict in confinement June 30, 1891.*

COUNTY.	NAME.	COMMITTED.	SENTENCE.	CRIME.
Adair. ....	William Clark. ....	Nov. 15, 1890	1 year....	Larceny in the night time.
Adair. ....	George Powers. ....	Nov. 15, 1890	1 year....	Larceny in the night time.
Adair. ....	C. K. Shreves. ....	Jan. 28, 1891	3 years....	Manslaughter.
Adams. ....	Peter Thompson. ....	June 8, 1889	3 years...	Burglary.
Adams. ....	Thomas King. ....	June 8, 1889	3 years...	Burglary.
Adams. ....	W. J. Oliver. ....	June 13, 1891	2 years....	Obtaining money by false pretense.
Adams. ....	William Williams. ....	June 13, 1891	½ year....	Burglary.
Adams. ....	Albernt Gordon. ....	June 13, 1891	½ year....	Burglary.
Appanoose. ....	W. F. S. Murdy. ....	Feb. 18, 1890	10 years...	Murder, second degree.
Appanoose. ....	S. M. Peck. ....	April 12, 1890	20 months.	Grand larceny.
Appanoose. ....	James Carney. ....	Sept. 23, 1890	2½ years...	Burglary.
Appanoose. ....	J. W. Lynch. ....	Oct. 13, 1890	2 years....	Larceny.
Appanoose. ....	C. A. Weldy. ....	Feb. 16, 1891	1 year....	Larceny.
Audubon. ....	George Foster. ....	Sept. 20, 1888	4 years....	Attempt to commit rape.
Benton. ....	J. A. Phillips. ....	March 23, 1882	15 years...	Murder, second degree.
Boone. ....	Ed. Zenor. ....	Jan. 18, 1890	2 years....	Rape.
Boone. ....	James Clark. ....	Sept. 30, 1890	8 years....	Burglary.
Boone. ....	H. L. Abbott. ....	Sept. 30, 1890	1 year....	Larceny.
Boone. ....	Joseph Row. ....	Oct. 26, 1890	5 years....	Manslaughter.
Boone. ....	Byron Devereaux. ....	Feb. 6, 1891	1½ years...	Adultery.
Buena Vista. ....	Albert Buster. ....	Nov. 14, 1888	5 years....	Burglary.
Calhoun. ....	G. O. Bell. ....	May 6, 1890	5 years....	Incest.
Calhoun. ....	Charles Vore. ....	Feb. 23, 1891	1 year....	Larceny.
Cass. ....	William Empey. ....	Jan. 21, 1889	4½ years...	Burglary and larceny, two indictments.
Cass. ....	John Bennett. ....	Jan. 21, 1889	3½ years...	Burglary and larceny.
Cass. ....	George Simpson. ....	May 14, 1890	1½ years...	Uttering and passing as true false and forged paper.
Cass. ....	George W. Lowe. ....	May 14, 1890	16 years...	Murder, second degree.
Cass. ....	William Porter. ....	Sept. 19, 1890	2 years....	Larceny.
Cass. ....	James Duffee. ....	Dec. 16, 1890	1 year....	Uttering and passing a false and forged instrument.
Cass. ....	O. W. McElvoy. ....	May 20, 1891	½ year....	Larceny.
Cass. ....	T. J. Smith. ....	May 20, 1891	½ year....	Larceny.
Cerro Gordo. ....	A. B. Hunt. ....	Nov. 8, 1888	4 years....	Larceny.
Clarke. ....	Charles Doss. ....	Oct. 21, 1889	7 years....	Arson, two indictments.
Clarke. ....	Marlon Hammond. ....	Dec. 7, 1889	2 years....	Larceny.
Clarke. ....	Newton Taylor. ....	Feb. 24, 1890	2½ years...	Forgery.
Clarke. ....	George Higgins. ....	Oct. 16, 1890	1½ years...	Larceny.
Clarke. ....	Fred Laird. ....	July 11, 1890	2½ years...	Breaking and entering a store building.
Clarke. ....	James Doyle. ....	July 11, 1890	2½ years...	Breaking and entering a store building.
Clarke. ....	David Scott. ....	Feb. 24, 1891	1 year....	Larceny.
Clarke. ....	James Mullen. ....	May 7, 1891	2 years....	Larceny.
Crawford. ....	James Coborn. ....	Jan. 30, 1888	5 years....	Arson.
Crawford. ....	Allen McDermott. ....	Jan. 27, 1889	10 years...	Burglary.
Crawford. ....	Aug. Pruel. ....	Jan. 27, 1889	6 years...	Arson.
Crawford. ....	Lyman Kirkendall. ....	Nov. 19, 1889	5 years....	Larceny.

TABLE SHOWING COUNTY, CRIME, ETC.—CONTINUED.

COUNTY.	NAME.	COMMITTED.	SENTENCE.	CRIME.
Crawford.....	Robert Carver.....	Sept. 15, 1890	1 year.....	Burglary.
Dallas.....	Jasper Mason.....	Oct. 27, 1876	Life .....	Murder.
Dallas.....	George Watson.....	Nov. 1, 1890	5 years.....	Rape.
Davis.....	William Mullen.....	Dec. 8, 1888	4 years.....	Burglary, two indictments.
Davis.....	John Hem.....	May 29, 1891	1 year.....	Seduction.
Decatur.....	John Saul.....	Aug. 27, 1877	Life .....	Murder.
Decatur.....	Robert Franklin.....	Nov. 19, 1890	2 years.....	Burglary.
Des Moines.....	John Wallen.....	Jan. 23, 1883	Life .....	Murder second degree.
Des Moines.....	Patrick Cox.....	Nov. 23, 1883	15 years.....	Murder second degree.
Des Moines.....	Joseph Nice.....	Oct. 21, 1887	10 years.....	Incest.
Des Moines.....	Joseph Tonie.....	Oct. 29, 1887	5 years.....	Larceny.
Des Moines.....	John Johnson.....	May 7, 1889	3 years.....	Assault with intent to steal from person.
Des Moines.....	Floyd Cozzens.....	May 22, 1889	2 years.....	Breaking and entering house in day time to commit larceny.
Des Moines.....	Charles Smith.....	Jan. 22, 1890	2 years.....	Assault with intent to commit murder.
Des Moines.....	Lyman Young.....	Oct. 3, 1890	1 year.....	Larceny from person.
Des Moines.....	J. W. Gallup.....	Oct. 21, 1890	1 year.....	Adultery.
Des Moines.....	Thomas Jones.....	Nov. 26, 1890	5 years.....	Attempt break and enter dwelling with intent to commit larceny.
Des Moines.....	Charles Cruson.....	Nov. 26, 1890	1½ years.....	Larceny.
Des Moines.....	Charles Chilcot.....	Nov. 28, 1890	4 years.....	Larceny, two indictments.
Des Moines.....	John Murphy.....	Nov. 28, 1890	3 years.....	Manslaughter.
Des Moines.....	George Smith.....	Jan. 29, 1891	2 years.....	Robbery.
Des Moines.....	William Jolce.....	March 27, 1891	3 years.....	Robbing United States mail, two indictments.
Des Moines.....	Tom McFarlin.....	April 22, 1891	1½ years.....	Uttering a forged instrument.
Des Moines.....	Frank Smith.....	April 22, 1891	2 years.....	Larceny.
Dubuque.....	Ed Crawley.....	Feb. 8, 1887	20 years.....	Assault to commit rape.
Emmet.....	Henry Boswell.....	Jan. 27, 1891	3½ years.....	Larceny.
Franklin.....	Al. Swihart.....	Nov. 1, 1888	3½ years.....	Burglary and arson, two indictments.
Franklin.....	John Cashman.....	Jan. 11, 1890	6 years.....	Arson.
Fremont.....	Joseph Haynes.....	Oct. 7, 1889	5½ years.....	Larceny and assault with intent to commit murder.
Fremont.....	T. J. Smith.....	Oct. 7, 1889	4 years.....	Larceny and assault with intent to commit murder.
Fremont.....	Grant Sweeney.....	Oct. 13, 1890	1½ years.....	Larceny.
Fremont.....	James Moore.....	Jan. 11, 1891	1 year.....	Larceny.
Greene.....	William Carl.....	Dec. 20, 1889	5 years.....	Assault with intent to rob.
Greene.....	George Roper.....	Dec. 20, 1889	5 years.....	Assault with intent to rob.
Greene.....	Dan Rhodes.....	May 3, 1890	3 years.....	Burglary.
Greene.....	James Ford.....	May 3, 1890	3 years.....	Burglary.
Greene.....	Peter Ostlin.....	Dec. 23, 1890	1½ years.....	Larceny.
Guthrie.....	Edward Smith.....	Feb. 20, 1890	5 years.....	Assault to commit rape.
Hamilton.....	J. T. Baskett.....	March 12, 1891	15 years.....	Murder second degree.
Hardin.....	John Peterson.....	Dec. 15, 1883	10 years.....	Larceny from building in night time.
Hardin.....	W. P. Glyndon.....	April 8, 1878	Life .....	Murder first degree.
Hardin.....	J. H. Jones.....	Sept. 8, 1889	4 years.....	Rape.
Hardin.....	C. P. Farrell.....	May 31, 1891	2 years.....	Uttering and passing a forged note.
Harrison.....	J. S. Knauss.....	Feb. 7, 1888	5 years.....	Uttering and publishing as true a forged note.
Harrison.....	Mat Little.....	April 17, 1891	2 years.....	Larceny.
Harrison.....	J. A. Crom.....	April 17, 1891	1½ years.....	Uttering forged paper.
Henry.....	H. A. Reed.....	Feb. 6, 1890	3 years.....	Burglary.
Henry.....	E. H. Seymore.....	March 12, 1891	3 years.....	Obtaining money by false pretense.
Iowa.....	Peter Nolan.....	May 22, 1890	3 years.....	Forgery.
Jasper.....	Howard Coon.....	Sept. 25, 1883	15 years.....	Murder second degree.
Jasper.....	J. S. Little.....	Oct. 4, 1875	Life .....	Murder.
Jasper.....	Emanuel Nelson.....	Nov. 20, 1889	5 years.....	Manslaughter.



TABLE SHOWING COUNTY, CRIME, ETC.—CONTINUED.

COUNTY.	NAME.	COMMITTED.	SENTENCE.	CRIME.
Jasper.....	J. D. Dunaway.....	Jan. 27, 1890	8 years....	Incest.
Jasper..	Thomas Martin.....	Sept. 12, 1890	5 years....	Burglary.
Jasper.....	Harlan Connelly ....	Sept. 12, 1890	1 year....	Larceny.
Jasper.....	Richard Palmer. ....	Nov. 17, 1890	5 years....	Burglary.
Jasper.....	Mortimer Moore.....	Jan. 26, 1891	2 years....	Burglary.
Jasper.....	W. H. Blair .....	April 6, 1891	2½ years..	Adultery.
Jasper.....	Johnathan Colyer...	April 11, 1891	2 years....	Larceny.
Jefferson. ....	Samuel Carr.....	Oct. 5, 1889	3 years....	Burglary and larceny.
Johnson .....	W. G. Orcott.....	Sept. 21, 1888	10 years...	Malicious mischief, removing iron rail on railroad track.
Johnson .....	Joseph Alberts .....	June 21, 1891	25 years...	Murder second degree.
Jones. ....	Harry Blunt.....	May 23, 1885	10 years...	Assault to commit rape.
Keokuk.....	George Dunham. ....	Nov. 21, 1887	12 years...	Burglary, three indictments.
Keokuk.....	James Lyle.....	Nov. 17, 1890	7 years....	Larceny.
Keokuk.....	G. E. Wallar.....	Feb. 2, 1891	1½ years..	Burglary.
Keokuk.....	Joseph Corey .....	April 13, 1891	7 months..	Keeping house of ill-fame.
Kossuth .....	A. S. Hawks.....	Oct. 27, 1888	10 years...	Arson and forgery, two indictments.
Kossuth .....	L. H. Phoenix .....	May 28, 1891	1 year. ....	Larceny.
Lee.....	O. P. Wells .....	May 19, 1882	Life .. ....	Murder first degree.
Lee.....	Charles Cook .....	May 19, 1882	Life .. ....	Murder first degree.
Lee.....	George Fitzgerald...	May 19, 1882	18 years...	Murder second degree.
Lee.....	William Brown .....	Feb. 22, 1883	25 years...	Murder second degree.
Lee.....	James Kelly. ....	Sept. 14, 1888	4 years...	Manslaughter.
Lee.....	Frank Hill. ....	Dec. 12, 1889	2 years...	Burglary.
Lee.....	M. Carroll.....	Dec. 16, 1889	2½ years..	Larceny from person.
Lee.....	Wm. Scanlon.....	Sept. 15, 1890	2 years....	Larceny.
Lee.....	Dick Shehl. ....	Oct. 31, 1890	2 years...	Larceny.
Lee.....	E. C. Hovey .....	Jan. 30, 1891	13 months.	Stealing money from letter.
Lee.....	John Henry.....	June 22, 1891	3 years....	Breaking and entering a building used as post-office.
Louisa. ....	George Haley.....	Feb. 1, 1889	3 years....	Burglary.
Louisa ..	Fred Wilson.....	Feb. 1, 1889	3 years....	Burglary.
Louisa .....	Charles Morgan.....	Feb. 1, 1889	3 years....	Burglary.
Louisa .....	Charles Brooker....	Sept. 13, 1890	2 years....	Robbery.
Louisa .....	W. P. Meadows ..	Sept. 13, 1890	1½ years..	Larceny.
Louisa .....	L. H. King ..	April 4, 1891	2 years....	Bigamy.
Lucas.....	Jasper Smith.....	Jan. 17, 1887	15 years...	Rape.
Lucas.....	John Smith .....	Sept. 6, 1888	4 years....	Burglary and larceny two indictments.
Lucas.....	J. A. Malone .....	March 30, 1889	3 years....	Larceny.
Lucas.....	C. B. Sisson .....	March 30, 1889	3 years....	Swindling.
Lucas.....	G. A. Clark.....	March 30, 1889	3 years...	Larceny.
Lucas.....	Wm. Burk.....	March 30, 1889	3 years....	Larceny.
Lucas.....	Charles LaVan .....	Sept. 6, 1890	4 years....	Burglary.
Lucas.....	John O'Brien.....	Sept. 6, 1890	4 years....	Burglary.
Lucas..	Stewart Campbell...	Sept. 15, 1890	1 year....	Burglary.
Lucas.....	James Campbell....	Sept. 15, 1890	1 year....	Burglary.
Lucas.....	Elmer McMillion....	Sept. 16, 1890	1 year....	Burglary.
Lucas.....	J. H. Schnebly.....	Dec. 27, 1890	2 years....	Assault with intent to commit murder.
Lucas.....	Charles Dale. ....	Jan. 20, 1891	2½ years..	Assault with intent to commit manslaughter.
Lucas..	J. K. Freel.....	March 27, 1891	1 year....	Assault with intent to commit manslaughter.
Lucas.....	William Murphy.....	March 27, 1891	5 years....	Burglary.
Lucas.....	Charles Hart.....	March 27, 1891	5 years....	Burglary.
Madison .....	S. F. Higgins.....	Feb. 21, 1890	5 years....	Forgery, two indictments.
Madison .....	C. R. McCally.....	May 23, 1890	1½ years..	Larceny.
Mahaska .....	Joseph Smith.....	June 23, 1884	12 years...	Robbery.
Mahaska .....	John Ash.....	Jan. 11, 1885	15 years...	Murder second degree.
Mahaska .....	A. F. Hockett.....	Jan. 11, 1885	Life .. ....	Murder first degree.
Mahaska .....	Elmer Calhoun .....	Dec. 28, 1885	9 years...	Robbery.
Mahaska .....	Allen Robinson.....	Oct. 22, 1888	8 years....	Burglary.
Mahaska .....	William Pruett .....	Dec. 27, 1888	7 years....	Burglary.

TABLE SHOWING COUNTY, CRIME, ETC.—CONTINUED.

COUNTY.	NAME.	COMMITTED.	SENTENCE.	CRIME.
Mahaska .....	James Harvey .....	Oct. 26, 1889	15 years...	Murder second degree.
Mahaska .....	Lee Dickerson.....	Oct. 23, 1890	2 years....	Burglary.
Mahaska .....	G. W. F. Carlisle .....	Oct. 23, 1890	1½ years..	Forgery.
Mahaska .....	W. M. Cole.....	March 12, 1891	6 months..	Larceny.
Marion.....	C. Toom .....	Aug. 23, 1885	35 years...	Burglary, arson, assault with intent to murder.
Marion.....	Henry Vanderwerf..	Aug. 23, 1885	35 years...	Burglary, arson, assault with intent to murder.
Marion.....	John McGee.....	Sept. 29, 1888	18 years...	Murder second degree.
Marion.....	J. A. Gregory .....	May 31, 1889	2½ years..	Larceny.
Marion.....	Bastian Wakker.....	Oct. 22, 1890	1 year....	Rape.
Marion.....	Edward Dhabolt.....	Dec. 23, 1890	1½ years..	Larceny.
Marion.....	William Burns.....	May 22, 1891	1½ years..	Burglary.
Marion.....	Frank Henry.....	May 22, 1891	1½ years..	Burglary.
Marshall.....	C. A. Dunn.....	Sept. 11, 1889	17 years...	Robbery.
Marshall.....	Milo Doud .....	Sept. 24, 1889	14 years...	Robbery.
Marshall.....	A. G. Dailey.....	Sept. 24, 1889	7 years....	Robbery.
Marshall.....	William Cooley.....	Nov. 18, 1889	6 years....	Burglary.
Marshall.....	William Martin.....	Nov. 18, 1889	6 years....	Burglary.
Marshall.....	F. J. Peppers.....	Nov. 24, 1889	15 years...	Murder second degree.
Marshall.....	James O'Brien.....	Nov. 25, 1889	10 years...	Burglary.
Marshall.....	James Myers.....	Sept. 25, 1890	1½ years..	Attempt to break and enter a store building.
Marshall.. ..	Dan Considine.....	Sept. 25, 1890	1½ years..	Burglary.
Marshall... ..	James Reynolds.....	Sept. 27, 1890	1½ years..	Robbery.
Marshall.....	Joe Irvin.....	Sept. 27, 1890	3 years...	Robbery.
Marshall.....	Charles Newell .....	Sept. 27, 1890	3 years....	Larceny.
Marshall.....	James Clark .....	Sept. 27, 1890	3 years....	Robbery.
Marshall.....	William Bennett.....	Sept. 30, 1890	1½ years..	Larceny.
Marshall. ....	J. L. Thompson.....	Nov. 1, 1890	1½ years..	Larceny.
Marshall.....	C. W. Mitchell.....	April 28, 1891	7 months..	Larceny.
Marshall.....	Albert Roach . . . .	April 28, 1891	7 months..	Larceny.
Marshall.....	Ed Lamertha .....	April 28, 1891	2 years....	Obtaining money by false pretense.
Marshall. ....	Charles Dowell .....	May 8, 1891	8 months..	Larceny.
Marshall.....	William Smith .....	May 8, 1891	1½ years..	Adultery.
Marshall.....	O. H. Hildebrand .....	May 14, 1891	9 months..	Arson.
Mills .....	Joseph McCrary.....	March 21, 1879	Life.....	Murder.
Mills .....	T. W. Watson.....	March 14, 1884	Life.....	Murder.
Mills .....	A. J. Riggs.....	March 28, 1889	5 years....	Larceny.
Mills .....	Harry Williams.....	Jan. 8, 1890	2 years....	Burglary.
Mills .....	J. W. Barnes.....	March 21, 1890	4 years....	Forgery.
Mills .....	Albert Kratzer.....	Jan. 11, 1891	12 years...	Assault with intent to commit rape.
Mills .....	J. F. Wilson.....	Jan. 11, 1891	2 years....	Larceny.
Mills .....	O. L. Penington.....	Jan. 11, 1891	1 year....	Larceny.
Mills .....	Alvin Hannah. ....	March 16, 1891	1 year....	Forgery.
Mills .....	Charles Crawford...	March 16, 1891	1 year....	Keeping house of ill-fame.
Mills .. .	W. P. Meadows.....	March 16, 1891	3 years....	Larceny.
Mills .....	Henry Gilmore.....	March 16, 1891	2 years....	Larceny.
Mills .....	W. M. Hensen.....	March 16, 1891	1 year....	Larceny.
Mills ....	A. B. Monroe.....	March 24, 1891	7 years....	Manslaughter.
Monona .....	F. E. Watkins.....	Oct. 2, 1887	Life.....	Murder.
Monona .....	J. W. Nelson.....	Oct. 16, 1890	15 months..	Burglary.
Monona .....	John Cox.....	Feb. 23, 1891	3 years....	Burglary.
Monona .....	Andrew Payne.....	Feb. 23, 1891	15 years...	Murder second degree
Monona .....	John Sanford.....	April 27, 1891	1½ years..	Burglary.
Monona .....	J. C. Lloyd .....	April 27, 1891	4 years....	Burglary.
Monona .....	F. C. Rivers.....	April 27, 1891	4 years....	Burglary.
Monroe.....	W. M. Williams.....	May 9, 1889	5 years....	Assault with intent to steal.
Monroe.....	James Taylor.....	May 9, 1889	5 years....	Assault with intent to steal.
Monroe.....	Charles Simmons....	May 9, 1889	5 years....	Assault with intent to steal.
Monroe.....	Archle Misner.....	Nov. 1, 1890	2½ years..	Larceny.
Monroe.....	Jerry Williams.....	Feb. 28, 1891	2 years....	Robbery.
Monroe.....	Charles Rose.....	Feb. 28, 1891	2½ years..	Robbery.
Monroe.....	T. H. Tracy.....	May 2, 1891	5 years....	Larceny.

TABLE SHOWING COUNTY, CRIME, ETC.—CONTINUED.

COUNTY.	NAME.	COMMITTED.	SENTENCE.	CRIME.
Monroe.....	Lewis Larson.....	May 2, 1891	1 year.....	Larceny.
Montgomery....	J. L. Johnston.....	Nov. 12, 1883	13 years....	Incest and adultery.
Montgomery....	P. A. Bronscomb....	Sept. 23, 1889	5½ years....	Seduction and abortion
Montgomery....	Horace Middaugh...	Nov. 26, 1889	10 years....	Rape.
Montgomery....	J. B. Rames.....	May 28, 1890	2½ years....	Breaking and entering and larceny, 2 ind'ts.
Montgomery....	James Ellis.....	Oct. 18, 1890	3 years....	Breaking and entering and larceny.
Montgomery....	Fred Moore.....	Oct. 18, 1890	3 years....	Breaking and entering and larceny.
Montgomery....	James Armstrong...	Oct. 18, 1890	3 years....	Breaking and entering and larceny.
Montgomery....	George Saunders....	Oct. 18, 1890	3 years....	Breaking and entering and larceny.
Montgomery....	Joe Hall.....	Oct. 27, 1890	1 year.....	Breaking and entering.
Montgomery....	L. LaMountain.....	Oct. 27, 1890	1 year.....	Obtaining money by false pretense.
Montgomery....	J. Skiffington.....	Oct. 27, 1890	4½ years....	Larceny.
Montgomery....	Robert Bailey.....	March 30, 1891	2½ years....	Assault with intent to commit rape.
Montgomery....	John Smith.....	March 30, 1891	4 years....	Burglary.
Muscatine.....	Theo. Grosshelm. ...	March 28, 1888	5 years....	Assault with intent to commit rape.
Muscatine .....	J. Thompson.....	Oct. 3, 1889	3 years....	Burglary.
Muscatine.. ...	J. Curran.....	Oct. 3, 1889	3 years....	Burglary.
Muscatine.....	D. W. Porter.....	Dec. 2, 1889	13 years....	Breaking and entering house in night time.
Muscatine.....	Charles Wilson.....	Jan. 28, 1890	3½ years....	Breaking and entering house with intent to commit public offense
Muscatine.....	H. D. Bacon .....	April 25, 1890	3 years....	Forgery, 2 indictments.
Page .....	William Jennings...	April 23, 1889	3 years....	Burglary.
Page .....	Hurley Lenier.....	Sept. 18, 1889	2½ years....	Entering house in night time to commit larceny.
Page .....	John Markell.....	Nov. 21, 1890	3 years....	Forgery.
Page .....	William Bridwell...	Jan. 28, 1891	1 year.....	Larceny.
Page .....	J. E. Wilson.....	April 12, 1891	1½ years....	Burglary.
Page .....	Arthur Miller.....	April 12, 1891	2½ years....	Burglary.
Palo Alto .....	J. G. Stell.....	March 1, 1890	21 years....	Rape.
Palo Alto .....	W. H. Cullen.....	March 1, 1890	20 years....	Rape.
Plymouth .....	John Galnor.....	Jan. 22, 1890	8 years....	Manslaughter.
Polk .....	H. O. Osborn.....	Dec. 23, 1883	Life.....	Murder, second degree.
Polk .....	Frank Schmidt.....	Dec. 15, 1884	9 years....	Larceny, four indictments.
Polk .....	James Maher .....	March 17, 1888	5 years....	Grand larceny, two indictments.
Polk .....	Ed Quinlan .....	June 4, 1888	4 years ...	Robbery.
Polk .....	Jeff. Hatfield .....	Nov. 1, 1888	6 years....	Assault with intent to commit rape.
Polk .....	William Prouty.....	Feb. 12, 1889	6 years....	Assault with intent to commit rape.
Polk .....	G. L. Foor .....	Feb. 20, 1889	5 years....	Incest.
Polk .....	James Cummings....	Oct. 7, 1889	10 years....	Highway robbery.
Polk .....	Frank Belding. ....	Oct. 7, 1889	12 years....	Highway robbery, three indictments.
Polk .....	J. E. Murphy.....	Oct. 12, 1889	5 years....	Breaking and entering, two indictments.
Polk .....	George Monroe .....	Oct. 12, 1889	4 years....	Larceny.
Polk .....	Tom Spult. ....	Feb. 17, 1889	2 years....	Highway robbery.
Pold .....	John Palmer.....	Feb. 17, 1890	2 years....	Larceny from building in night time.
Polk .....	Lewis Smith .....	Feb. 25, 1890	2 years....	Adultery.
Polk .....	William Conlin.....	Oct. 6, 1890	1 year.....	Larceny.
Polk .....	D. C. Haworth .....	Oct. 6, 1890	13 years....	Robbery.
Polk .....	A. A. Palmer.....	Oct. 11, 1890	1 year....	Larceny from dwelling.
Polk .....	John Peterson....	Oct. 11, 1890	2 years....	Assault with intent to murder.
Polk .....	James Coleman ....	Oct. 13, 1890	2 years....	Larceny from person.
Polk .....	J. W. Harrison.....	Nov. 7, 1890	1½ years....	Burglary.
Polk .....	Thomas Mitten.....	Nov. 7, 1890	1 year.....	Larceny.
Polk .....	Michael Connors ....	Nov. 24, 1890	4 years....	Burglary.
Polk .....	Charles Hill.....	Nov. 24, 1890	2 years....	Larceny from building.
Polk .....	Ed Lincoln.....	Dec. 1, 1890	3 years....	Larceny from person.
Polk .....	Andrew King.....	Dec. 1, 1890	4½ years....	Larceny from building.
Polk .....	Sam King .....	Dec. 9, 1890	3 years ...	Larceny.

TABLE SHOWING COUNTY, CRIME, ETC.—CONTINUED.

COUNTY.	NAME.	COMMITTED.	SENTENCE.	CRIME.
Polk .....	Gus Taylor.....	Dec. 20, 1890	2 years...	Keeping house of ill-fame.
Polk .....	George W. Hill.....	Jan. 30, 1891	1 year.....	Stealing draft from letter.
Polk .....	Thomas Dela .....	March 21, 1891	3 years. ..	Larceny.
Polk .....	R. D. Mash.....	April 7, 1891	7 years....	Assault with intent to commit murder.
Polk .....	Thad Brookings.....	May 9, 1891	1 year.....	Burglary.
Polk .....	J. E. Brown .....	May 9, 1891	2½ years..	Grand larceny.
Polk .....	John Teatum .....	May 9, 1891	¾ year....	Uttering a forged instrument.
Polk .....	Abe Smith.....	May 14, 1891	1½ years..	Attempt to break and enter building in night
Polk .....	William Sandy .....	May 19, 1891	2½ years..	Assault with intent to rob.
Polk .....	Alex Jones.....	May 19, 1891	1½ years..	Larceny.
Polk .....	William Wilkinson..	May 19, 1891	2½ years..	Assault with intent to rob.
Polk .....	Henry Smith.....	May 19, 1891	2½ years..	Assault with intent to rob.
Polk .....	Charles Williams....	May 23, 1891	2 years....	Assault with intent to commit murder.
Polk .....	Matthew Merritt ....	May 23, 1891	1½ years..	Counterfeiting.
Pottawattamie	Harry McGee .....	Jan. 7, 1882	15 years...	Murder second degree.
Pottawattamie	James Johnson .....	Jan. 9, 1886	Life. ....	Murder.
Pottawattamie	Charles Norton.....	April 24, 1888	8 years....	Rape.
Pottawattamie	John Grant... ..	June 9, 1888	4 years....	Cheating by false pretense.
Pottawattamie	Solomon Gross.....	Oct. 9, 1888	5 years....	Receiving and buying stolen property.
Pottawattamie	Thomas Barrett.....	Oct. 11, 1888	5 years....	Assault with intent to commit rape.
Pottawattamie	Frank Diamond .....	Dec. 11, 1888	4 years....	Burglary.
Pottawattamie	R. L. Thorpe... ..	March 16, 1889	3 years....	Forgery.
Pottawattamie	D. R. King.....	March 16, 1889	3 years....	Obtaining money under false pretense.
Pottawattamie	William Maher .....	March 16, 1889	4 years ...	Obtaining money under false pretense.
Pottawattamie	Charles Kutz .....	March 26, 1889	3 years....	Rape.
Pottawattamie	Jack Brown.....	July 2, 1889	3 years ..	Seduction.
Pottawattamie	J. T. Mercer.....	July 2, 1889	3½ years..	Burglary.
Pottawattamie	William Copeland....	July 2, 1889	5 years....	Larceny.
Pottawattamie	J. McLaughlin.....	July 2, 1889	3 years....	Burglary.
Pottawattamie	J. Staley.....	July 6, 1889	3 years..	Larceny.
Pottawattamie	Charles Smith.....	July 27, 1889	3 years....	Larceny.
Pottawattamie	Thomas Brooks.....	Nov. 14, 1889	Life. ....	Murder first degree.
Pottawattamie	James Betts.....	Jan. 1, 1889	3½ years..	Robbery.
Pottawattamie	John Kelly.....	March 28, 1890	3 years....	Robbery.
Pottawattamie	John Lowell.....	March 28, 1890	3 years....	Robbery.
Pottawattamie	Charles Jones.....	March 28, 1890	3 years....	Robbery.
Pottawattamie	Thomas Gray.....	March 28, 1890	3 years....	Robbery.
Pottawattamie	W. W. Carlington....	March 28, 1890	2 years...	Swindling.
Pottawattamie	Ira McCollom. ....	June 18, 1890	3½ years..	Uttering forged instrument.
Pottawattamie	Albert Simmons.....	June 18, 1890	3 years....	Burglary.
Pottawattamie	Charles Hansen.....	June 18, 1890	2½ years..	Burglary.
Pottawattamie	W. B. Lander.....	Nov. 3, 1890	3 years....	Larceny.
Pottawattamie	S. M. Grandy.....	Nov. 3, 1890	8 years....	Burglary.
Pottawattamie	Hiram Fox... ..	Nov. 3, 1890	10 years...	Assault with intent to commit rape.
Pottawattamie	D. H. Wilson....	Nov. 3, 1890	1 year.....	Cheating by false pretense.
Pottawattamie	Samuel Davis.....	Nov. 3, 1890	6 years...	Assault with intent to commit murder.
Pottawattamie	H. W. Hawley.....	Dec. 29, 1890	5 years....	Burglary.
Pottawattamie	G. A. Henry.....	March 26, 1891	1 year.....	Making malicious threats.
Pottawattamie	J. B. King.....	March 26, 1891	2½ years..	Larceny.
Pottawattamie	L. O. James.....	March 26, 1891	2 years...	Bigamy.
Pottawattamie	Simon Oleson.....	June 30, 1891	1 year.....	Larceny.
Pottawattamie	Gus Carlson.....	June 30, 1891	¼ year....	Larceny.
Pottawattamie	E. E. Pierce .....	June 30, 1891	2½ years..	Forgery.
Poweshiek.....	Frank Goodin.....	Feb. 27, 1889	18 years...	Rape.
Poweshiek.....	William Parker.....	Oct. 16, 1889	3 years....	Burglary in day time.

TABLE SHOWING COUNTY, CRIME, ETC.—CONTINUED.

COUNTY.	NAME.	COMMITTED.	SENTENCE.	CRIME.
Poweshiek	J. McNeal	April 20, 1901	1 year.	Uttering forged instrument, intent to defraud.
Poweshiek	James LaGrange.	May 5, 1901	2 years.	Larceny in private building in day time.
Poweshiek	John Swaney.	May 5, 1901	2 years.	Breaking and entering a store building.
Poweshiek	Ed Blake.	May 5, 1901	2 years.	Breaking and entering a store building.
Ringgold	Syd Butt	May 1, 1900	2 years.	Forgery.
Ringgold	Andy McKenna	Feb. 20, 1901	2 years.	Burglary.
Scott	James Howard.	June 2, 1900	4 years.	Breaking and entering.
Shelby	George Leland.	Dec. 21, 1900	1 1/4 years.	Larceny.
Shoux	Frank Jones.	May 14, 1900	3 years.	Hurglary.
Story	George Stanley	April 20, 1901	Life.	Murder.
Story	William Hand	May 1, 1900	2 years.	Larceny.
Story	Fred Rudy	Oct. 8, 1900	10 years.	Burglary.
Story	William Walker	Oct. 8, 1900	10 years.	Hurglary.
Story	Tom Kelly	Oct. 8, 1900	10 years.	Hurglary.
Story	Wm. Mitchell	Oct. 8, 1900	10 years.	Hurglary.
Story	W. H. H. H.	March 13, 1900	4 years.	Hurglary.
Story	W. H. H. H.	March 13, 1900	4 years.	Burglary.
Story	W. H. H. H.	March 13, 1900	4 years.	Burglary.
Story	W. H. H. H.	March 13, 1900	4 years.	Burglary.
Story	W. H. H. H.	March 13, 1900	4 years.	Burglary.
Story	W. H. H. H.	March 13, 1900	4 years.	Burglary.
Story	W. H. H. H.	March 13, 1900	4 years.	Burglary.
Story	W. H. H. H.	March 13, 1900	4 years.	Burglary.
Story	W. H. H. H.	March 13, 1900	4 years.	Burglary.
Taylor	W. H. H. H.	Dec. 21, 1900	2 years.	Burglary.
Taylor	W. H. H. H.	Oct. 21, 1900	2 1/4 years.	Uttering and passing forged check, known to be false.
Taylor	C. M. Thompson	Oct. 21, 1900	15 years.	Rape.
Taylor	Harry Wood	Oct. 19, 1900	2 years.	Manslaughter.
Taylor	M. B. Foster	Dec. 24, 1900	Life.	Murder.
Taylor	P. O. King	May 21, 1901	2 years.	Embezzlement.
Union	A. S. Hughes	March 27, 1907	12 years.	Murder, second degree.
Van Buren	William Van Winkle	May 10, 1901	1 1/4 years.	Larceny.
Wapello	William Jones	Sept. 19, 1907	5 years.	Burglary.
Wapello	George Mayton	April 20, 1900	3 years.	Burglary, two indictments.
Wapello	Alex Ramsey	Sept. 16, 1900	2 years.	Larceny.
Wapello	T. W. Blake	Sept. 14, 1900	3 years.	Larceny from person.
Wapello	J. H. Blake	Sept. 22, 1900	3 years.	Breaking and entering a railroad car.
Wapello	John Morgan	Sept. 27, 1900	2 years.	Horse stealing.
Wapello	George Burnaugh	Sept. 27, 1900	3 years.	Horse stealing.
Wapello	J. B. McClain	Nov. 20, 1900	2 years.	Forgery.
Wapello	S. G. Shernd	March 20, 1900	2 years.	Burglary.
Wapello	Charles Morrison	Sept. 8, 1900	1 1/4 years.	Burglary.
Wapello	Henry Smith	Sept. 20, 1900	3 years.	Burglary.
Wapello	W. B. Hartman	Jan. 17, 1901	2 years.	Larceny from person.
Wapello	H. J. Row	Jan. 17, 1901	2 1/4 years.	Arson.
Wapello	J. A. Patterson	Feb. 14, 1901	1/2 year.	Adultery.
Wapello	George S. Boone	May 28, 1901	13 months.	Conspiracy to defraud.
Wapello	J. E. Honeycutt	June 18, 1901	11 months.	Perjury.
Warren	W. H. Griffin	Dec. 2, 1900	2 years.	Larceny.
Warren	Jasper Bell	Jan. 21, 1900	2 years.	Seduction.
Warren	V. I. Clark	April 11, 1901	1 year.	Forgery.
Washington	William Franks	Nov. 12, 1901	15 years.	Burglary and larceny.
Washington	Sylv Wombacher	March 1, 1900	3 years.	Forgery, two indictments.
Washington	William Martin	Oct. 10, 1900	7 years.	Burglary.
Wayne	Elijah Thurman	March 24, 1900	10 years.	Murder, second degree.
Wayne	James Morgan	March 20, 1900	3 1/4 years.	Burglary.
Wayne	Frank Craven	Nov. 9, 1900	2 years.	Placing obstructions on railroad track.
Webster	W. W. Cullen	April 7, 1907	10 years.	...
Webster	John Luths	Nov. 20, 1900	2 years.	Assault with intent to commit rape.
Webster	George Hall	Nov. 7, 1900	2 1/4 years.	Assault with intent to commit larceny.
Webster	H. P. Hawkins	Dec. 12, 1900	2 1/4 years.	Burglary.

TABLE SHOWING COUNTY, CRIME, ETC.—CONTINUED.

COUNTY.	NAME.	COMMITTED.	SENTENCE.	CRIME.
Webster.....	Willard Young .....	March 11, 1891	1 year....	Burglary.
Woodbury.....	Fred Ward. ....	Nov. 24, 1885	20 years...	Rape.
Woodbury ...	Jack King .....	Feb. 3, 1888	6 years....	Attempt to murder.
Woodbury.....	Henry Gillespie .....	Jan. 29, 1889	7½ years..	Assault with intent to commit murder.
Woodbury.....	R. C. Poland. ....	June 20, 1889	3 years....	Larceny.
Woodbury... ..	M. Mills .....	June 26, 1889	9 years....	Burglary, two indictments.
Woodbury.....	O. O. Ormsby.....	July 11, 1889	2¼ years..	Obtaining goods under false pretense.
Woodbury.....	Don Stevens. ....	Oct. 12, 1889	12 years...	Assault with intent to commit rape.
Woodbury.....	Math. Flegen *.....	Aug. 27, 1890	1½ years..	Forgery.
Woodbury.....	Jos. Lariviere.....	Sept. 24, 1890	3 years....	Larceny.
Woodbury.....	Charles Ramsom ....	Sept. 24, 1890	2 years...	Larceny.
Woodbury.....	Mike Bacon.....	Feb. 17, 1891	1½ years..	Larceny.
Woodbury.....	Frank Finley .....	Feb. 17, 1891	1½ years..	Larceny (forgery).
Woodbury.....	George James.....	Feb. 24, 1891	½ year....	Robbery.
Woodbury.....	James Stewart.....	Feb. 24, 1891	1 year....	Larceny.
Woodbury.....	H. R. Lattin.....	April 16, 1891	14 months.	Larceny. two indictments.
Woodbury.....	Albert Lattin.....	April 16, 1891	8 years....	Larceny.
Woodbury .....	George Webber.....	April 16, 1891	14 years...	Larceny.
Woodbury.....	Hugh Kenney.. ..	April 16, 1891	7 years....	Larceny.
Woodbury .....	James McDonald....	June 9, 1891	5 years....	Larceny.
Woodbury.....	E. Burns.....	June 9, 1891	1½ years..	Obtaining goods under false pretense.

RECAPITULATION OF MEN IN CONFINEMENT JUNE 30, 1891.

NAME OF COUNTY.	Number.	NAME OF COUNTY.	Number.
Adair. ....	3	Lee .....	11
Adams .....	5	Louisa .....	6
Appanoose.. ..	5	Lucas .....	16
Audubon.....	1	Madison .....	2
Benton .....	1	Mahaska .....	10
Boone .....	5	Marion .....	8
Buena Vista.....	1	Marshall .....	21
Calhoun .....	2	Mills.....	14
Cass. ....	8	Monona .....	7
Cerro Gordo.....	1	Monroe.....	8
Clarke ....	8	Montgomery.....	13
Crawford .....	5	Muscatine .....	6
Dallas. ....	2	Page.....	6
Davis.....	2	Palo Alto .....	2
Decatur.....	2	Plymouth.....	1
Des Moines. ....	17	Polk .....	40
Dubuque.....	1	Pottawattamie .....	39
Emmet.....	1	Poweshiek. . .	6
Franklin.. ..	2	Ringgold .....	2
Fremont .....	4	Scott .....	1
Greene .....	5	Shelby .....	1
Guthrie .....	1	Sioux.....	1
Hamilton .....	1	Story .....	14
Hardin .....	4	Taylor ...	6
Harrison .....	3	Union.....	1
Henry.....	2	Van Buren .....	1
Iowa.....	1	Wapello.....	16
Jasper.....	10	Warren .....	3
Jefferson.....	1	Washington .....	3
Johnson.....	2	Wayne .....	3
Jones.....	1	Webster.....	5
Keokuk .....	4	Woodbury .....	20
Kossuth.....	2		
Total.....			406



## PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON'S REPORT.

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HOSPITAL IOWA STATE PENITENTIARY, {  
FORT MADISON, July 1, 1891. }

SIR: It is with great pleasure that I furnish you with my bien-nial report covering the time from July 1, 1882 to June 30, 1891.

When this penitenitiary was built hardly any provision was made for a hospital, and though from year to year improvements were added for the accommodation of the sick confined here, at the time the accessory penitentiary was erected at Anamosa, with all the new improvements for hygienic and sanitary purposes, I felt as if we here at Fort Madison were far out in the backwoods. Want of room and of appropriation of the needed money seemed almost insurmountable obstacles to make our hospital such as it ought to be. But thanks to the wardens improvements were constantly added until now our hospital is in as perfect a condition as it could be made in a building not originally designed for such a purpose, and with our limited means, and it is with pride that I hear the favorable comments by men who understand.

You, Sir, have been always willing to listen to my suggestions of improvements, had them carried out as far this was in your means, and added yourself to them whenever and wherever you saw room for an improvement, and the result has been favorable.

The report of my attentive and faithful steward which I have the honor to transmit herewith, shows for the period covered by the time from July 1, 1889 to June 30, 1890.

With a daily average of three hundred and ninety seven prisoners the daily average of sick were two and seven tenths for one hundred prisoners, and for the period from July 1, 1890 to June 30, 1891, with a daily average of four hundred and fourteen prisoners the daily average of sick one and two fifths per one hundred prisoners. These include all men excused for reason of wounds received

at the different machinery, or for any other reason which prevented the men for the day to do a full day's work, and for which, at least, a full third should be substracted, leaving a still more favorable result for the properly called "sick."

Of the five deaths which occurred in the past two years (six and sixteen hundreds out of a thousand prisoners in two years, or three and eight hundreds out of a thousand in one year), three were caused by consumption, of which one (Anderson) was sick with this disease when committed. One died of dysentery or inflammation and perforation of bowels. He had all symptoms of this disease and ruined health when sent here, and one died of aneurism of the aorta.

This certainly is a result not often duplicated and of which you can be proud, as it must greatly be attributed to the many improvements you made in ventilation in the shops, in more perfect drainage in proper food and many other improvements productive of health.

It is with satisfaction and gratitude, that I acknowledge to have received all the encouragement and aid from you and your deputy, also from the steward and guards in the fulfillment of my not always pleasant duties and I hope you and your officers and guards will reserve for me their good will also in the future.

Very respectfully,

AUG. W. HOFFMIESTER, M. D.,

*Physician and Surgeon to Iowa State Penitentiary,*

To Major E. C. McMILLAN, *Warden,*



## HOSPITAL STEWARD'S REPORT.

DR. A. W. HOFFMEISTER:

SIR—I have compiled the following report from the daily records kept in the hospital of the Iowa State Penitentiary for the biennial period beginning July 1, 1889, and ending June 30, 1891. The daily average of prisoners during the first year of the period was 396.8. The daily average of sick for same year was eleven or 2.7 per cent. For the second year the daily average of prisoners was 414. The daily average of sick for second year being 5.8 or 1.4 per cent. Showing a very great decrease in sickness in the institution, this speaks well for the sanitary conditions existing, and which are carefully studied and improved by the officers in charge. There have been five (5) deaths during this period, the first was H. Weese, he was committed June 27, 1889, died August 3, 1889, of consumption. Second death, W. H. Hall committed March 29, 1888, died September 12, 1889, dysentery and perforation of bowels. Third, George Anderson (colored) committed September 23, 1889, died June 9, 1890, of consumption. Fourth, James Reed, committed October 11, 1887, died July 2, 1890, of aneurism of arch of the aorta. Fifth, James Ables, committed January 8, 1890, died April 17, 1891, of consumption.

There is every thing needful in this department for the proper care of the sick, and all the officers, especially the warden, deputy warden and clerk, have always shown a willingness to assist me to carry out your orders on all occasions; we have often provided luxuries for men who needed such things. There has been a few needed books and instruments purchased. But we still need a bath tub and a book and instrument case very much.

The floor and wood work have received a much needed painting, adding much to the cleanliness and looks of the room.

Thanking you, doctor, for the uniform kindness and good will shown me, I am respectfully,

A. L. STUBBS,  
*Hospital Steward.*

## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

CHAPLAIN'S OFFICE,  
IOWA STATE PENITENTIARY. }  
FT. MADISON, IOWA, July 1, 1891. }

HON. E. C. McMILLAN, *Warden*:

SIR—The service demanded at my hands in the threefold office of Chaplain, Teacher and Librarian has been a service of privilege. More and more I recognize it to be an occasion for devout gratitude to be permitted to bring to the despairing God's promises of mercy and of help; and, confident that the resources of divine grace can supply all human need, to say to souls paralyzed by discouragement, "there is lifting up." With clearer and clearer vision I discern the largeness of the ideal opportunity afforded by the prison situation for Christian work, particularly among those who are novices in crime. The one painful ingredient in a Chaplain's cup of enjoyment is a consciousness of the discrepancy which, because of human infirmity, always exists between the ideal and the actual, both as to opportunity and as to achievement. Could he witness results commensurate with his desires and with the needs of his field of labor, as he recognizes them, his cup of joy would be unmixed and full.

That opportunities are here afforded for genuine and permanent reformation goes without the saying, and that in the case of some of our men, these opportunities are improved, to the inexpressible joy of themselves and their friends, is known to all who are privileged to know the real facts. That most serious difficulties lie in the way of reforming convicts is unquestioned, but the assumption that these obstacles are insurmountable is wholly gratuitous. Men who look at practical matters from a christian standpoint all recognize how accurately and vividly the parable of the prodigal son mirrors the life of the sinner in every age, whatever may have been his personal and peculiar environment. Yet to only a few, even of the christian public, has it ever occurred that there is no situation so much like the far country in which the prodigal "came

to himself" as the penitentiary. The degradation, the desolation, the uncongenial surroundings, the distasteful work and the plain fare are all to be found in prison. The convict, locked in his cell, has an environment that not only invites but literally compels thought. Stone walls, silence, the Bible, memory, conscience, God. A past, with its mistakes and losses and frightful falls. A present, with the thought of a darkened home, a grief stricken father and mother, or, it may be, a broken hearted wife, and tear-blinded and dishonored children. A future that without divine help looks as dark as midnight.

These are not conditions that favor continued refusal to think. The suggestions of such a situation are irresistible to any who are not incorrigibly depraved or insanely criminal.

It is the part of wise statesmanship to recognize the value of moral conscience and a sentiment of loyalty to law in each of the individuals who compose the great whole of society, and to seize upon and utilize every opportunity and instrumentality by which the moral alien and outlaw can be transformed into a good citizen. A penitentiary *may* be what its name signifies—a place where the wrong doer shall see the folly of his course, and shall learn obedience by the things which he suffers, and shall return to a hearty and practical allegiance to law.

The truly wise statesman will recognize the many-sided significance of such a return, and the value of the agencies which accomplish it. It is an occasion for devout gratitude that this subject is beginning to receive earnest attention on the part of students of social science who are actuated by an enlightened and ardent devotion to the best interests of their country.

When a skeptical scientist like Huxley declares that, "All mortality has its root in the motives presented by religion," the absolutely vital importance of instruction in the practical faith and morality of the Christian religion as a means of the reformation of criminals ought to be accepted as self-evident by all enlightened and candid citizens.

But while always recognizing the gospel of Christ as the supreme and only omnipotent agency for the transformation of character, I realize also that *training* must accompany teaching; that *discipline* is the yoke-fellow of doctrine, and that law and gospel must go hand in hand. The yoke of authority must be placed upon the neck, willing or unwilling. The light and love of the gospel come to make the yoke of law easy and light by giving the subject to see that it is as benign as it is irresistible.

An experience of more than eight years in preaching the gospel to prisoners has given me a larger and larger appreciation of the value of steady work and regular habits and thorough discipline; and has developed in me an ever deepening sympathy with a discipline which is as enlightened and humane as it is firm and thorough.

I congratulate you upon having selected a deputy warden of such evident uprightness of intention and such decision of character as Mr. Beard. As only second to good discipline I wish to express my appreciation of the constant attention you have given to external appearances. Every effort to afford a refined and pure gratification to convicts by making their surroundings more attractive has a softening and elevating influence which, as an accompaniment of really evangelizing influences, has a very high value.

I shall hail with pleasure the improved appearance of the library under the hands of the painter and grainer, as well as the additional sections of shelves for books.

I appreciate also the whitening and brightening of the school-room. There are few places where conditions of comfort and agreeable surroundings are more important than in a school-room.

In the matter of holding the men well in hand and maintaining a cheerful and genial atmosphere in connection with both instruction and discipline my work as teacher has been more and more easy and pleasant from year to year. In the matter of the literal atmosphere of the school-room the contrary has been the fact. But you are planning to obviate this difficulty by reconstructing the sewer under the school-room. With this improvement, and the steam heating (which you are having reconstructed) so operated as to produce a uniform and comfortable temperature—a temperature that will admit of a reasonable amount of ventilation, the session of the school from night to night will be delightful, and still more gratifying in results than hitherto, and the discomfort and taking of cold hitherto experienced will become a thing of the past.

Visitors to prisons greatly misunderstand the nature and extent of our school work in gauging its magnitude by the size of the school-room. This misapprehension has, with gratuitous zeal, rushed into print, and has even been aired in prison congresses. The blunder is a natural one because of associating the idea of school work with schools for children; in the case of which the capacity of the school-room necessarily limits the attendance. These critics are oblivious of the fact that a prison school-room is not a

study hall, but simply a recitation room. The whole immense cell room is the study hall, where each man has his incandescent electric light, perfect quiet and guaranteed freedom from interruptions. Aside from the anxiety and worry that prey upon the minds of men confined in prison, it would be no easy task to find a seclusion more complete or more favorable for study.

The respective classes are brought out for recitation as follows: Lowest grade Monday and Thursday evenings; Intermediate grade Tuesdays and Fridays. The highest grade (consisting of men well advanced and who can take long lessons) recites but once a week and comes out on Wednesday night.

The plan of recitation is to divide the session, of about two hours, equally, giving forty minutes to penmanship, forty to reading and spelling, and forty to arithmetic. In the highest class book-keeping is taught. The progress of those who steadily apply themselves is very gratifying indeed. In some cases it is remarkable.

The maximum seating capacity of the recitation room is thirty-six. The enrollment for each grade, except the highest, is generally far above that number, but the attendance is almost always below it. The total enrollment for two years is two hundred and twenty-five. The opportunity to earn money by working at night in their cells keeps away many who otherwise would attend.

The reading of fiction, (of which the library contains about fourteen hundred volumes) is fascinating and sometimes mentally debilitating, and for both reasons militates against the attendance and success of the school.

I have been both gratified and encouraged by the caution with which you have made new purchases in this line. A prison should be recognized as a moral hospital in which the mental diet of the men is a matter of the utmost importance, and a matter in which it would be as unreasonable to expect the management to be reckless as it would to expect the prison to provide a free bar at which the convicts could indulge the drink habit *ad libitum*. Objectionable fiction should be carefully excluded. I heartily appreciate the interest you have shown in the library, and the cheerful and constant readiness you have exhibited to make desirable additions to it. Nearly fifteen hundred new books have been purchased; over two hundred and fifty to replace old books, and over twelve hundred I have carefully classified in a supplement catalogue which you have had printed and bound with the larger catalogue.

Including duplicates of the best books, we have about seven thousand volumes. This does not include congressional and various other reports of which we have nearly five hundred volumes. I have been permitted by you to add to our library three sets of the full Chautauqua course for four years, and to subscribe for five copies of the *Chautauqua Magazine*. Some of the men take a very great interest in this course of study. It is too soon to pronounce emphatic judgment as to the usefulness of this innovation in our prison. But I am clear in the conviction that as our men shall become better acquainted with it, it may grow to be one of the most efficient educational agencies of our institution. Like every other new enterprise it requires painstaking attention and persistent thoroughness in working it up.

I greatly appreciate the privilege you gave me of subscribing for fifty copies of the *Sunday School Times*. These are distributed to the men who make best use of them in the preparation of their lessons.

I have given the teachers of the Sunday school a standing invitation to report to me the names of men who give evidence of having diligently studied their lessons. To those so reported, and to any others who show a practical appreciation of it, I furnish this admirable paper. We take three hundred and fifty copies of the American Sunday School Union's "Scholar's Lesson Paper" for the men, and twenty-four volumes of "Select Notes" and "Lesson Commentaries" for the teachers. I wish to renew my recommendation that a sufficient number of such papers as the *Golden Rule* and *Young Men's Era* be taken to supply the Sunday school and to acquaint, especially our younger men, with what is being done by such organizations as the Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor and the Young Men's Christian Association.

Associations largely mould character. Next to personal heart-acquaintance with the Lord Jesus Christ, nothing is more important than to acquaint reformed young men with these young peoples' societies. The attendance upon the Sabbath school ranges from two hundred to two hundred and twenty. It occasionally reaches two hundred and fifty. The attendance is voluntary, and has, upon the whole, been steadily gaining ever since my connection with the prison.

I wish I could say as much for the attendance of teachers. The men who organized the school more than twenty-two years ago, were, many of them, then past the meridian of life. Some have



died, and some have removed to other localities, and some who still reside in Fort Madison, are beginning to feel the infirmities of age. Younger men have not been found to fill the ranks. But for the noble, silver-haired women of Fort Madison this most important Christian work could not have continued. Some of these ladies are in feeble health and taxed by Sunday school work in the churches to which they belong, and yet Sabbath after Sabbath, and year after year, they are found at their post, delighting to bring the blessed message of Christ's dying love and of His living presence as a sympathizing and Almighty Savior.

Some of these ladies walk nearly or quite a mile. But no ordinary vicissitudes of weather ever keep them from the work they are doing for Christ.

I leave it to you to suggest, and to the legislature to consider, whether it would not be a fitting thing for the State to afford some of these overtaxed teachers facilities of transportation by which they could reach the prison without cost and without fatigue.

Mr. Samuel Doyle, who has been connected with the school from its organization, is now its Superintendent. Such fidelity as he and his teachers have exhibited is in itself a source of instruction and of inspiration. Mr. Doyle is ably and efficiently assisted by Mr. Joseph Holt, whose zeal and love are felt by every heart.

The attention given by the men at the PREACHING SERVICE, which is now held at 6:40 A. M., is usually remarkably close. This service has not in a single instance been omitted during the two years. I try to study the needs of the men, and bring to them the truth best suited to their spiritual condition. I seek constantly both to warn and to win, to hold before their minds the moral ugliness of sin and the divine beauty of a life of unselfish love. I try to have them recognize from their own past experience that *sin damns* even in this present life, and that, having but one life to live, it is the supreme interest of each one of us to live this one life well. I try to concentrate their attention upon the one matter of making the best of their every day life here in prison as the only preparation for and guaranty of a better life after they regain their liberty. I try to show them that neither in prison nor anywhere else can a man, in a high and true sense, make the best of life, unless day by day, out of a true heart, he seek's God's help in the struggle of life.

The services of the SOCIAL MEETING are generally well attended. The spirit of the meeting is sometimes very tender and earnest, and, to those whose hearts yield to its influence, it is a means of

lasting good. I hold services daily in the Hospital, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

Of the many lines of work a Chaplain is compelled to pursue in order "by all means to save some." none brings more satisfactory results than private interviews, in my office, with broken-hearted men who desire to talk with me. When such men grow tender and melt, I pray with them and try to get them to pray for themselves. One such interview often gives me a stronger hold upon a man than months of public ministry and the other means ordinarily employed. I am compelled to feel that a Chaplain needs freer and more frequent access to the men in this way than it has been the custom of this institution to accord him.

It is, in my humble judgment, a mistaken economy of the men's time to cramp a Chaplain in this most important matter of close personal contact with men in times of depression and mental distress.

Encouragement and hope are often more to a man than medicine and a half hour in the chaplain's office might in many cases save days otherwise given to the hospital or to solitary confinement. Scarcely anything is more essential to a chaplain's usefulness than individual acquaintance with the men and close personal contact in their times of struggle and of sorrow. When each man feels that in the chaplain he, as an individual, has a friend with a brother's heart, the truth presented from the pulpit has a tenfold greater influence for good. By such an interview and a few little personal kindnesses a man is sometimes so won to his chaplain that every time he sees me his face lights up with a smile.

I ought to have such an interview with each new man. The good results would last through his entire stay here, and possibly through an endless future. His first few days in prison are usually a crisis in his moral history. With this opportunity improved and one other (the day of his return to liberty) improved, as in all my experience in prison work it has been my conscientious habit to improve it, vastly more good will be accomplished than can possibly be done if either one of these opportunities is neglected. In this connection I wish, in spirit, to repeat and to emphasize all that I have ever said of the necessity of bringing to the sincerely penitent ex-convict the only aid that can be of real and permanent value to him—AID IN FINDING HONEST EMPLOYMENT—help to help himself. The limits of a report forbid my attempting to plead this cause as I would like to before the law-makers and the Christian



public of Iowa, but I earnestly offer for their consideration a question, equally in the interest of the State and the reformed ex-convict, CAN WE AFFORD TO LEAVE HIM UNHELPED? Can we afford to permit him to be snubbed and cold-shouldered on every application for employment until he becomes discouraged, and is finally *driven* as it seems to him, back into crime? I felt that in the selection of Mr. I. E. Pierson, by the Prisoners' Aid Association of Iowa, as their field agent, they had chosen a man who possessed unusual advantages of acquaintance with the good people of the State. Experience teaches us that work upon farms is far better for our men than any other.

It has been my custom from my first connection with this institution, to give from one to two hours to each man who is discharged. I not only make sure that he does not get into the lawless saloons with which our city is cursed, but I secure, if possible, his pledge, sacredly given, that he will never again use or taste any kind of intoxicating liquor as a beverage. I feel that too earnest and careful attention cannot be given to the matter of getting our men to start right when they go out to meet the responsibilities and temptations of life.

So far as rugged moral strength is concerned many of them are as weak as sick children, and they need as careful nursing. The transition from absolute confinement to complete freedom is too sudden and abrupt. They are like workmen coming out from the condensed air of the cession used in constructing a bridge pier under water. They are nervously unstrung, and scarcely know what to do with themselves. I would earnestly recommend that the legislators of Iowa carefully consider the Ohio parole law, and adopt such of its features as in their wisdom they shall approve. In the mean time I would respectfully suggest that a very liberal appropriation be provided to secure a more efficient prosecution of the work undertaken by the Iowa Prisoner's Aid Association.

An ample supply of Testaments has been provided by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Iowa, so that one can be given to each man as he leaves the prison. Placing this souvenir and guide in their hands, I take leave of them as they board the train. Very many of the men write to me once, and some of them repeatedly, after their discharge. As you yourself receive similar letters, I need not further particularize nor quote, as I would like to, from some of these interesting communications.

In contrasting the attitude of the christian public to-day with what it was when I first began work in this institution, I am greatly

encouraged. Twelve or fifteen years ago there were scarcely any persons in the State outside of members of the "Society of Friends" who took any active interest in the work of reforming our convicts. Now the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the State is deeply interested. They have a department of jail and prison work, which through its Flower Mission and Christmas and Easter souvenirs and letters is accomplishing great good. Their State Superintendent, Mrs. Edna M. Crosley, the State Secretary, Mrs. Aldrich, Mrs. Montfort and others, most cordially and efficiently supported by the Fort Madison Union are as unwearied as they are wise and effective in their labor of love. The King's Daughters, of Onawa, Iowa, have participated in this work with abounding generosity. The Violet Mission of Waupun, Wisconsin, have remembered us often with Christmas and Easter souvenirs and cards and leaflets, all intended to bring to convicts a gospel of "Good Will Toward Men" in the attractive forms.

The Young Womens' Christian Temperance Union, of Cedar Falls, under the leadership of Mrs. M. J. Philpot, have, at their request, been furnished by me with the names of boys and young men who seemed likely to be responsive to appeals of human kindness and Christian earnestness. To these individually they send papers and write letters of encouragement in the struggle for a better life. These and many other earnest workers, ministers and Christian ladies, are concentrating their interest and effort upon the individual convicts severally commended to them respectively. An individualized interest has a wonderfully intensified power.

These philanthropists supply me so abundantly with religious and literary periodicals that I have been enabled to distribute, on an average fully five hundred per week. Rev. W. D. A. Matthews, of Onarga, Illinois, has always been, and is still, prominent among these generous contributors to our supply. I would gladly mention others did space permit it; I heartily thank them all.

With an admirable library, with the gifts referred to, with generous donations of secular papers weekly by Fort Madison news dealers for the hospital and State shop, with a few papers either subscribed for by you or donated by the publishers, as in the case of the "State Register" and "Oskaloosa Herald," and especially generous donations by the Christian Home at Council Bluffs, and the publishers of "Gospel Letters," and with two hundred or more papers subscribed for by men annually for individual convicts, our supply of reading matter is varied and abundant.

My work, in which I once felt myself to be to a great degree isolated from other Christian workers, has now become an agency through which their earnest interest is brought to bear immediately and effectually upon the individual men under my care. My labor is of course increased; but the hope of reaching the men under present conditions is so much greater that the added toil is cheerfully accepted. This, however, ought to be said, that much as I enjoy and prize each separate line of my work, as a means of reaching the hearts of the men, so many departments of work cannot be prosecuted by one man and each be as thoroughly attended to as if he had half as many. I was informed on the best of authority at the National Prison Congress last year that our institution is an exception to all known precedent in the number of lines of work devolving upon the chaplain.

In the Michigan prison this work (with nothing added but the distribution of the mail) is divided between three officers, a chaplain, an assistant chaplain, and a librarian and teacher. These officers have at all times two, and part of the time, three convict assistants. I simply call attention to the facts. I leave it to you to make such recommendation as you shall deem most expedient.

It is an occasion for devout gratitude, and of congratulation to all connected with the prison industries, that there are not now in any of the shops, so far as I am aware, any foremen who are aggressively busy in trying to break the force of the moral motives which the State has employed a chaplain to bring to bear for the betterment of our men. This is to me a new and most delightful experience.

I congratulate you that, upon your taking charge of the prison, you prohibited the purchase of cigarettes and their accompanying vile pictures.

Having seen convicts die in our prison hospital, in former years, from nervous exhaustion brought on by that loathsome of vices, which no stone walls nor iron gratings can exclude, I realize deeply the importance of shutting out everything that would excite the prurient imaginations of men already debauched in their minds to a degree which goes farther toward making their moral condition hopeless than any other peculiarity which characterizes them.

I earnestly recommend for your consideration the encouragement of our men to discontinue the use of tobacco. Many, especially of the younger men, would forego their tobacco rations if they could have the money value of such rations placed to their

credit each week, or receive its equivalent in butter or some other useful article of diet.

I wish, in concluding this report, to give hearty expression to my grateful appreciation to the uniformly courteous and obliging treatment I have received at the hands of nearly all the gentlemen who are doing guard duty in the prison. My relations with them have always been pleasant, and will always be pleasant to remember.

For the very valuable assistance of your daughter in providing floral decorations for the ordinary chapel services, and tastefully arranging more elaborate decorations for special occasions, I have been heartily grateful. For the cheerful co-operation and encouragement you have given me in my efforts to improve the service of song in connection with our public worship, I wish to thank you, as well as for co-operation on any other lines, some of which I have already specified. A Chaplain's work, which is difficult and trying at the best, must have the intelligent and hearty co-operation of his superior officers on all its essential lines, or the limitations will circumscribe the results of the work and cramp and handicap the worker.

With profound thankfulness to God that it has been mine, though in conscious weakness and unworthiness, to proclaim the glorious Gospel of His Son, for the binding up of the broken-hearted, I am,

Yours, very respectfully,

C. F. WILLIAMS,

*Chaplain and Teacher.*



